







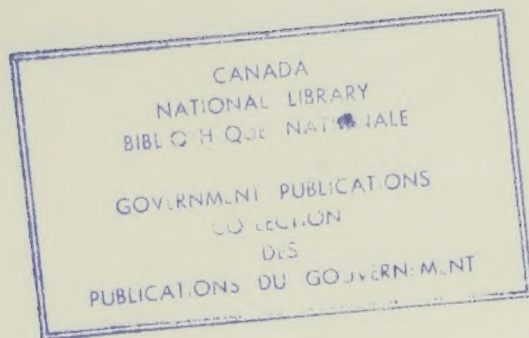
CANADA

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JOURNALS  
OF THE  
HOUSE OF COMMONS  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA

From the 22nd January, 1942 to the 27th January, 1943, both  
days inclusive, in the Sixth and Seventh Years  
of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord,  
King George the Sixth

THIRD SESSION OF THE NINETEENTH PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

---

HON. JAMES ALLISON GLEN, SPEAKER

---

SESSION 1942-1943

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA  
EDMOND CLOUTIER  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1943

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JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

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HON. JAMES NELSON GLEN SPEAKER

SESSION 1942-1943

Printed at the House of Commons





# PROCLAMATION



ATHLONE  
[L.S.]

## CANADA

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING:

## A PROCLAMATION

F. P. VARCOE,  
Deputy Minister of Justice,  
Canada.

WHEREAS the Meeting of Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the twenty-second day of the month of January, 1942, these Presents are therefore to command and enjoin you and each of you and all others in this behalf interested that on the said Thursday, the twenty-second day of the month of January, 1942, at three o'clock P.M. at Our City of Ottawa, personally, you be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Dear Uncle, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Alexander Augustus Frederick George, Earl of Athlone, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, a Member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Grand Master of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order, Colonel in Our Army (retired), having the honorary rank of Major-General, one of Our Personal Aides-de-Camp, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of our Dominion of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-first day of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty-two and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

E. H. COLEMAN,  
Under Secretary of State.





No. 1

JOURNALS  
OF THE  
HOUSE OF COMMONS  
OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1942

---

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter which he had received:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
OTTAWA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

6th January, 1942.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General will arrive at the Main Entrance of the Houses of Parliament at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd January, 1942, and when it has been signified that all is in readiness, will proceed to the Senate Chamber to open the Third Session of the Nineteenth Parliament of Canada.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. S. REDFERN,  
*Secretary to the Governor General.*

The Honourable J. A. GLEN,  
Speaker of the House of Commons,  
Ottawa.

A Message was delivered by Major A. R. Thompson, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:—

Mr. Speaker,

His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this Honourable House in the Chamber of the Honourable the Senate.

The House attended accordingly;

And being returned,

Mr. Mackenzie King introduced a Bill, No. 1, An Act respecting the Administration of the Oaths of Office, which was read the first time.

Mr. Speaker reported, That when the House did attend His Excellency the Governor General this day in the Senate Chamber, His Excellency was pleased to make a speech to both Houses of Parliament, and to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy which he read to the House as follows:—

*Honourable Members of the Senate:*

*Members of the House of Commons:*

There no longer can be any question as to the character and scope of the present war. It is a world-wide conflict between irreconcilable forces. On every continent, including the confines of our own, and on all oceans, forces that aim at world domination oppose forces that seek the preservation of freedom. In every quarter of the globe, civilization is confronted by savagery.

The conflict can have but one of two outcomes. Either tyranny, based on terror and brutality, must be overthrown; or the free peoples of the world, one and all, slowly but eventually, will be reduced to a state of bondage. Upon the outcome depends, for generations, the future well-being of mankind.

There are strong reasons for belief in the overthrow of tyranny, and the ultimate triumph of freedom. The Axis Powers: Germany, Italy and Japan, now fight as one. So do the peoples of the British Commonwealth, of the United States, Russia, China and the many other nations that, on the first day of this new year, united in a pact to fight together until victory is achieved. The marshalling of the free forces of the greatest industrial nations in the world makes clear the scale upon which the conflict will now be waged on many fronts.

During the present session, opportunity will be afforded for the fullest consideration and discussion of Canada's war effort, actual and prospective. My advisers will submit to you the measures deemed essential to our national security, and for the prosecution of the war to the utmost of our strength.

In accordance with the government's policy of a total national effort for total war, you will be asked to approve a balanced programme for further increases in the armed forces and in the production of munitions of war and of foodstuffs. The increase in the armed forces will involve an expansion of the establishment of the Canadian army overseas. You will also be asked, as an integral part of Canada's direct war effort, to approve a contribution to Britain of vast quantities of munitions, foodstuffs and supplies.

The government's policy of national selective service will be extended, as generally and rapidly as may be necessary, to effect the orderly and efficient employment of the men and women of Canada for the varied purposes of war. You will be advised of the means the government proposes to adopt, to effect as complete as possible a mobilization of the material resources and manpower of the country in direct furtherance of a total national effort.

My advisers believe that the magnitude and balanced nature of Canada's war effort is being obscured and impaired by controversy concerning commitments with respect to the methods of raising men for military service which were made prior to the spread of the war to all parts of the world.

The government is of the opinion that, at this time of gravest crisis in the world's history, the Administration, subject only to its responsibility to Parliament, should in this connection and irrespective of any previous commitments, possess complete freedom to act in accordance with its judgment of the needs of the situation as they may arise.



My ministers accordingly will seek, from the people, by means of a plebiscite, release from any obligation arising out of any past commitments restricting the methods of raising men for military service.

*Members of the House of Commons:*

You will be asked to make financial provision on an unprecedented scale for the expansion and maintenance of Canada's armed forces and for war production.

You will be asked to make financial provision for implementing agreements with the provinces to facilitate the orderly and equitable mobilization of the financial resources of the country to the utmost limit of its capacity.

*Honourable Members of the Senate:*

*Members of the House of Commons:*

I am confident that in no particular will the Canadian people fail in the full discharge of any of their great responsibilities. At this time, when vision and wisdom are so greatly needed in the affairs of the world, I pray that Almighty God may guide and bless your deliberations.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King it was ordered,—That the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of Parliament be taken into consideration on Friday next, and that this order have precedence over all other business except the introduction of Bills, Government Notices of Motions and Government Orders, until disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, a Special Committee consisting of Messrs. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), Michaud, Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), Taylor and Coldwell was appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, lists of Members to compose the Standing Committees of this House under Standing Order 63.

Mr. Mackenzie King delivered a message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by Mr. Speaker, as follows:—  
ATHLONE.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons a certified copy of an approved Minute of Council appointing the Honourable T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources, the Honourable J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, the Honourable J. E. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries, and the Honourable J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, to act with the Speaker of the House of Commons as Commissioners for the purposes and under the provisions of Chapter 145 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, intituled: "An Act respecting the House of Commons."

Government House, Ottawa,  
22nd January, 1942.

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—

Treaty Series, 1942, No. 1, Declaration by United Nations, done at Washington, January 1, 1942. Related Documents: Declaration of Principles, known as the Atlantic Charter, by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the President of the United States of America, August 14, 1941. Resolutions approving the Atlantic Charter and providing for the reprovioning of Europe after the War adopted at the Inter-Allied Meeting held in London, September 24, 1941. Tripartite Pact signed at Berlin, September 27, 1940 and referred to in the above declaration by United Nations.



And also,—Answers with respect to the following questions:—

By Mr. Church:—1. Has the Vichy Government of France an ambassador or envoy in Canada?

2. If so, where is he located, who are the members of his staff; is there any inspection of the same, or regulation of the embassy?

3. Is it intended to close this Legation?

4. Has the Government received any request from His Majesty's Government of Great Britain to keep it open? If so, from whom?

5. Does this Vichy office in Ottawa conduct any Dominion or Empire business with Vichy?

6. If so, what is the amount of such business and of what nature is it?

By Mr. Church:—1. Does the Government maintain an envoy or minister in Eire?

2. If so, who is he, who are the members of his staff and what are their respective salaries and other allowances?

3. What is the annual cost to Canada?

4. Do Australia and New Zealand maintain similar offices in Eire, and where are they located?

5. Has Canada trade commissioners in Dublin?

6. If so, are these envoys not duplications of services rendered by trade agents?

Mr. Power, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of General and Routine Orders promulgated to the Royal Canadian Air Force from May 30, 1941, to January 16, 1942, also Supplement to Air Force Routine Orders promulgated to the Royal Canadian Air Force from May 30, 1941, to January 16, 1942, under the provisions of Section 4 (4), Chapter 3, R.S.C. 1927.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House the Report of the General Librarian of Parliament, which is as follows:—

*To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:*

The General Librarian of Parliament has the honour to submit to Parliament the report on the Library for the year 1941.

The Supplementary Catalogue of books donated and purchased during 1941 will be issued shortly.

It is gratifying again to report that the Library continues to receive official documents and books on order from Great Britain almost as regularly as in peace time, and that not one volume has been lost. There has, however, been a falling-off, particularly in Great Britain, in the publication of books of general interest such as biographical, travel, and scientific works; but much of the available literature, official and otherwise, relating to the war has been collected.

Worse conditions prevail in regard to the publication of French books. None are now received direct from France. The only French books now obtainable are those secured through the United States, and of course those published in Canada.

As the space allotted to the Library of Parliament last year in the new Records Building has been taken over for war work, the 80,000 volumes of Sessional Papers stored there have again had to be moved, and are now being placed in the new Supreme Court Building.

Among the donations received special mention may be made of twenty volumes of the *Survey of London*, the gift of the London County Council. The Survey, which was begun by the London County Council in 1900, will

probably be resumed after the war when further volumes will be sent to us. It is especially valuable as it describes the Memorials of Greater London, many of which have since been destroyed by enemy air attack. Also, a special offprint of the original text of *Maria Chapdelaine*, as published in feuilletons in *Le Temps*, Paris, 1914, prepared for the family of Louis Hémon, was presented to the Library by Mr. Louvigny de Montigny.

A list of other donations received will appear in the Supplementary Catalogue.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) FÉLIX DESROCHERS,  
*General Librarian.*

Library of Parliament,  
Ottawa, January 22, 1942.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Report of the Chief Electoral Officer on the By-Elections held during the year 1941, pursuant to subsection 6 of section 56 of the Dominion Elections Act, 24-25 George V, Chapter 50.

And also,—Report of the Chief Electoral Officer in conformity with Section 58 of the Dominion Elections Act, 24-25 George V, Chapter 50.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, Copy of Order in Council P.C. 454, approved January 21, 1942, respecting the Superannuation of Mr. Thomas M. Fraser, Assistant Clerk of the House of Commons, and his recommendation respecting the assignment of Mr. C. W. Boyce, Chief of the Journals Branch, to act as Assistant Clerk of the House, pending a permanent appointment to be made by the Governor in Council.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had assigned J. Laundry to be Acting Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms during the present session.

The House then adjourned at 4.15 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow at 3 o'clock, p.m.





No. 2

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1942

---

PRAYERS.

Six petitions were laid on the Table.

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Department of Mines and Resources including Report of Soldier Settlement of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1941. (French edition.)

Also,—Statement respecting loans made to Indians during the calendar year 1941, out of the Revolving Fund as established under subsection 1 of section 94 (b) of the Indian Act, Chapter 31, Statutes of Canada, 1938.

Also,—Statement showing the number of Enfranchisements under the Indian Act during the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1941, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 98, section 113, of the Revised Statutes, 1927.

Also,—Return showing land sales and leases cancelled by the Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, from November 1, 1940, to December 31, 1941.

Also,—Copies of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, R.S.C. 113, 1927, Section 75, since the last Return to Parliament.

Also,—Statement with respect to liquor permits issued during the period January 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941, as required by Section 93 of the Northwest Territories Act, Chapter 142, R.S.C. 1927.

Also,—Copies of Regulations established by Orders in Council passed since the last return to Parliament under the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, Chapter 16, of the Statutes of Canada, 1932-33.

Also,—Copy of Ordinances passed under the provisions of Section 13 of the Northwest Territories Act, Chapter 142, R.S.C., 1927—Workmen's Compensation; Speed and Operation of Motor Vehicles on Highways; to amend the Territorial

Liquor Ordinance; Sale of Unwrought Metals in the Northwest Territories; Motor Vehicles; Steam Boilers and Pressure Vessels; Businesses, Callings, Trades and Occupations and the Issue of Licences therefor; Sanitary Control, Prevention of Disease and General Welfare of Camps and Settlements in the Northwest Territories; authorizing Companies to erect poles, lay conduits, etc., for electricity, gas or water; curfew for children; sale of beer.

Also,—Statement under section 7, of the Reclamation Act, R.S.C. 1927, chapter 175, in respect to the construction of drainage works during the past year.

Also,—List of Leases, Licences, Permits or other authorities cancelled, since last report to Parliament, under the provisions of R.S.C. 1927, chapter 113, section 96.

Also,—Statement of moneys refunded by authority of His Excellency the Governor in Council, under the provisions of Chapter 35, 22-23 George V, being an Act entitled The Refunds (Natural Resources) Act.

And also,—Statement respecting seed grain and relief indebtedness under the provisions of section 2, chapter 51, 17 George V, intitled: "An Act respecting certain debts due the Crown," from October 30, 1940, to October 15, 1941.

Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended March 31, 1941. (English and French editions.)

Also,—Order in Council P.C. 4639, approved September 11, 1940; passed under the provisions of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, R.S.C., 1927, Chapter 47, respecting inspection of shipments to foreign countries.

Also,—Report of Proceedings under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1941.

Also,—Report on Activities under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act for the Crop Year 1940-41.

And also,—Report of the Agreements made under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, 1939, as amended, during the year ended March 31, 1941. (English and French editions.)

Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of the Canadian Wheat Board for the Crop Year 1940-41.

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the year ended December 31, 1941. (English and French editions.)

The Order for the consideration of the Motion for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in Reply to His Speech at the Opening of the Session, being read;

Mr. Fournier (Hull), seconded by Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City), moved:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:—

To His Excellency Major-General the Right Honourable Earl Athlone, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Grand Master of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, one of His Majesty's Personal Aides-de-Camp, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

And a Debate arising thereon; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 4.50 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.





No. 3

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1942

---

PRAYERS.

Seven petitions were laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the First Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 23rd instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of Lester Lewis Catchpaw, of Magog, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Beatrice Florence Browley Catchpaw, of Magog, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Davidson.*

Of Margaret Livingstone Turnbull Woodard, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Herbert Woodard, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Boucher.*

Of Irene Coadic Murphy, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Nelson Peter Murphy, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Hill.*

Of Bertha Beatrix Berlind Ripstein, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Charles Kay Ripstein, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Boucher.*

Of Dorothy Reed Cushing, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Westmount, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Eric Albert Cushing, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Boucher.*

Of Marie Glenna Grace Thomas Reynolds, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Lawrence Bruce Reynolds, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Hill.*

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for the Minister of Labour, laid before the House.—Copy of all regulations made and approved to date under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, as required by Section 93 (1) of Chapter 44, Statutes of 1940.

Mr. Gibson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Department of National Revenue, containing statements relative to Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services by Ports and Outports; Excise and Income of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1941.

And also,—Statement respecting the Export Petroleum and Pulpwood Regulations.

Mr. Gibson, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 2, An Act to repeal the Petroleum and Naphtha Inspection Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. LaCroix (Quebec-Montmorency), seconded by Mr. Lacombe, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 3, An Act to provide for the Flags of Canada, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull), seconded by Mr. Macdonald (Brandon City): That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:—

To His Excellency Major-General the Right Honourable Earl of Athlone, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Grand Master of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, one of His Majesty's Personal Aides-de-Camp, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

And the question being proposed;

Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), seconded by Mr. Stirling, moved in amendment thereto: That the following words be added to the Address:—

"This House regrets that Your Excellency's advisers, instead of giving to the country the leadership so essential at a time properly described in the Speech from the Throne as the gravest crisis in the world's history, on the contrary, have sought to evade their responsibility by holding a plebiscite, which, in the view of this House, is the negation of responsible government.

And this House regrets that Your Excellency's advisers have not seen fit to recommend to Parliament without delay additional measures designed to:—

(a) completely mobilize the wealth and material resources and, on a selective basis, the full man and woman power of the nation, to the end that the nation may wage total war in any theatre of war;

- (b) supply the imperative needs of agriculture, industry and the fighting forces of the nation; and
- (c) prepare for the post-war period."

And a Debate arising thereon,

Mr. Coldwell, seconded by Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), moved in amendment to the said amendment: That all the words after the words "This House regrets that Your Excellency's advisers" in the amendment be deleted and the following substituted therefor:—

"have used the sweeping powers conferred by the National Resources Mobilization Act mainly for the conscription of men for home defence and in the opinion of this House no total effort adequate to meet the present needs of the war, domestic problems, and the preparation for post-war conditions is possible without total mobilization of wealth, industry and finance as well as human resources.

Therefore this House respectfully requests that the forthcoming plebiscite should seek the support of the people of Canada for the complete and effective conscription of war industries, accumulated wealth and financial institutions, at the same time and on the same basis of sacrifice as the suggested extension of the conscription of manpower."

And the Debate still continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Blackmore, adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 9.50 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.





No. 4

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1942

---

PRAYERS.

One petition was laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Second Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 26th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:

Of The Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company, praying for the passing of an Act to change its name to Fidelity Life Assurance Company.—*Mr. McNiven.*

Of George Webb, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Charlotte Thoburn Webb, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Boucher.*

Of Marie Louise McCarthy Smyth, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with John Patrick Augustus Smyth, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Boucher.*

Of Annie Ruth Fisher Allen, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, presently residing in Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Thomas Harold Allen, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Hill.*

Of Edna Annie Heazle Constable, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Harold Ernest Constable, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Boucher.*

Of Ethel Gerson Kalmanovitch, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Louis E. Kalmanovitch, of Montreal, Quebec, present address unknown, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Abbott.*

Of Gertrude Pelletier Patenaude, of Sorel, Quebec, presently residing in Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Alphonse Patenaude, of Sorel, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from.—*Mr. Boucher.*

Mr. Hisley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Draft Agreements which have been sent to the various Provincial Treasurers, respecting the withdrawal by the Provinces from the Income and Corporation Tax fields; together with complete appendices to the Agreement with the Province of British Columbia, and partial appendices to the Agreements with the other Provinces.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull) for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to his Speech at the opening of the session, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), in amendment thereto, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Coldwell in amendment to the said proposed amendment.

And the Debate still continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Abbott, adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 10.55 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 5

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 28<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 1942

---

PRAYERS.

Six petitions were laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Third Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 27th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in this case, namely:—

Of Sydney Wood Bradley, and others of Ottawa, Ontario, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the Canadian Dental Association, L'Association Dentaire Canadienne.—*Mr. McLraith.*

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for the Minister of Justice, laid before the House,—Report by the Minister of Justice pursuant to paragraph 3, of Regulation 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations.

Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of January 21, 1942, for a copy of a document containing hog and bacon statistics compiled by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and submitted to the Bacon Board on or about September 1, 1941.

The following Bills were, by leave of the House, respectively introduced, read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House:—

Bill No. 4, An Act to amend the Precious Metals Marking Act.—*Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West).*

Bill No. 5, An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of Individuals who enlist for service in His Majesty's Forces or who perform essential war employment.—*Mr. McLarty, for the Minister of Labour.*



The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull) for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to his Speech at the opening of the session, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), in amendment thereto, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Coldwell in amendment to the said proposed amendment.

And the Debate still continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Gershaw, adjourned.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Honourable the Speaker, the Honourable Senators Aseltine, Aylesworth, Sir Allen, Beaubien (Montarville), Blais, Cantley, Chapais, Sir Thomas, David Fallis, Gordon, Gouin, Griesbach, Jones, Lambert, Logan, MacLennan and Wilson had been appointed a Committee to assist the Honourable the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of the Senate are concerned, and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the said Library.

Also,—A Message informing this House that the Honourable the Speaker, the Honourable Senators Beaubien (Montarville), Fallis, Haig, Hardy, King and Robinson had been appointed a Committee to assist the Honourable the Speaker in the direction of the Restaurant of Parliament, so far as the interests of the Senate are concerned, and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the said Restaurant.

And also,—A Message informing this House that the Honourable Senators Beaubien (St. Jean Baptiste), Chapais, Sir Thomas, Dennis, Donnelly, Euler, Fallis, Foster, Graham, Green, Harmer, Lacasse, Macdonald (Cardigan), McDonald (Shediac), Moraud, Mullins, Pope, Prévost, St. Père, Sinclair, Stevenson and White had been appointed a Committee to superintend the printing of the Senate during the present Session, and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament.

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 6

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Fourth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 28th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of Stella Kathleen Marguerite Winnall Barwick, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Angus Cameron Barwick, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Hazen.*

Of Gladys Irene Dale Weston, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Dearborn, Michigan, United States of America, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Charles John Weston, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Hazen.*

Of Leah May Jarvis Traver, of Lake Gratton, Quebec, presently residing in Drummondville, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with William Winfield Traver, of Lake Gratton, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Hazen.*

Of Anna Pohopoluck Yacobchak, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Stephen Yacobchak, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Hazen.*

Of Myer Levine, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Stella Cohen Levine, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Hazen.*

Of Fred Catlow, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Jennie McCormack Catlow, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Hill.*

Mr. Church, seconded by Mr. Black (Cumberland), by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 6, An Act to amend the Railway Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull) for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to his Speech at the opening of the session, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), in amendment thereto, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Coldwell in amendment to the said proposed amendment.

And the Debate still continuing the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Pouliot, adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 10.55 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No 7

JOURNALS  
OF THE  
HOUSE OF COMMONS  
OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 30<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was resolved,—That consideration of the Special Order relative to the Debate on the Address to His Excellency be suspended on Monday the 2nd February, 1942, until the House has proceeded with the orders respecting questions and notices of motions for the production of papers standing on the Order Paper.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull) for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to his Speech at the opening of the session, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), in amendment thereto, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Coldwell in amendment to the said proposed amendment.

And the Debate still continuing the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. MacNicol, adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Crerar, the House then adjourned at 6 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.





No. 8

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, MONDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Two petitions were laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had laid on the Table the First Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his First Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petitions for Private Bills, severally praying for the passing of an Act to grant a divorce, and to dissolve the marriage of the Petitioner, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Annie Ruth Fisher Allen, of Montreal, Que., wife of Thomas Harold Allen.

Of Edna Annie Heazle Constable, of Montreal, Que., wife of Harold Ernest Constable.

Of Lester Lewis Catchpaw, of Magog, Que., husband of Beatrice Florence Browley Catchpaw.

Of Dorothy Reed Cushing, of Westmount, Que., wife of Eric Albert Cushing.

Of Marie Glenna Grace Thomas Reynolds, of Montreal, Que., wife of Lawrence Bruce Reynolds.

Of Bertha Beatrix Berlind Ripstein, of Montreal, Que., wife of Charles Kay Ripstein.

Of Marie Louise McCarthy Smyth, of Montreal, Que., wife of John Patrick Augustus Smyth.

Of Leah May Jarvis Traver, of Drummondville, Que., wife of William Winfield Traver.

Of George Webb, of Montreal, Que., husband of Charlotte Thoburn Webb.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, — Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act—Chapter 206, R.S.C. 1927, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 629, approved January 26, 1942: providing for adjustment in basic wage rates and cost of living bonus for employees in certain shipyards in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

Mr. Bruce, seconded by Mr. Black (Yukon), by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 7, An Act to amend The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Black (Yukon), seconded by Mr. Black (Cumberland), by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 8, An Act to amend The Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1930, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper Officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Nicholson:—1. How many houses have been constructed by Wartime Housing Limited at each of the following places: (a) Fort William, (b) Halifax, (c) Hamilton, (d) Welland, (e) Peterborough, (f) Wrightville?

2. What was the total cost of construction, including purchase of land and providing water and other services, at each centre?

3. What was the total cost per house in each place?

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—1. Did Wartime Housing Limited give a contract in 1941 to erect houses or other buildings in or near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia?

2. If so, to whom, stating value of said contract, and if not carried out, the reason for termination?

3. Did Wartime Housing Limited negotiate with Eastern Woodworkers of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia in 1941 with respect to building construction?

4. If so, to what extent?

5. Did Eastern Woodworkers have a sub-contract in 1941 from any contractor of Wartime Housing Limited to build or supply materials for pre-fabricated houses in Nova Scotia?

6. If so what was the amount of sub-contract?

7. Did Eastern Woodworkers have a contract during 1941 from Wartime Housing Limited to erect houses in any part of Nova Scotia?

8. If so, state locality, the number of buildings and the total contract price?

9. What was the average cost of each class or model of such buildings completed, including streets, side-walks, sewerage, plumbing and all other expenses?

10. Did Wartime Housing Limited have any land surveyed in 1941 for proposed pre-fabricated houses or other buildings in or near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia?

11. If so, where was such land situated, who was the owner or agent, what was the price, who did the surveying and what was the expense?

12. Did Wartime Housing Limited negotiate with Mr. A. D. McCormick, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, for the purchase of any land in or near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia?

13. If so, where was such land located and what was the price asked?



14. Who recommended to Wartime Housing Limited that they negotiate with Mr. A. D. McCormick?

15. Did Wartime Housing Limited pay or receive any accounts for costs of excavation for sewerage or other expenses on account of any land in or near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia?

16. If so, by whom were such accounts rendered; and what amounts and to whom were payments made?

By Mr. Hatfield:—1. Who are the officials of the Canadian Farm Loan Board, (a) in the head office at Ottawa, (b) in the different provinces in Canada?

2. What were their respective salaries during the last fiscal year?

3. What were the total expenses, exclusive of salary, of each official?

4. What are the total amount of loans in each province?

5. What were the total collections made in each province during the last fiscal year?

6. What was the total expense in connection with this Board, legal and otherwise, during the last fiscal year?

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Hatfield:—1. Who is eligible to buy rubber tires in Canada?

2. What is the procedure in regard to purchasing rubber tires?

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Hazen:—1. What contracts have been awarded by the Government for the construction and or equipping of hospitals or similar buildings in or near Saint John, New Brunswick, since September 1, 1939?

2. What is the total amount of each contract?

3. Were tenders called in each instance?

4. If so, who were the tenderers and what was the amount of each tender?

5. For what purposes are the buildings to be used?

6. Did the Government purchase land upon which these buildings were erected?

7. If so, from whom was the land purchased in each instance and what was the total purchase price paid?

By Mr. Bence:—1. How many cost plus contracts have been awarded by the Government since the outbreak of the war?

2. To what persons, firms and corporations have such contracts been awarded?

3. What is the total amount of such contracts?

4. How many management fee contracts have been awarded by the Government since the outbreak of war?

5. To what persons, firms and corporations have such contracts been awarded?

6. What is the total amount of such contracts?

By Mr. Purdy:—1. How much land did the Government purchase in connection with the development of (a) Debert Airport; (b) Debert Military Camp?

2. From whom was this land obtained and what price was paid in each case?

3. Are there any parcels of land acquired by the Government in this area which have not as yet been paid for?

4. If so, who were the owners and why has settlement not been made?

By Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas):—1. What is the total amount expended by the Government by way of capital assistance to private corporations?

2. What is the name of each corporation to whom capital assistance by the Government has been granted?

3. What is the total amount granted to each such Corporation?

4. What is the purpose for which each such grant was made?

5. Is the Government committed to make additional grants by way of capital assistance to any of such Corporations?

6. If so, what is the additional amount of such commitment in each case and what is the purpose of the additional grant?

7. Have any payments other than grants by way of capital assistance been made by the Government to any private corporation for the purpose of expanding the production of such corporation?

8. If so, what are the names of the Corporations to which such payments have been made?

9. What was the amount of each such payment?

10. What was the direct purpose of each such payment?

By Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas):—1. What is the total of the expenditures which have been incurred by each of the Government-owned corporations created under the Department of Munitions and Supply Act?

2. What advances or other payments have been made to each such Government-owned corporation?

The following Addresses were voted to His Excellency the Governor General, and Orders of the House issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Stokes:—Order of the House for a return showing:—1. The names, addresses and ordinary occupations of the directors and chief officials of the **Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation**;

2. The total remuneration paid by way of salary, honorarium, living allowances or travelling expenses paid to each such director or chief official;

3. A statement of the authority, duties and functions of the **Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation**;

4. A statement of the actions taken by the said corporation since its organization.

By Mr. Stokes:—Order of the House for a statement showing the names, previous occupations, salaries, honorariums or living allowances of each person appointed to a position under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and/or the **Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation** since the first day of October, 1941.

By Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), for Mr. Tustin:—Order of the House for a return showing the names of all Government corporations which have been organized to carry on any work in connection with the manufacture or purchase of munitions or supplies, together with a statement showing the names, addresses and ordinary occupations of the directors and chief officials of each such corporation; and also the total amount paid by way of salary, honorarium, living allowances, and travelling expenses to each such person.

By Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), for Mr. Tustin:—Order of the House for a return showing:—1. The total cost of recruiting for (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, (c) the Air Force, since the outbreak of War;

2. The total cost of the recruiting campaign conducted in May, June and July, 1941;

3. The total cost of the building and preparation of camps used for the purpose of training men under the National Resources Mobilization Act;

4. The total cost incurred by the Department of National War Services in calling up men for training under the National Resources Mobilization Act;

5. The total cost incurred by the Department of National Defence in training men called up under the National Resources Mobilization Act.

By Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), for Mr. Tustin:—Order of the House for a return showing:—1. The number of men who enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during each month of the Great War 1914-18;

2. The number of men serving Overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force at the conclusion of each month during the Great War 1914-18;

3. The total number of enlistments by provinces and/or military districts for active service during the Great War 1914-18;

4. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who served overseas during the Great War 1914-18;

5. The total number, by provinces and/or military districts, who were drafted pursuant to the Military Service Act during the Great War 1914-18;

6. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who were drafted pursuant to the Military Service Act and who served overseas in the Great War 1914-18;

7. The total number of casualties sustained by the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the Great War 1914-18;

8. The number of casualties incurred by the Canadian Expeditionary Force in each month of the Great War 1914-18.

By Mr. Homuth, for Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—Order of the House for a return showing:—1. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who have enlisted with the Canadian active army as of the latest available date;

2. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, serving overseas with the Canadian army as of the latest available date;

3. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who are attested for overseas service and who are now serving in the Canadian army as of the latest available date;

4. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who are serving with the Canadian Army Reserve as of the latest available date;

5. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, included in the statistics in question number 4 above who were posted to reserve units after receiving training under the National Resources Mobilization Act.

By Mr. Homuth, for Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—Order of the House for a return showing:—1. The total number of men by provinces, who have enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force as of the latest available date;

2. The total number of men, by provinces, who are now serving with the Royal Canadian Air Force.

By Mr. Homuth, for Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West): Order of the House for a return showing:—1. The total number of men by provinces, who have enlisted in the Royal Canadian Navy, the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve and the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve since the outbreak of War;

2. The total number of men, by provinces, who are now serving with the Royal Canadian Navy, the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve and the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve.

By Mr. Homuth, for Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West): Order of the House for a return showing:—1. The number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who have been called up and received training pursuant to the National Resources Mobilization Act;



2. The number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, called up for service under the National Resources Mobilization Act who have volunteered and been attested for overseas service;

3. The number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, called up for service under the National Resources Mobilization Act, who have not volunteered for overseas service but are serving in Canada for the duration of the war;

4. The number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who have received training under the National Resources Mobilization Act and who have been permitted to return to their civilian occupations.

By Mr. Honnath, for Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West): Order of the House for a return showing:—1. The number of men enlisted for active service (a) in the Army, (b) in the Navy, (c) in the Air Force, during each month since the outbreak of war;

2. The number of men serving overseas in the Canadian army at the conclusion of each month since the outbreak of war.

By Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), for Mr. MacKinnon (Kootenay East): Order of the House for a return showing the total expenditures incurred by the Department of National Defence, the Department of National Defence for Air, the Department of National Defence for Naval Services, on publicity or Public Relations work for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1940; March 31, 1941, and the present fiscal year to date.

By Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), for Mr. MacKinnon (Kootenay East):—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all Orders in Council passed pursuant to the National Resources Mobilization Act.

By Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), for Mr. Aylesworth:—Order of the House for a return showing:—(a) Name; (b) date of appointment; (c) previous occupation; (d) salary, honoraria, living allowances and allowances for travelling expenses of each person engaged in publicity or public relations work for any department of government, or any agency of the government including government-owned corporations.

By Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), for Mr. Aylesworth:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of:—1. All Orders in Council dealing with the ceiling on prices and wages;

2. All Orders, regulations, rulings or formal decisions of any kind made by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and/or any official thereof in connection with the ceiling on prices;

3. All Orders, regulations, rulings or formal decisions of any kind made by the Minister of Labour, the National War Labour Board, the Regional War Labour Boards, The Department of Labour and or any official thereof with reference to the ceiling on wages.

By Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), for Mr. Aylesworth:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all Orders in Council passed pursuant to the War Measures Act or any other act which amend, alter, suspend or in any way affect the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff Act, the Excise Act, or the Special War Revenue Act, together with any regulations, rulings or formal decisions made by the Minister of National Revenue and or any official of the Department of National Revenue or the Wartime Prices and Trade Board or the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation and or any official thereof, pursuant to such Order in Council.



By Mr. Bence:—Order of the House for a copy of the report made by the committee appointed under Order in Council P.C. 7520 for the purpose of inquiring into the utilization and custody of canteen funds, together with a statement of the action which has been taken by the Government to implement such report.

By Mr. Gillis:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Department of Labour and Canada Packers Limited, Toronto, and between the Packing House Workers Organizing Committee and the Department of Labour, relative to the discharge of Adam Borsk, an employee of Canada Packers, on December 23, 1941.

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all correspondence and telegrams exchanged during 1941 between Honourable J. H. MacQuarrie, Attorney General of Nova Scotia and the Honourable Mr. Howe, or the Department of Munitions and Supply, and Honourable Mr. Ilsley or the Department of Finance, and Honourable Mr. Macdonald or the Department of Defence Naval Affairs in connection with the proposed building of prefabricated houses in Pictou County, Nova Scotia by Wartime Housing Limited.

Also a copy of all correspondence and telegrams exchanged during 1941 between Warden F. H. McNeil, Chairman of Victory Loan Committee for Pictou County and the Honourable Mr. Ilsley or the Department of Finance in connection with the Victory Loan and the proposed building of prefabricated houses in Pictou County by Wartime Housing Limited.

By Mr. Ross (Souris):—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all letters, telegrams or other documents, exchanged between the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, or any official of the Government, and the Provincial Treasurer or other official of any provincial government, relating to the proposed vacation of the fields of income and corporation tax.

By Mr. Bence:—Order of the House for a copy of all agreements entered into between His Majesty and/or the Minister of Munitions and Supply and any Government-owned corporation created pursuant to the Department of Munitions and Supply Act.

By Mr. MacInnis:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all Orders in Council relating to the dispute at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, dated from October 14th, 1941, to date, as well as a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents in connection with this dispute, during the same period, passing between the Minister of Labour or any officer in the Department of Labour and, (a) any officer of local 240 of the United Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union; (b) any officer of the Canadian Congress of Labour; (c) any one of the owners or management of the mines concerned; (d) any officer or representative of the Mine Owners' Association or Federation.

Also a copy of the minutes of any meeting of the National War Labour Board at which the question of the said Labour Board acting as the arbitrator in the said dispute was discussed.

By Mr. Homuth, for Mr. Church:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams, briefs, statements, memoranda and all other papers passing between the medical profession, any medical society or any university medical faculty in Canada, or any officer or officers or members thereof, or of any students of medicine, or any other person, and the Government of Canada,

or any officer thereof, regarding a loan or grant towards the annual expenses of medical students in university who are also training for medical services later in His Majesty's Forces.

By Mr. MacInnis:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all letters, telegrams, Orders in Council and other documents in the possession of the Government, relating to the appointment of the Royal Commission on Shipbuilding in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as well as a copy of any recommendations made by the said Royal Commission, and any report or reports of boards of conciliation and investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in relation to disputes between any or all of the companies mentioned in Order in Council P.C. 629, January 26, 1942, and the employees of such companies.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull) for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to his Speech at the opening of the session, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), in amendment thereto, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Coldwell in amendment to the said proposed amendment.

And the Debate still continuing the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Turgeon, adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 10.53 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 9

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Fifth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 2nd instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of Eleanor Edith McKechnie Barlow, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with William John Barlow, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Whitman.*

Of Dorothy Agnes Henrietta Russell Cantlie, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with George Stephen Forbes Cantlie, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Whitman.*

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Second Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Second Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petitions for Private Bills, and finds that all the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Sydney Wood Bradley and others, of Ottawa, Ont., for an Act to incorporate "Canadian Dental Association, L'Association Dentaire Canadienne."

Of The Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company, for an Act to change its name to Fidelity Life Assurance Company.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House. —Report of the Public Archives for the year 1941. (English and French editions.)

He also, for the Minister of Labour, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of February 2, 1942, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Department of Labour and Canada Packers Limited, Toronto, and between the Packing House Workers Organizing Committee and the Department of Labour, relative to the discharge of Adam Borsk, an employee of Canada Packers, on December 23, 1941.

Mr. Mackenzie King, for Mr. Cardin, moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to authorize the Minister of Public Works on behalf of His Majesty to enter into an agreement to pay to the Corporation of the City of Ottawa the sum of \$100,000 for the year ending July 1, 1942.

Whereupon, Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull) for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to his Speech at the opening of the session, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), in amendment thereto, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Coldwell in amendment to the said proposed amendment.

And the Debate still continuing the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Church, adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 10.55 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 10

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

One Petition was laid on the Table.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull) for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to his Speech at the opening of the session, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), in amendment thereto, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Coldwell in amendment to the said proposed amendment.

And the Debate still continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Fraser (Northumberland), adjourned.

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 11

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Sixth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 4th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in this case, namely:—

Of Phyllis Wilda Valentine Park Evans, of Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, presently residing in Westmount, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Philip Norton Evans, of Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Abbott.*

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of an Agreement made under the provisions of the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940, Statutes of Canada, 1940-41, Chapter 2, Section 8.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull) for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to his speech at the opening of the session, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), in amendment thereto, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Coldwell in amendment to the said proposed amendment.

And the Debate still continuing the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Bertrand (Prescott), adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 10.55 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.





No. 12

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull) for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to his Speech at the opening of the session, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), in amendment thereto, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Coldwell in amendment to the said proposed amendment.

And the Debate still continuing the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Ross (Calgary East), adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), the House then adjourned at 6.07 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.



No. 13

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, MONDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

One petition was laid on the Table.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How much land did the Government purchase in connection with the development of (a) Debert Airport; (b) Debert Military Camp?
2. From whom was this land obtained and what price was paid in each case?
3. Are there any parcels of land acquired by the Government in this area which have not as yet been paid for?
4. If so, who were the owners and why has settlement not been made?

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Lists of Unclaimed Balances, etc., in Quebec Savings Banks as on December 31, 1941, made in accordance with chapter 39, section 10, 24-25 George V.

Also,—Lists of Unclaimed Balances, etc., in Canadian Chartered Banks as on December 31, 1941, in accordance with chapter 24, section 114, 24-25 George V.

Also,—Lists of Shareholders in Quebec Savings Banks as on December 31, 1941, made in accordance with chapter 39, section 9, 24-25 George V.

Also,—Copy of an Agreement made under the provisions of the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940, Statutes of Canada, 1940-41, Chapter 2 Section 8.

He also laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of The Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1940, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 815, approved February 3, 1942; renewing loan of \$5,710,000 to the Government of the Province of British Columbia, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said Province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull) for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to his speech at the opening of the session, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), in amendment thereto, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Coldwell in amendment to the said proposed amendment.

And the Debate still continuing the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Ward, adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 10.50 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 14

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 10<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 1942

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PRAYERS,

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Seventh Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 9th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in this case, namely:—

Of Norman Freed and sixty-one others, all presently confined in a concentration camp in Hull, P.Q., praying that their liberties be restored.—*Mrs. Nielsen.*

The said petition was then read and received.

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, and the War Measures Act, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 949, approved February 7, 1942: amending National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) (Consolidation, 1941), to provide for a representative of agriculture on National War Services Boards.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull) for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to his speech at the opening of the session, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), in amendment thereto, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Coldwell in amendment to the said proposed amendment.

And the Debate still continuing the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Crete, adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 10.56 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 15

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 11<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Four petitions were laid on the Table.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—  
Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act—  
Chapter 206, R.S.C. 1927, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 946, approved February 6, 1942: amending the  
Wartime Salaries Order (P.C. 9298, of November 27, 1941).

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—  
Statement on Capital Assistance to Canadian Industries by British and Canadian Governments.

He also presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942,  
for a Return showing:—

1. How many houses have been constructed by Wartime Housing Limited at each of the following places: (a) Fort William, (b) Halifax, (c) Hamilton, (d) Welland, (e) Peterborough, (f) Wrightville?
2. What was the total cost of construction, including purchase of land and providing water and other services, at each centre?
3. What was the total cost per house in each place?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a Return showing the names of all Government corporations which have been organized to carry on any work in connection with the manufacture or purchase of munitions or supplies, together with a statement showing the names, addresses and ordinary occupations of the directors and chief officials of each such corporation; and also the total amount paid by way of salary, honorarium, living allowances and travelling expenses to each such person.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, R.S.C., 1927, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 871, approved February 6, 1942: amending the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order (P.C. 8253, dated October 24, 1941).

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull) for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to his speech at the opening of the session, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), in amendment thereto, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Coldwell in amendment to the said proposed amendment.

And the Debate still continuing the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Crerar, the House then adjourned at 5.55 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

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No. 16

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 12<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Eighth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 11th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of Alice Adelia LaFleur Johnston, of Hull, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Frederick Graham Johnston, of Hull, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of John Clifford Stanley Darbyson, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Marion Descoteaux Darbyson, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Tetreauville, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Francois Henri Drack, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Alice Dubeau Drack, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Ethel May Marshall James, of Westmount, Quebec, presently residing in Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Ernest Gray James, of Westmount, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1940—Loan and Trust Companies.

Mr. Michaud, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1941.

And also,—Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1941.



The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull) for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to his speech at the opening of the session, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), in amendment thereto, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Coldwell in amendment to the said proposed amendment.

And the Debate still continuing the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Lapointe (Lotbinière), adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 10.45 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 17

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the Inquiries Act, Chapter 99, R.S.C. 1927, and the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, R.S.C. 1927, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 1160, approved February 12, 1942: appointing the Right Honourable Sir Lyman Poore Duff, P.C., G.C.M.G., Chief Justice of Canada, a Commissioner under Part I of the Inquiries Act, to enquire into and report upon the organization, authorization and dispatch of a Canadian Expeditionary Force to the Crown Colony of Hong Kong.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1940—Volume II—Life Insurance Companies.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Regulations made under the Department of Pensions and National Health Act (P.C. 836, approved February 5, 1942).

Mr. Power, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Macdonald (Kingston City), presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. The total number of men by provinces, who have enlisted in the Royal Canadian Navy, the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve and the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve since the outbreak of War;

2. The total number of men, by provinces, who are now serving with the Royal Canadian Navy, the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve and the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a copy of all agreements entered into between His Majesty and/or the Minister of Munitions and Supply and any Government-owned corporation created pursuant to the Department of Munitions and Supply Act.

Mr. McLarty moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure respecting the taking of the votes of the qualified voters on any question submitted by way of plebiscite and for such purposes to make provision for the printing and publication of a Plebiscite Act and instructions issued thereunder, the preparation of voters' lists and other plebiscite documents, including forms and ballot papers, to provide for the fees, allowances, expenses or other remuneration of certain officials and employees.

Whereupon, Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull) for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to his speech at the opening of the session, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), in amendment thereto, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Coldwell in amendment to the said proposed amendment.

And the Debate still continuing the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Graham, adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), the House then adjourned at 5.58 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

No. 18

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, MONDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had laid on the Table the Third Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Third Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petitions for Private Bills, severally praying for the passing of an Act to grant a divorce, and to dissolve the marriage of the Petitioner, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Eleanor Edith McKechnie Barlow, of Montreal, Que., wife of William John Barlow.

Of Dorothy Agnes Henrietta Russell Cantlie, of Montreal, Que., wife of George Stephen Forbes Cantlie.

Of Fred Catlow, of Montreal, Que., husband of Jennie McCormack Catlow.

Of Phyllis Wilda Valentine Park Evans, of Westmount, Que., wife of Philip Norton Evans.

Of Ethel May Marshall James, of Montreal, Que., wife of Ernest Gray James.

Of Alice Adelia LaFleur Johnston, of Hull, Que., wife of Frederick Graham Johnston.

Of Gertrude Pelletier Patenaude, of Montreal, Que., wife of Alphonse Patenaude.

Of Anna Pohopoluck Yacobchak, of Montreal, Que., wife of Stephen Yacobchak.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Annual Report of the Bank of Canada to the Minister of Finance, and Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1941. (English and French editions.)

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. The number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who have been called up and received training pursuant to the National Resources Mobilization Act;

2. The number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, called up for service under the National Resources Mobilization Act who have volunteered and been attested for overseas service;

3. The number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, called up for service under the National Resources Mobilization Act, who have not volunteered for overseas service but are serving in Canada for the duration of the war;

4. The number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who have received training under the National Resources Mobilization Act and who have been permitted to return to their civilian occupations.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. The number of men enlisted for active service (a) in the Army, (b) in the Navy, (c) in the Air Force, during each month since the outbreak of war;

2. The number of men serving overseas in the Canadian army at the conclusion of each month since the outbreak of war.

Mr. Power, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. The total number of men by provinces, who have enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force as the latest available date.

2. The total number of men, by provinces, who are now serving with the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who have enlisted with the Canadian active army as of the latest available date;

2. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, serving overseas with the Canadian army as of the latest available date;

3. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who are attested for overseas service and who are now serving in the Canadian army as of the latest available date;

4. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who are serving with the Canadian Army Reserve as of the latest available date;

5. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, included in the statistics in question number 4 above who were posted to reserve units after receiving training under the National Resources Mobilization Act.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull) for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to his Speech at the opening of the session, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), in amendment thereto, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Coldwell in amendment to the said proposed amendment.

And the Debate still continuing the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Eudes, adjourned.



By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Crerar, the House reverted to Motions, under Routine Proceedings.

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then presented,—Return to an Order of the House of January 21, 1942, for a copy of all contracts and agreements between the Government and the Waterman-Waterbury Company, in connection with construction in the Relief No. 1 landing field of the Yorkton Service Flying Training School, situated at Surdee, Saskatchewan.

The House then adjourned at 10.55 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 19

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 17<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull) for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to his speech at the opening of the session, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), in amendment thereto, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Coldwell in amendment to the said proposed amendment.

And the Debate still continuing the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 10.52 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 20

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

One petition was laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Chief Electoral Officer certificate of the Election and Return of the following Member, viz:—

Of Joseph W. Noseworthy, Esquire, for the Electoral District of York South.

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CANADA

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

*To the Clerk of the House of Commons:*

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on the eleventh day of December, 1941, and addressed to Kenneth B. MacLaren, of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the election of a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the electoral district of York South, in the place and stead of Alan Cockeram, who has resigned, Joseph W. Noseworthy, 131 Wembley Road, Forest Hill Village, Ontario, Teacher, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this eighteenth day of February, 1942.

JULES CASTONGUAY, (L.S.)

*Chief Electoral Officer.*

Mr. Joseph W. Noseworthy, Member for the Electoral District of York South, having previously taken the Oath according to law, and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.



Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What contracts have been awarded by the Government for the construction and or equipping of hospitals or similar buildings in or near Saint John, New Brunswick, since September 1, 1939?

2. What is the total amount of each contract?

3. Were tenders called in each instance?

4. If so, who were the tenderers and what was the amount of each tender?

5. For what purposes are the buildings to be used?

6. Did the Government purchase land upon which these buildings were erected?

7. If so, from whom was the land purchased in each instance and what was the total purchase price paid?

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a copy of the report made by the committee appointed under Order in Council P.C. 7520 for the purpose of inquiring into the utilization and custody of canteen funds, together with a statement of the action which has been taken by the Government to implement such report.

Mr. Cardin, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 9, An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull), seconded by Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City): That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:—

To His Excellency Major-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Grand Master of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, one of His Majesty's Personal Aides-de-Camp, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

And on the proposed motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), in amendment thereto: That the following words be added to the Address:—

"This House regrets that Your Excellency's advisers, instead of giving to the country the leadership so essential at a time properly described in the Speech from the Throne as the gravest crisis in the world's history, on the contrary, have sought to evade their responsibility by holding a plebiscite, which, in the view of this House, is the negation of responsible government.

And this House regrets that Your Excellency's advisers have not seen fit to recommend to Parliament without delay additional measures designed to:—

(a) completely mobilize the wealth and material resources and, on a selective basis, the full man and woman power of the nation, to the end that the nation may wage total war in any theatre of war;

(b) supply the imperative needs of agriculture, industry and the fighting forces of the nation; and

(c) prepare for the post-war period."

And on the proposed motion of Mr. Coldwell, in amendment to the said proposed amendment: That all the words after the words "This House regrets that Your Excellency's advisers" in the amendment be deleted and the following substituted therefor:—

"have used the sweeping powers conferred by the National Resources Mobilization Act mainly for the conscription of men for home defence and in the opinion of this House no total effort adequate to meet the present needs of the war, domestic problems, and the preparation for post-war conditions is possible without total mobilization of wealth, industry and finance as well as human resources.

Therefore this House respectfully requests that the forthcoming plebiscite should seek the support of the people of Canada for the complete and effective conscription of war industries, accumulated wealth and financial institutions, at the same time and on the same basis of sacrifice as the suggested extension of the conscription of manpower."

After further Debate thereon, the question being put on the said proposed amendment to the proposed amendment; it was negatived on the following division:—

#### YEAS

##### Messrs.

Blackmore,	Fair,	MacInnis,	Noseworthy,
Castleden,	Gillis,	Marshall,	Quelch,
Coldwell,	Hansell,	Nicholson,	Shaw,
Douglas (Weyburn),	Johnston (Bow River),	Nielsen, Mrs.	Wright—16.

#### NAYS

##### Messrs.

Abbott,	Breithaupt,	Donnelly,	Gardiner,
Adamson,	Bruce,	Douglas (Queens),	Gauthier,
Anderson,	Brunelle,	Dubois,	Gershaw,
Authier,	Cardin,	Dupuis,	Gibson,
Aylesworth,	Casselman, Mrs.	Durocher,	Gingues,
Bence,	(Edmonton East),	Edwards,	Gladstone,
Bercovitch,	Casselman (Grenville-	Emmerson,	Golding,
Bertrand	Dundas),	Esling,	Goulet,
(Laurier),	Chevier,	Eudes,	Graham,
Bertrand	Church,	Evans,	Grant,
(Prescott),	Clark,	Farquhar,	Graydon,
Bertrand	Claxton,	Ferland,	Green,
(Terrebonne),	Cleaver,	Ferron,	Gregory,
Black (Chateauguay-	Cloutier,	Fleming,	Hanson (Skeena),
Huntingdon),	Corman,	Fontaine,	Hanson (York-
Black	Coté,	Fournier (Hull),	Sunbury),
(Cumberland),	Crerar,	Fournier (Maison-	Harris (Danforth),
Black (Yukon),	Cruickshank,	neuve-Rosemont),	Harris (Grey-Bruce),
Blair,	D'Anjou,	Fraser (Northum-	Hatfield,
Blanchette,	Davidson,	berland, Ont.),	Hazen,
Bonnier,	Dechene,	Fraser (Peterborough	Healy,
Boucher,	Denis,	West),	Henderson,
Bourget,	Desmond,	Fulford,	Hill,
Bradette,	Diefenbaker,	Furniss,	Hoblitzell,

Homuth,	Macdonald	Marier,	Ross (Hamilton
Howden,	(Brantford City),	Martin,	East),
Howe,	Macdonald	Maybank,	Ross (St. Paul's),
Hurtubise,	(Halifax),	Mayhew,	Ross (Souris),
Isley,	McDonald (Pontiac),	Michaud,	Roy,
Isnor,	McGarry,	Mills,	Ryan,
Jackman,	McGibbon,	Mullins,	Sanderson,
Jean,	McGregor,	Mulock,	Senn,
King, Mackenzie	McIlraith,	Neill,	Sissons,
Kinley,	McIvor,	Nixon,	Slaght,
Kirk,	Mackenzie (Van-	O'Neill,	Soper,
Lacombe,	couver Centre),	Parent,	Stirling,
Lacroix (Beauce),	MacKinnon	Perley,	Stokes,
LaCroix (Quebec-	(Edmonton West),	Picard,	Sylvestre,
Montmorency),	McKinnon (Kenora-	Pinard,	Taylor,
Laflamme,	Rainy River),	Poirier,	Telford,
Lafontaine,	MacKinnon	Pottier,	Thauvette,
Lalonde,	(Kootenay East),	Pouliot,	Thorson,
Lapointe (Lotbinière),	McLarty,	Power,	Tremblay,
Leclerc,	MacLean (Cape	Purdy,	Tripp,
Leduc,	Breton North-	Ralston,	Turgeon,
Leger,	Victoria),	Raymond,	Tustin,
Little,	McLean	Reid,	Vien,
Lizotte,	(Simcoe East),	Rennie,	Ward,
Lockhart,	Macmillan,	Rhéaume,	Warren,
McCann,	McNevin	Rickard,	Weir,
McCuaig,	(Victoria, Ont.),	Roebuck,	White,
McCubbin,	McNiven	Ross (Calgary	Whitman,
McCulloch,	(Regina City),	East),	Winkler,
MacDiarmid,	MacNicol,		Wood—190.

And after further Debate, the question being put on the said proposed amendment;

Mr. Pouliot, seconded by Mr. Lizotte, moved in amendment to the said proposed amendment: That all the words after the words "this House regrets that Your Excellency's advisers", in the said amendment be deleted and the following substituted therefor:—

"are contemplating, with regard to conscription of manpower for overseas service, a reversal of policy which is uncalled for, untimely and detrimental to the defence of Canada;

This House' further holds the view that the defence of Canada should always have priority over any commitment with or in favour of any other country and also that it would be in the interest of Canada and our allied countries as well that farmers and farm hands should be exempted from the military service."

And a Debate arising thereon, and continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Neill, adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King the House then adjourned at 5.55 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow at 3 o'clock, p.m.

No. 21

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Two petitions were laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Ninth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 18th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in this case, namely:—

Of George Louis Bush, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his Marriage with Gertrude Anderson Henderson Bush, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Lachute, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Chief Electoral Officer certificates of the Election and Return of the following Members, viz:—

Of Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent, for the Electoral District of Quebec East.

Of Gaspard Fauteux, Esquire, for the Electoral District of St. Mary (Montreal).

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CANADA

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

*To the Clerk of the House of Commons:*

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on the eleventh day of December, 1941, and addressed to Ernest Godbout, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, for the election of a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the electoral district of Quebec East, in the place



and stead of Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who has departed this life, Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent, 239 Grande Allée, Quebec, P.Q., Minister of Justice, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this nineteenth day of February, 1942.

JULES CASTONGUAY, (L.S.)  
*Chief Electoral Officer.*

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## CANADA

### OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

#### *To the Clerk of the House of Commons:*

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on the eleventh day of December, 1941, and addressed to J. A. Villemaire, of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the election of a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the electoral district of St. Mary (Montreal), in the place and stead of Hermas Deslauriers, who has departed this life, Gaspard Fauteux, 360 Kensington Ave., Westmount, P.Q., Dentist, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this nineteenth day of February, 1942.

JULES CASTONGUAY, (L.S.)  
*Chief Electoral Officer.*

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The following Members, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the House:—

Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent, for the Electoral District of Quebec East.  
Gaspard Fauteux, Esquire, for the Electoral District of St. Mary (Montreal).

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Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Did Wartime Housing Limited give a contract in 1941 to erect houses or other buildings in or near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia?

2. If so, to whom, stating value of said contract, and if not carried out, the reason for termination?

3. Did Wartime Housing Limited negotiate with Eastern Woodworkers of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia in 1941 with respect to building construction?

4. If so, to what extent?

5. Did Eastern Woodworkers have a sub-contract in 1941 from any contractor of Wartime Housing Limited to build or supply materials for pre-fabricated houses in Nova Scotia?

6. If so what was the amount of sub-contract?

7. Did Eastern Woodworkers have a contract during 1941 from Wartime Housing Limited to erect houses in any part of Nova Scotia?

8. If so, state locality, the number of buildings and the total contract price?



9. What was the average cost of each class or model of such buildings completed, including streets, side-walks, sewerage, plumbing and all other expenses?

10. Did Wartime Housing Limited have any land surveyed in 1941 for proposed pre-fabricated houses or other buildings in or near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia?

11. If so, where was such land situated, who was the owner or agent, what was the price, who did the surveying and what was the expense?

12. Did Wartime Housing Limited negotiate with Mr. A. D. McCormick, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, for the purchase of any land in or near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia?

13. If so, where was such land located and what was the price asked?

14. Who recommended to Wartime Housing Limited that they negotiate with Mr. A. D. McCormick?

15. Did Wartime Housing Limited pay or receive any accounts for costs of excavation for sewerage or other expenses on account of any land in or near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia?

16. If so, by whom were such accounts rendered; and what amounts and to whom were payments made?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Report of positions excluded under the provisions of Section 59 from the operation of the Civil Service Act, Chapter 22, R.S.C. 1927, for the calendar year 1941.

The Order being read for resuming the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull), for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in answer to his Speech at the Opening of the Session, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury) in amendment thereto and on the proposed motion of Mr. Pouliot in amendment to the said proposed amendment;

And a point of Order being raised, Mr. Speaker gave the following decision:—

Mr. Speaker:—The Hon. Member for Témiscouata (Mr. Pouliot) has moved, as an amendment to the amendment on the Address, a subamendment containing these words:

This House regrets that Your Excellency's advisers are contemplating, with regard to conscription of manpower for overseas a reversal of policy.

The House cannot now entertain an amendment to this subamendment which deals with the future action of the Government. The rule is well-known that not more than two amendments at a time can be moved. For this reason it is necessary that the strictest rules of interpretation be applied to a second amendment.

A motion of no-confidence based on the fact that the Government has reversed its policy would be in order, but to base such a motion on the unproved assumption that the Government is just contemplating a reversal of policy seems to be holding the Government responsible for something it has not yet done. If such a practice is encouraged the only limit to no-confidence motions will be the collapse of human imagination. What the Government is contemplating is a fact which the Government alone knows and which is not supported by the Speech from the Throne neither by the Prime Minister's statements during this session or any measure now before the House. It is an assumption which the House is asked to vote upon without the Government having the opportunity to modify it by another amendment.

What is the object of an amendment? It is, as May says, to effect such an alteration in a question as will obtain the support of those who, without such alteration, must either vote against it or abstain from voting. The impossibility of moving a further amendment in this case is all the more serious because the amendment being against the adoption of the Address is a motion of want of confidence based on the Government's future action of which the House can have no knowledge. For that reason it is futile and should not be allowed. I therefore rule the subamendment out of order.

From this decision Mr. Pouliot appealed to the House.

And the question being put by Mr. Speaker: Shall the ruling of the Chair be sustained; it was decided in the affirmative on the following division:—

## YEAS

## Messrs.

Abbott,	Factor,	Hurtubise,	McLarty,
Anderson,	Fair,	Ilsley,	MacLean (Cape
Authier,	Farquhar,	Isnor,	Breton North-
Bercovitch,	Fauteux,	Jackman,	Victoria),
Bertrand (Prescott),	Ferland,	Jean,	McLean
Black (Chateauguay- Huntingdon),	Ferron,	Johnston (Bow River),	(Simcoe East),
Black (Cumberland),	Fleming,	King, Mackenzie	Macmillan,
Black (Yukon),	Fontaine,	Kinley,	McNevin
Blackmore,	Fournier (Hull),	Kirk,	(Victoria, Ont.),
Blanchette,	Fournier (Maison- neuve-Rosemont),	Kuhl,	McNiven
Bonnier,	Fraser (Northum- berland, Ont.),	Laflamme,	(Regina City),
Bradette,	Fraser (Peterborough West),	Lafontaine,	MacNicol,
Breithaupt,	Fulford,	Lalonde,	Marier,
Bruce,	Furniss,	Lapointe (Lotbinière),	Marshall,
Brunelle,	Gardiner,	Leader,	Martin,
Cardin,	Gershaw,	Leclerc,	Maybank,
Casselman, Mrs. (Edmonton East),	Gibson,	Leduc,	Mayhew,
Casselman (Grenville- Dundas),	Gingues,	Leger,	Michaud,
Chevrier,	Golding,	Little,	Mills,
Church,	Goulet,	Lockhart,	Mullins,
Claxton,	Graham,	McCann,	Mulock,
Cleaver,	Grant,	McCuaig,	Neill,
Cloutier,	Gray,	McCubbin,	Nicholson,
Corman,	Green,	McCulloch,	Nielsen, Mrs.
Coté,	Gregory,	MacDiarmid,	Nixon,
Crerar,	Hansell,	Macdonald	O'Neill,
Cruickshank,	Hanson (Skeena),	(Brantford City),	Perley,
Davidson,	Hanson (York- Sunbury),	Macdonald (Halifax),	Picard,
Dechene,	Harris (Danforth),	Macdonald	Pinard,
Denis,	Harris (Grey-Bruce),	(Kingston City),	Poirier,
Diefenbaker,	Hazen,	McDonald (Pontiac),	Pottier,
Donnelly,	Healy,	McGarry,	Power,
Douglas (Queens),	Henderson,	McGibbon,	Purdy,
Dubuc,	Hill,	McIlraith,	Quelch,
Dupuis,	Hlynka,	McIvor,	Ralston,
Durocher,	Hoblitzell,	Mackenzie (Van- couver Centre),	Reid,
Edwards,	Homuth,	MacKinnon	Rennie,
Emmerson,	Howden,	(Edmonton West),	Rhéaume,
Eudes,	Howe,	McKinnon (Kenora- Rainy River),	Rickard,
Evans,		MacKinnon	Roebuck,
		(Kootenay East),	Ross (Calgary East),
			Ross (Hamilton East),

Ross (St. Paul's),	Shaw,	Thauvette,	Vien,
Ross (Souris),	Sissons,	Thorson,	Ward,
Rowe,	Soper,	Tremblay,	Warren,
Ryan,	Stirling,	Tripp,	Weir,
St. Laurent,	Sylvestre,	Turgeon,	Whitman,
Sanderson,	Taylor,	Tustin,	Winkler,
Senn,	Telford,	Veniot,	Wood,
			Wright—182.

## NAYS

## Messrs.

Bertrand	D'Anjou,	Lacroix (Beauce),	MacInnis,
(Terrebonne),	Douglas (Weyburn),	LaCroix (Quebec-	Noseworthy,
Bourget,	Gauthier,	Montmorency),	Parent,
Castleden,	Gillis,	Lizotte,	Pouliot,
Coldwell,	Lacombe,	McGregor,	Raymond,
			Roy—19.

The House then resumed the Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull), seconded by Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City): That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:—

To His Excellency Major-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Grand Master of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, one of His Majesty's Personal Aides-de-Camp, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

## MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

And on the proposed motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), in amendment thereto: That the following words be added to the Address:—

"This House regrets that Your Excellency's advisers, instead of giving to the country the leadership so essential at a time properly described in the Speech from the Throne as the gravest crisis in the world's history, on the contrary, have sought to evade their responsibility by holding a plebiscite, which, in the view of this House, is the negation of responsible government.

And this House regrets that Your Excellency's advisers have not seen fit to recommend to Parliament without delay additional measures designed to:—

- (a) completely mobilize the wealth and material resources and, on a selective basis, the full man and woman power of the nation, to the end that the nation may wage total war in any theatre of war;
- (b) supply the imperative needs of agriculture, industry and the fighting forces of the nation; and
- (c) prepare for the post-war period."

After further Debate thereon, the question being put on the said proposed amendment;

Mr. Lacombe, seconded by Mr. LaCroix (Quebec-Montmorency), moved in amendment to the said proposed amendment: That all the words after the words "this House regrets that Your Excellency's advisers" in the said amendment be deleted and the following substituted therefor:—

"did not deem it proper to advise Your Excellency

(a) that the Government should adhere to its commitments and the terms of its mandate against conscription for overseas service which it received from the people of Canada at the general elections held on March 26, 1940;

(b) that the farmers, farm employees, fishermen, fisheries employees, and all persons engaged in industry connected with agriculture, or with war industries, should be exempt from military service."

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment to the proposed amendment; it was negatived on the following division:—

#### YEAS

##### Messrs.

Bourget,  
D'Amjou,  
Gauthier,  
Lacombe,

Lacroix (Beauce),  
LaCroix (Québec-  
Montmorency),

Lizotte,  
Parent,  
Pouliot,

Raymond,  
Roy—11.

#### NAYS

##### Messrs.

Abott,  
Anderson,  
Authier,  
Aylesworth,  
Bence,  
Bercovitch,  
Bertrand (Prescott),  
Black (Chateauguay-  
Huntingdon),  
Black (Cumberland),  
Black (Yukon),  
Blackmore,  
Blanchette,  
Bonnier,  
Boucher,  
Bradette,  
Bruce,  
Brunelle,  
Cardin,  
Casselman, Mrs.  
(Edmonton East),  
Castleden,  
Chevrier,  
Church,  
Claxton,  
Cleaver,  
Cloutier,  
Coldwell,  
Corman,  
Coté,

Crerar,  
Cruikshank,  
Davidson,  
Dechene,  
Denis,  
Desmond,  
Diefenbaker,  
Donnelly,  
Douglas (Queens),  
Douglas (Weyburn),  
Dubuc,  
Dupuis,  
Durocher,  
Edwards,  
Emmerson,  
Eudes,  
Evans,  
Factor,  
Fair,  
Farquhar,  
Fauteux,  
Ferland,  
Ferron,  
Fleming,  
Fontaine,  
Fournier (Hull),  
Fournier (Maison-  
neuve-Rosemond),  
Fraser (Northum-  
berland, Ont.),

Fraser (Peterborough  
West),  
Fulford,  
Furniss,  
Gardiner,  
Gershaw,  
Gibson,  
Gillis,  
Gingues,  
Gladstone,  
Golding,  
Goulet,  
Graham,  
Grant,  
Gray,  
Graydon,  
Green,  
Gregory,  
Hansell,  
Hanson (Skeena),  
Hanson (York-  
Sunbury),  
Harris (Danforth),  
Harris (Grey-Bruce),  
Hatfield,  
Hazen,  
Healy,  
Henderson,  
Hill,  
Hlynka,

Hoblitzell,  
Homuth,  
Howden,  
Howe,  
Hurtubise,  
Husley,  
Isnor,  
Jackman,  
Jean,  
Johnston (Bow  
River),  
King, Mackenzie,  
Kinley,  
Kirk,  
Kuhl,  
Laflamme,  
Lafontaine,  
Lalonde,  
Lapointe (Lotbinière),  
Leader,  
Leclerc,  
Leduc,  
Leger,  
Little,  
Lockhart,  
McCann,  
McCuaig,  
McCubbin,  
McCulloch,  
MacDiarmid,



Macdonald (Brantford City),	McLean (Simcoe East),	Pinard,	Soper,
Macdonald (Halifax),	Macmillan,	Poirier,	Stirling,
Macdonald (Kingston City),	McNevin (Victoria, Ont.),	Pottier,	Stokes,
McDonald (Pontiac),	McNiven (Regina City),	Power,	Sylvestre,
McGarry,	MacNicol,	Purdy,	Taylor,
McGibbon,	Marier,	Quelch,	Telford,
McGregor,	Marshall,	Ralston,	Thauvette,
McIlraith,	Martin,	Reid,	Thorson,
MacInnis,	Maybank,	Rennie,	Tremblay,
McIvor,	Mayhew,	Rhéaume,	Tripp,
Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre),	Michaud,	Rickard,	Turgeon,
MacKinnon (Edmonton West),	Mills,	Roebuck,	Tustin,
McKinnon (Kenora- Rainy River),	Mullins,	Ross (Calgary East),	Veniot,
MacKinnon (Kootenay East),	Mulock,	Ross (Hamilton East),	Vien,
McLarty,	Neill,	Ross (St. Paul's),	Ward,
MacLean (Cape Breton North- Victoria),	Nicholson,	Ross (Souris),	Warren,
	Nielsen, Mrs.,	Rowe,	Weir,
	Nixon,	Ryan,	White,
	Noseworthy,	St. Laurent,	Whitman,
	Perley,	Sanderson,	Winkler,
	Picard,	Senn,	Wood,
		Shaw,	Wright—195.
		Sissons,	

And after further Debate, the question being put on the said proposed amendment; it was negatived on the following division:—

## YEAS

## Messrs.

Adamson,	Church,	Harris (Danforth),	MacNicol,
Anderson,	Desmond,	Hatfield,	Neill,
Aylesworth,	Diefenbaker,	Hazen,	Ross (St. Paul's),
Bence,	Fraser (Peterborough West),	Hoblitzell,	Rowe,
Black (Cumberland),	Gray,	Homuth,	Senn,
Black (Yukon),	Graydon,	Jackman,	Stirling,
Boucher,	Green,	Lockhart,	Stokes,
Bruce,	Hanson (York- Sunbury),	McGregor,	Tustin,
Casselman (Grenville-Dundas),		MacKinnon (Kootenay East),	White—35.

## NAYS

## Messrs.

Abbott,	Castleden,	Dubois,	Fournier (Maison- neuve-Rosemont),
Authier,	Chevrier,	Dubuc,	Fraser (Northum- berland, Ont.),
Bercovitch,	Claxton,	Dupuis,	Fulford,
Bertrand (Prescott),	Cleaver,	Durocher,	Furniss,
Bertrand (Terrebonne),	Cloutier,	Edwards,	Gardiner,
Black (Chateauguay- Huntingdon),	Coldwell,	Emmerson,	Gauthier,
Blackmore,	Corman,	Eudes,	Gershaw,
Blanchette,	Coté,	Evans,	Gibson,
Bonnier,	Crerar,	Factor,	Gillis,
Bourget,	Cruikshank,	Fair,	Gingues,
Bradette,	D'Anjou,	Farquhar,	Gladstone,
Brunelle,	Davidson,	Fauteux,	Golding,
Cardin,	Dechene,	Ferland,	Goulet,
Casselman, Mrs. (Edmonton East),	Denis,	Ferron,	Graham,
	Donnelly,	Fleming,	Grant,
	Douglas (Queens),	Fontaine,	
	Douglas (Weyburn),	Fournier (Hull),	



Gregory,	Leduc,	Macmillan,	Rennie,
Hansell,	Leger,	McNevin	Rhéaume,
Hanson (Skeena),	Little,	(Victoria, Ont.),	Rickard,
Harris (Grey-Bruce),	Lizotte,	McNiven	Roebuck,
Healy,	McCann,	Regina City),	Ross (Calgary East),
Henderson,	McCuaig,	Marier,	Ross (Hamilton East),
Hill,	McCubbin,	Marshall,	Roy,
Hlynka,	McCulloch,	Martin,	Ryan.
Howden,	MacDiarmid,	Maybank,	St. Laurent,
Howe,	Macdonald	Mayhew,	Sanderson,
Hurtubise,	(Brantford City),	Michaud,	Shaw,
Ilsley,	Macdonald (Halifax),	Mills,	Sissons,
Isnor,	McDonald (Pontiac)	Mullins,	Soper,
Jean,	McGarry,	Mulock,	Sylvestre,
Johnston (Bow	McGibbon,	Nicholson,	Taylor,
River),	McIlraith,	Nielsen, Mrs.,	Telford,
King, Mackenzie,	MacInnis,	Nixon,	Thauvette,
Kinley,	McIvor,	Noseworthy,	Thorson,
Kirk,	Mackenzie	O'Neill,	Tremblay,
Kuhl,	(Vancouver Centre),	Parent,	Tripp,
Lacombe,	MacKinnon	Picard,	Turgeon,
Lacroix (Beauce),	(Edmonton West),	Pinard,	Veniot,
LaCroix (Québec-	McKinnon (Kenora-	Poirier,	Vien,
Montmorency),	Rainy River),	Pottier,	Ward,
Laflamme,	McLarty,	Pouliot,	Warren,
Lafontaine,	MacLean (Cape	Power,	Weir,
Lalonde,	Breton North-	Quelch,	Whitman,
Lapointe (Lotbinière),	Victoria),	Ralston,	Winkler,
Leader,	McLean	Raymond,	Wood,
Leclerc,	(Simcoe East),	Reid,	Wright—172.

And the question being put on the main motion, it was agreed to on the following division:—

## YEAS

## Messrs.

Abbott,	Donnelly,	Gardiner,	Kirk.
Authier,	Douglas (Queens),	Gershaw,	Laflamme,
Bercovitch,	Dubois,	Gibson,	Lafontaine,
Bertrand (Prescott),	Dubuc,	Gingues,	Lalonde,
Black (Chateauguay-	Dupuis,	Gladstone,	Lapointe (Lotbinière),
Huntingdon),	Durocher,	Golding,	Leader,
Blanchette,	Edwards,	Goulet,	Leclerc,
Bonnier,	Emmerson,	Graham,	Leduc,
Bradette,	Eudes,	Grant,	Leger,
Brunelle,	Evans,	Gregory,	Little,
Cardin,	Factor,	Hanson (Skeena),	McCann,
Casselman, Mrs.	Farquhar,	Harris (Grey-Bruce),	McCuaig,
(Edmonton East),	Fauteux,	Healy,	McCubbin,
Chevrier,	Ferland,	Henderson,	McCulloch,
Claxton,	Ferron,	Hill,	MacDiarmid,
Cleaver,	Fleming,	Hoblitzell,	Macdonald (Brantford
Cloutier,	Fontaine,	Howden,	City),
Corman,	Fournier (Hull),	Howe,	Macdonald (Halifax),
Coté,	Fournier (Maison-	Hurtubise,	McDonald (Pontiac),
Crerar,	neuve-Rosemont),	Ilsley,	McGarry,
Cruickshank,	Fraser-(Northum-	Isnor,	McGibbon,
Davidson,	berland, Ont.),	Jean,	McIlraith,
Dechene,	Fulford,	King, Mackenzie,	McIvor,
Denis,	Furniss,	Kinley,	Mackenzie (Vancouver
			Centre),

MacKinnon (Edmonton-West),	Marier,	Ralston,	Telford,
McKinnon	Martin,	Reid,	Thauvette,
(Kenora-Rainy River),	Maybank,	Rennie,	Thorson,
McLarty,	Mayhew,	Rhéaume,	Tremblay,
MacLean (Cape Breton North- Victoria),	Michaud,	Rickard,	Tripp,
McLean (Simcoe East),	Mills,	Roebuck,	Turgeon,
Macmillan,	Mullins,	Ross (Calgary East),	Veniot,
McNevin (Victoria, Ont.),	Mulock,	Ross (Hamilton East),	Vien,
McNiven (Regina City),	Nielsen, Mrs.,	Ryan,	Ward,
	Nixon,	St. Laurent,	Warren,
	O'Neill,	Sanderson,	Weir,
	Picard,	Sissons,	Whitman,
	Pinard,	Soper,	Winkler,
	Poirier,	Sylvestre,	Wood—144.
	Pottier,	Taylor,	
	Power,		

## NAYS

## Messrs.

Adamson,	Desmond,	Homuth,	Neill,
Anderson,	Diefenbaker,	Jackman,	Nicholson,
Bence,	Douglas (Weyburn),	Johnston (Bow River),	Noseworthy,
Bertrand (Terre- bonne),	Fair,	Kuhl,	Parent,
Black (Cumberland),	Fraser (Peterborough West),	Lacombe,	Pouliot,
Black (Yukon),	Gauthier,	Lacroix (Beauce),	Quelch,
Blackmore,	Gillis,	LaCroix (Québec- Montmorency),	Raymond,
Boucher,	Graydon,	Lizotte,	Ross (St. Paul's),
Bourget,	Green,	Lockhart,	Rowe,
Bruce,	Hansell,	McGregor,	Roy,
Casselman (Grenville- Dundas),	Hanson (York- Sunbury),	MacInnis,	Senn,
Castleden,	Harris (Danforth),	MacKinnon	Shaw,
Church,	Hatfield,	(Kootenay East),	Stirling,
Coldwell,	Hazen,	MacNicol,	Stokes,
D'Anjou,	Hlyнка,	Marshall,	Tustin,
			White,
			Wright—61.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, the said Address was ordered to be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honourable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was resolved,—That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of a Supply to be granted to His Majesty.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was resolved,—That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the supply to be granted to His Majesty.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), from the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report lists of Members to compose the Standing Committees of the House under Standing Order 63, presented the following report:—

Your Committee recommends that the Members, whose names appear in the attached lists, compose the Standing Committees of the House under Standing Order 63, as follows:—

## No. 1

## Privileges and Elections

## Messieurs

Abbott,  
Anderson,  
Bertrand (*Laurier*),  
Diefenbaker,  
Douglas (*Weyburn*),  
Factor,  
Fair,  
Fleming,  
Gershaw,  
Gibson,

Gladstone,  
Gray,  
Gregory,  
Kirk,  
Lalonde,  
Leger,  
Mackenzie  
(*Vancouver Centre*),  
MacNicol,  
McCuaig,

McDonald (*Pontiac*),  
Mills,  
Mutch,  
O'Brien,  
Pinard,  
Pouliot,  
Power,  
Roy,  
Tremblay,  
Weir—29.

(Quorum 10)

## No. 2

## Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines

## Messieurs

Bence,  
Bertrand (*Laurier*),  
Bertrand (*Terrebonne*),  
Black (*Cumberland*),  
Bourget,  
Breithaupt,  
Chevrier,  
Corman,  
Coté,  
Crerar,  
Douglas (*Queens*),  
Dupuis,  
Emmerson,  
Eudes,  
Factor,  
Farquhar,  
Fournier (*Maisonneuve-  
Rosemont*),  
Fullford,  
Gingues,  
Golding,

Gregory,  
Hanson (*Skeena*),  
Harris (*Danforth*),  
Hatfield,  
Healy,  
Howden,  
Howe,  
Isnor,  
Jackman,  
Jaques,  
Jean,  
Kirk,  
LaCroix (*Quebec-  
Montmorency*),  
Little,  
Lizotte,  
Lockhart,  
MacInnis,  
MacKinnon  
(*Kootenay East*),  
McCulloch,

McIvor,  
McKinnon  
(*Kenora-Rainy River*),  
McNiven (*Regina City*),  
Maybank,  
Mills,  
Mullins,  
Nicholson,  
Nielsen (Mrs.),  
Nixon,  
O'Brien,  
O'Neill,  
Picard,  
Pouliot,  
Roebuck,  
Ross (*Calgary East*),  
Ross (*Souris*),  
Shaw,  
Sissons,  
Turner,  
White,  
Whitman—60.

(Quorum 20)

**No. 3****Miscellaneous Private Bills**

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Messieurs

Bonnier,	Gillis,	Macdonald
Boucher,	Gingues,	( <i>Brantford City</i> ),
Casselman (Mrs.)	Gladstone,	MacKenzie
( <i>Edmonton East</i> ),	Graham,	( <i>Lambton-Kent</i> ),
Castleden,	Hansell,	McGregor,
Chambers,	Harris ( <i>Grey-Bruce</i> ),	McIlraith,
Cleaver,	Hazen,	Matthews,
Cloutier,	Healy,	Mayhew,
Coté,	Hlynka,	Parent,
d'Anjou,	Hoblitzell,	Poirier,
Donnelly,	Howden,	Ross ( <i>St. Paul's</i> ),
Douglas ( <i>Queens</i> ),	Jutras,	Roy,
Dubois,	Lacombe,	Senn,
Durocher,	LaCroix ( <i>Quebec-</i>	Stokes,
Factor,	<i>Montmorency</i> ),	Telford,
Fournier ( <i>Hull</i> ),	Lapointe ( <i>Lotbinière</i> ),	Tomlinson,
Gershaw,	Lockhart,	Veniot,
Gibson,	Macdonald ( <i>Halifax</i> ),	Wood—50.

(Quorum 15)

**No. 4****Banking and Commerce**

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Messieurs

Bercovitch,	Gray,	McIlraith,
Black ( <i>Cumberland</i> ),	Hanson ( <i>York-Sunbury</i> ),	McNevin
Blackmore,	Harris ( <i>Danforth</i> ),	( <i>Victoria, Ont.</i> ),
Blair,	Hazen,	Marier,
Breithaupt,	Hill,	Martin,
Claxton,	Jackman,	Maybank,
Cleaver,	Jaques,	Mayhew,
Coldwell,	Jean,	Moore,
Donnelly,	Kinley,	Perley,
Dubuc,	Lacroix ( <i>Beauce</i> ),	Picard,
Eudes,	Laflamme,	Raymond,
Fontaine,	Lapointe ( <i>Lotbinière</i> ),	Ross ( <i>St. Paul's</i> ),
Fournier ( <i>Hull</i> ),	Macdonald ( <i>Halifax</i> ),	Ross ( <i>Calgary East</i> ),
Fraser	Macdonald	Slaght,
( <i>Northumberland</i> ),	( <i>Brantford City</i> ),	Thorson,
Fraser	Macmillan,	Tucker,
( <i>Peterborough West</i> ),	McCann,	Ward,
Graham,	McGeer,	Woodsworth—50.

(Quorum 15)

## No. 5

## Public Accounts

## Messieurs

Abbott,  
Anderson,  
Authier,  
Bercovitch,  
Black (*Yukon*),  
Blanchette,  
Boucher,  
Bourget,  
Brooks,  
Casselman (Mrs.)  
    (*Edmonton East*),  
Church,  
Clark,  
Coté,  
Cruikshank,  
Desmond,  
Ferland,  
Fleming,

Fontaine,  
Fournier (*Hull*),  
Fournier (*Maisonneuve-  
Rosemont*),  
Fraser  
    (*Northumberland*),  
Fulford,  
Gladstone,  
Golding,  
Grant,  
Graydon,  
Henderson,  
Homuth,  
Isnor,  
Johnston (*Bow River*),  
Leader,  
MacInnis,  
McCubbin,

McDonald (*Pontiac*),  
McGeer,  
McIvor,  
Marshall,  
Mullins,  
Mulock,  
Purdy,  
Rickard,  
Roebuck,  
Ross (*Hamilton East*),  
Slaght,  
Thorson,  
Tremblay,  
Tripp,  
Veniot,  
Winkler,  
Wright—50.

(Quorum 15)

## No. 6

## Agriculture and Colonization

## Messieurs

Authier,  
Aylesworth,  
Bertrand (*Prescott*),  
Black (*Chateauguay-  
Huntingdon*),  
Blair,  
Cardiff,  
Clark,  
Cloutier,  
Cruikshank,  
Davidson,  
Dechene,  
Desmond,  
Diefenbaker,  
Donnelly,  
Douglas (*Weyburn*),  
Douglas (*Queens*),  
Evans,  
Fair,  
Ferron,  
Fontaine,

Furniss,  
Gardiner,  
Golding,  
Hallé,  
Hatfield,  
Henderson,  
Lafontaine,  
Lalonde,  
Lapointe (*Lotbinière*),  
Leader,  
Leclerc,  
Leger,  
Lizotte,  
MacDiarmid,  
MacKenzie  
    (*Lambton-Kent*),  
McCuaig,  
McCubbin,  
McGarry,  
McNevin (*Victoria, Ont.*),  
Matthews,

Mullins,  
Nielsen (Mrs.),  
Perley,  
Poirier,  
Quelch,  
Rennie,  
Rhéaume,  
Rickard,  
Ross (*Souris*),  
Ross (*Middlesex East*),  
Ross (*Moose Jaw*),  
Rowe,  
Senn,  
Soper,  
Sylvestre,  
Turgeon,  
Tustin,  
Ward,  
Weir,  
Wright—60.

(Quorum 20)



## No. 7

## Standing Orders

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Messieurs

Bertrand (*Prescott*),  
Brunelle,  
Cardiff,  
Denis,  
Douglas (*Weyburn*),  
Edwards,  
Golding,

Graydon,  
Jaques,  
MacLean (*Cape Breton  
North-Victoria*),  
Marier,  
Marshall,  
McGibbon,

McLarty,  
McLean (*Simcoe East*),  
O'Neill,  
Rennie,  
Ross (*Moose Jaw*),  
Stokes,  
Sylvestre—20.

(Quorum 8)

## No. 8

## Marine and Fisheries

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Messieurs

Bradette,  
Brooks,  
Brunelle,  
Crete,  
Dechene,  
Farquhar,  
Ferron,  
Gauthier,  
Gillis,  
Green,  
Hanson (*Skeena*),  
Hazen,

Hill,  
Kinley,  
Kuhl,  
Lafontaine,  
Lapointe  
(*Matapedia-Matane*),  
Leduc,  
Macdonald  
(*Kingston City*),  
MacInnis,  
MacKenzie (*Neepawa*),  
Macmillan,

McLean (*Simcoe East*),  
Neill,  
Pottier,  
Reid,  
Roy,  
Ryan,  
Stirling,  
Telford,  
Tomlinson,  
Tripp,  
Tustin,  
Veniot,  
Warren—35.

(Quorum 10)

## No. 9

## Mines, Forests and Waters

## Messieurs

Adamson,  
Authier,  
Bence,  
Black (*Yukon*),  
Bradette,  
Crerar,  
d'Anjou,  
Edwards,  
Esling,  
Evans,  
Furniss,

Grant,  
Hansell,  
Hurtubise,  
Johnston (*Bow River*),  
Lacroix (*Beauce*),  
Lafontaine,  
Leduc,  
Little,  
MacNicol,  
McCann,  
McCulloch,  
McDonald (*Pontiac*),

McKinnon  
(*Kenora-Rainy River*),  
Nielsen (Mrs.),  
Parent,  
Sanderson,  
Sinclair,  
Sylvestre,  
Tremblay,  
Tripp,  
Turner,  
Ward,  
Warren,  
White—35.

(Quorum 10)

## No. 10

## Industrial and International Relations

## Messieurs

Abbott,  
Blackmore,  
Bruce,  
Church,  
Coté,  
Dubuc,  
Eudes,  
Fournier (*Maisonneuve-  
Rosemont*),  
Goulet,  
Hanson (*Skeena*),  
Homuth,

Jean,  
Laflamme,  
Lafontaine,  
Leger,  
MacInnis,  
MacKenzie (*Neepawa*),  
Macmillan,  
MacNicol,  
McCann,  
McGarry,  
McNiven (*Regina City*),  
Massey,

Mutch,  
Neill,  
Nixon,  
Pottier,  
Roebuck,  
Ross (*Calgary East*),  
Ross (*Hamilton East*),  
Sanderson,  
Slaght,  
Stirling,  
Taylor,  
Turgeon—35.

(Quorum 10)

## No. 11

## Debates

## Messieurs

Blanchette,  
Claxton,  
Esling,  
Hlynka,

Jutras,  
Pinard,  
Pouliot,  
Ross (*Middlesex East*),

Ross (*Moose Jaw*),  
Rowe,  
Shaw,  
Sinclair—12.

(Quorum 7)

## No. 12

## Printing

(Members to act on the part of the Commons)

## Messieurs

Bercovitch,	Fleming,	McNevin
Bertrand ( <i>Terrebonne</i> ),	Fraser	( <i>Victoria, Ont.</i> ),
Blanchette,	( <i>Peterborough West</i> ),	Mills,
Bourget,	Furniss,	Moore,
Casselman	Goulet,	Mulock,
( <i>Grenville-Dundas</i> ),	Grant,	Nicholson,
Castleden,	Green,	Purdy,
Chambers,	Hallé,	Rhéaume,
Chevrier,	Healy,	Ross ( <i>St. Paul's</i> ),
Claxton,	Hlynka,	Sinclair,
Corman,	Hoblitzell,	Sissons,
Denis,	Hurtubise,	Soper,
Dubois,	Kuhl,	Tucker,
Dupuis,	Leader,	Tustin,
Durocher,	MacDiarmid,	Weir,
Edwards,	MacKinnon	White,
Emmerson,	( <i>Kootenay East</i> ),	Whitman,
Esling,	MacLean ( <i>Cape Breton</i>	Winkler,
Evans,	<i>North-Victoria</i> ),	Wood—54.
Ferland,	McGregor,	

## No. 13

## Library of Parliament

(Members to act on the part of the Commons)

## Mr. SPEAKER and Messieurs

Adamson,	Goulet,	Mayhew,
Aylesworth,	Graham,	Moore,
Black ( <i>Chateauguy-</i>	Green,	Poirier,
<i>Huntingdon</i> ),	Henderson,	Pouliot,
Bruce,	Howden,	Purdy,
Cardiff,	Hurtubise,	Raymond,
Casselman	Jaques,	Reid,
( <i>Grenville-Dundas</i> ),	Jean,	Rickard,
Castleden,	Lizotte,	Ross ( <i>St. Paul's</i> ),
Emmerson,	Macdonald ( <i>Halifax</i> ),	Shaw,
Eudes,	MacKenzie ( <i>Neepawa</i> ),	Telford,
Farquhar,	MacKenzie	Thauvette,
Fontaine,	( <i>Lambton-Kent</i> ),	Warren,
Fournier ( <i>Maisonneuve-</i>	Macmillan,	Winkler,
<i>Rosemont</i> ),	Marier,	Wood,
Gershaw,	Martin,	Woodsworth—44.

**No. 14****Restaurant**

(Members to act on the part of the Commons)

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Mr. SPEAKER and Messieurs

Black ( <i>Yukon</i> ),	Jaques,	McIvor,
Dupuis,	Laflamme,	Mayhew,
Edwards,	Lafontaine,	Pinard,
Farquhar,	Macdonald	Purdy,
Furniss,	( <i>Brantford City</i> ),	Rhéaume,
Goulet,	MacInnis,	Thauvette,
Howden,	McGregor,	Tucker,
		Tustin—21.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), the said Report was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was resolved,—That the Standing Committees of this House shall severally be empowered to examine and inquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the House; and to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King the House then adjourned at 6.30 p.m., until to-morrow at 3 o'clock p.m.

No. 22

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 20<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Tenth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 19th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in this case, namely:—

Of Wandless Joseph Henry Verdon, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Doris Lillian Sarah Green Verdon, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Abbott.*

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Eleventh Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 19th instant, viz:—

Of P.O. Lee, and 1,146 others, asking that all Japanese adults resident in Canada be interned for the duration of hostilities.—*Mr. Mayhew.*  
and finds that it does not conform with the requirements of Standing Order 68 in the following respects, namely:—

1. This petition is addressed to the Right Honourable Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, whereas it should be addressed to "The Honourable the House of Commons in Parliament assembled."

2. The petition contains no prayer.

3. The signature of the member presenting the petition is not affixed to same.

For these reasons the petition should not be received



Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, delivered a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by Mr. Speaker, as follows:—

**ATHLONE:**

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1943, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons.

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE,**

OTTAWA, February 20, 1942.

On motion of Mr. Ilsley, the said Message and Estimates were referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Mackenzie King moved,—That on and after Monday the 23rd of February, 1942, to the end of the present Session, Government Notices of Motions and Government Orders shall have precedence at every sitting over all other business except introduction of Bills, Questions by Members and Notices of Motions for the Production of Papers.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours that this House has appointed the Honourable the Speaker and Messieurs Black (Yukon), Dupuis, Edwards, Farquhar, Furniss, Goulet, Howden, Jaques, Laflamme, Lafontaine, Macdonald (Brantford City), MacInnis, McGregor, McIvor, Mayhew, Pinard, Purdy, Rhéaume, Thauvette, Tucker and Tustin a Committee to assist His Honour the Speaker in the direction of the Restaurant, so far as the interests of the Commons are concerned, and to act as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Restaurant.

And that the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours that this House will unite with them in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament, and that the Members of the Standing Committee on Printing, viz: Messrs. Bercovitch, Bertrand (Terrebonne), Blanchette, Bourget, Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), Castleden, Chambers, Chevrier, Claxton, Corman, Denis, Dubois, Dupuis, Durocher, Edwards, Emmerson, Esling, Evans, Ferland, Fleming, Fraser (Peterborough West), Furniss, Goulet, Grant, Green, Hallé, Healy, Hlynka, Hoblitzell, Hurtubise, Kuhl, Leader, MacDiarmid, MacKinnon (Kootenay East), MacLean (Cape Breton North-Victoria), McGregor, McNevin (Victoria, Ont.), Mills, Moore, Mulock, Nicholson, Purdy, Rhéaume, Ross (St. Paul's), Sinclair, Sissons, Soper, Tucker, Tustin, Weir, White, Whitman, Winkler and Wood will act as Members on the part of this House, on the said Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament.

And that the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours that this House has appointed the Honourable the Speaker and Messrs. Adamson, Aylesworth, Black (Chateauguay-Huntingdon), Bruce, Cardiff, Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), Castleden, Emmerson, Eudes, Farquhar, Fontaine, Fournier (Maisonneuve-Rosemont), Gershaw, Goulet, Graham, Green, Henderson, Howden, Hurtubise, Jacques, Jean, Lizotte, Macdonald (Halifax), MacKenzie (Neepawa), MacKenzie (Lambton-Kent), Macmillan, Marier, Martin, Mayhew, Moore, Poirier, Pouliot, Purdy, Raymond, Reid, Rickard, Ross (St. Paul's), Shaw, Telford, Thauvette, Warren, Winkler, Wood and Woodsworth a Committee to assist His Honour the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of the Commons are concerned, and to act on behalf of the House of Commons as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

And that the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—List of Shareholders of the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on December 31, 1941, in accordance with chapter 24, section 114, 24-25 George V.

Also,—Statement of the Superintendent of Insurance concerning the operations of the Civil Service Insurance Act for the year ended March 31, 1941, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 23, Section 21, R.S.C. 1927.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. The total cost of recruiting for (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, (c) the Air Force, since the outbreak of War;
2. The total cost of the recruiting campaign conducted in May, June and July, 1941;
3. The total cost of the building and preparation of camps used for the purpose of training men under the National Resources Mobilization Act;
4. The total cost incurred by the Department of National War Services in calling up men for training under the National Resources Mobilization Act;
5. The total cost incurred by the Department of National Defence in training men called up under the National Resources Mobilization Act.

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How much land did the Government purchase in connection with the development of (a) Debert Airport; (b) Debert Military Camp?
2. From whom was this land obtained and what price was paid in each case
3. Are there any parcels of land acquired by the Government in this area which have not as yet been paid for?
4. If so, who were the owners and why has settlement not been made?

Mr. Mackenzie King moved,—That on Tuesday, the 24th February, 1942, the sitting of the House shall be a secret session until the House shall then otherwise order, and that all strangers be ordered to withdraw during such secret session; provided however, that this Order shall not affect the privilege enjoyed by Members of the Senate of being present at debates in this House.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed resolution respecting the taking of the votes of the qualified voters on any question submitted by way of plebiscite;

Mr. McLarty moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King the House then adjourned at 6 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next at 3 o'clock, p.m.

No. 23

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1942

---

PRAYERS.

One petition was laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Chief Electoral Officer certificate of the Election and Return of the following Member, viz:—

Of Honourable Humphrey Mitchell for the Electoral District of Welland.

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CANADA

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

*To the Clerk of the House of Commons:*

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on the eleventh day of December, 1941, and addressed to Hugh J. Henderson, of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, for the election of a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Welland, in the place and stead of Arthur B. Damude, who has departed this life, Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Ottawa, Ontario, Minister of Labour, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this twenty-third day of February, 1942.

JULES CASTONGUAY, (L.S.)

*Chief Electoral Officer.*

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The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Member for the Electoral District of Welland, having previously taken the Oath according to law, and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.



Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the total amount expended by the Government by way of capital assistance to private corporations?

2. What is the name of each corporation to whom capital assistance by the Government has been granted?

3. What is the total amount granted to each such Corporation?

4. What is the purpose for which each such grant was made?

5. Is the Government committed to make additional grants by way of capital assistance to any of such Corporations?

6. If so, what is the additional amount of such commitment in each case and what is the purpose of the additional grant?

7. Have any payments other than grants by way of capital assistance been made by the Government to any private corporation for the purpose of expanding the production of such corporation?

8. If so, what are the names of the Corporations to which such payments have been made?

9. What was the amount of each such payment?

10. What was the direct purpose of each such payment?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of February 2, 1942, for a copy of all Orders in Council passed pursuant to the National Resources Mobilization Act.

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of February 2, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams or other documents, exchanged between the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, or any official of the Government and the Provincial Treasurer or other official of any provincial government, relating to the proposed vacation of the fields of income and corporation tax.

Mr. Mitchell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented.—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of February 2, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, Orders in Council and other documents in the possession of the Government, relating to the appointment of the Royal Commission on Shipbuilding in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as well as a copy of any recommendations made by the said Royal Commission, and any report or reports of boards of conciliation and investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in relation to disputes between any or all of the companies mentioned in Order in Council P.C. 629, January 26, 1942, and the employees of such companies.

Mr. Cardin, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House.—Report of work performed and expenditures made as of December 31st 1941, together with the estimated expenditures for 1942, under authority of Chapter 12, Statutes of Canada 1929, Construction by Canadian National Railway Company of certain terminal facilities with grade separation and other works at and in the vicinity of the City of Montreal.

And also,—Thirty-seventh Report of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada (formerly the Board of Railway Commissioners) for the year ended December 31, 1941.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—



By Mr. Church:—1. Will any change be made in the keeping of the records of His Majesty's Forces so as to enable a Municipality, as in the last war, to know the names of its citizens who enlist?

2. How many men in His Majesty's Forces have enlisted, (a) for home defence; (b) for service anywhere?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Nicholson:—1. What has been the apparent consumption in Canada for each of the years 1937-1941 inclusive, of, (a) spirits, (b) malt liquors, (c) wines?

2. Did delegates of church and temperance representations wait on the Government in October, 1941?

3. If so, did the Government express approval or disapproval of the representations made by the delegation?

4. What is the amount of the appropriation made by the Department of National War Services for the purpose of educational work to discourage the use of alcoholic liquors?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Winkler:—1. What agreements or contracts has the Government with municipalities other than with the corporation of the city of Ottawa for services usually provided by municipalities?

2. What valuation is placed on Government real estate and buildings in the corporation of Ottawa?

3. What relation or proportion does this figure bear toward the municipal assessment of the corporation of Ottawa?

By Mr. Church:—1. Will the Government consider re-establishing grants to school boards or boards of education for cadet services, and towards the cost of uniforms and instructions?

2. What was the prior policy?

3. What is the present policy?

4. Will any changes be considered so as to aid recruiting for the reserve army?

5. Were any requests for such grants received by the Government?

6. If so, what action will be taken?

By Mr. Hatfield:—1. How many manufacturing plants in Canada, if any, have closed down due to there being a price ceiling on manufactured goods and no such restriction on raw materials?

2. Is an import bonus being paid by authority of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board on any articles of food or manufactured goods?

3. If so, upon how many articles and what are they?

4. Is a bonus being paid on certain articles in Canada in order to keep their cost to the consumer below the price ceiling?

5. If so, on how many and what are they?

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Hazen:—1. Has part of the building known as The Golden Ball Garage, on the corner of Sydney and Union Streets, in the city of Saint John, New Brunswick, been rented to the Government?

2. If so, what part, from whom and at what rental?
3. When was it rented and for how long a period?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Roy:—1. What is the name of the doctor in Quebec whose duty it is to examine employees of both sexes working in the Dominion Arsenals at Quebec and at Valcartier?

2. Since the beginning of the war what salary has been paid to him monthly for examinations, or for treatment of such employees in case of accidents?

3. What is the total amount paid to him for expenses, salary or honoraria of all kinds?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Diefenbaker:—1. How many soldiers have been returned from Overseas since the beginning of the present war, (a) unfit for service; (b) unlikely to make satisfactory soldiers?

2. Of this number how many are still serving in the Canadian Army?

3. Of those returned, (a) how many have applied for pensions; (b) how many have been held entitled thereto; (c) how many appeals have been taken against refusals to award pensions; (d) of these how many, (i) have been finally determined; (ii) how many still remain to be heard; (iii) in how many cases to date have appeals been allowed?

4. What is the total amount paid to date and since the outbreak of the present war for pensions for services in the present war?

By Mr. Church:—What is the breakdown of the sum of \$1,244,129.11, which was spent on the War Savings Campaign to the end of 1941 with respect to, (a) salaries; (b) travelling expenses, (c) hotel expenses, (d) dinners and banquets, (e) entertainment, (f) billboards, (g) newspaper and magazine advertising, (h) radio, (i) local advertising and entertainment, and other publicity, (j) remuneration paid to personnel?

By Mr. White:—1. Is it the rule of the Department of National Defence that a person who never served in any army or graduated from the Royal Military College, and who now desires to join the armed forces with officer rank, must first join up as a private and serve in the ranks as such for several months before he will be put in training for officer rank?

2. Are there any exceptions or exemptions to this rule; and if there are, when were the exceptions and exemptions set up, to what classes of persons do they apply, in what parts of Canada are they being made effective, and what is the nature of the exceptions and exemptions and why are they set up?

3. Are there boards to select prospective young Canadians both English and French to take officer training without first serving in the ranks?

4. If there are any such boards who are the members of the various boards, what are the military qualifications of each member, when were the boards set up, and where are they located?

5. How many young men (a) English speaking, (b) French speaking have been selected by these boards to take officer training without first serving in the ranks?

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Marshall:—1. What amounts have been raised in each of the years, 1939, 1940 and 1941, through the sale of War Savings Certificates and Stamps?

2. What was the expenditure incurred in connection with the sale of War Savings Certificates and Stamps in each of the above years for (a) advertising and sales promotion, (b) printing certificates and stamps, (c) compilation of statistics, (d) expenses of War Finance Publicity Committee, (e) administrative expenses of National Committee, (f) travelling expenses, (g) telephone and telegraph messages, (h) postage and sundries, (i) expenses of Provincial Committees, (j) travelling expenses, (k) telephone and telegraph messages, (l) postage, (m) sundries?

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—1. What sums have been paid out or were earned in Nova Scotia in each of the calendar years 1937 to 1941, inclusive, grants or bonuses on, (a) dry cod, (b) pickled cod, (c) pickled herring, (d) pickled mackerel, (e) vinegar-cured herring?

2. What are the names of the persons or firms to whom grants or bonuses have been paid, or who have made claims for such grants or bonuses on vinegar-cured herring in the calendar years 1937 to 1941, inclusive, stating the amount paid or claimed by each person or firm for each year, and the quantity of fish in each case?

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—1. Did the Department of National Defence purchase or lease lands and buildings from the Standard Clay Products Limited, at or near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, for the purpose of a military training centre?

2. If so, what sums have been paid or are payable up to December 31, 1941, to the Standard Clay Products Limited for such lands and buildings as, (a) purchase price, (b) rentals?

3. What has been the total cost to December 31, 1941, on account of such training centre for, (a) improvements to grounds, (b) repairs or improvements to buildings, (c) new buildings, (d) equipment and installations in buildings and on premises, (e) total costs?

4. Did the Department enter into contracts with the Eastern Woodworkers for buildings or supplies in connection with the military training centre at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, in 1940 and 1941?

5. If so, of what nature and to what value?

6. Did the Department purchase lumber from the Eastern Woodworkers for such centre?

7. If so, what quantity and at what cost, during the years 1940 and 1941?

By Mr. Church:—1. What was the total expenditure to December 31, 1941, in connection with the new Canadian National Railways station at Montreal including excavation, building construction, furniture, furnishings, equipment of whatsoever nature, and also including rearrangement of tracks, yards and all other items incidental to the establishment of the new terminal, specifying, (a) expenditures by the government of Canada, (b) expenditures by the Canadian National Railways and subsidiaries?

2. What further estimated sums are required to complete the project?

3. What is the estimated completion date?

4. What is, (a) tonnage of steel delivered to December 31, 1941, in connection with the project, (b) estimated tonnage of steel required to complete the project over and above tonnage delivered to December 31, 1941?

5. Have municipalities been refused steel for, (a) street cars, (b) use in needed betterments of municipal public utilities and other municipal services that cannot be postponed till after the war?

6. What is the policy involved and decided on?



7. What municipalities were refused needed equipment as aforesaid?

8. Is the Canadian National Railways, a public utility, building new cars and other equipment and betterments, and is it securing equipment denied to municipal public utilities?

By Mr. Reid:—1. Was an application made to the Board of Transport Commissioners by the Canadian Pacific Railway for permission to link up with the Canadian National Railways within Uplands Airport?

2. Was the request granted?

3. If not, what were the reasons given for refusing the application made by the Canadian Pacific Railway?

4. What reasons were advanced by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Board of Transport Commissioners showing the need for duplication of railway services to Uplands Airport?

5. What number of tons of steel were used by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the construction of a line of track from Prescott to Uplands?

Mr. Cardin, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Church:—What regulations are now contemplated with regard to the abolition of salutes by members of His Majesty's forces when not on parade?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Perley:—1. How many claims were made to the Department of Agriculture for the Wheat Acreage Reduction Bonus prior to January 31, 1942, in each of the three Prairie provinces?

2. How many of such claims were (a) paid in full, (b) partly paid, (c) refused?

3. What amount was paid in each of the three Prairie Provinces in connection with such claims?

4. How many cheques were issued on the Wheat Acreage Reduction Bonus for (a) \$1,000 to \$5,000, (b) \$5,000 to \$10,000, (c) over \$10,000?

5. How many awards were made under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act in each of the three Prairie provinces and what was the total amount paid in each province?

6. How many farmers received payment under the Prairie Farm Income in each of the three Prairie provinces and how much was paid on same prior to January 31, 1942?

By Mr. Gillis:—1. How many parcels of land have been expropriated by the Department of National Defence for the Artillery Range at Tracadie, New Brunswick?

2. From whom have they been acquired?

3. What price was paid for each parcel?

4. How many have not yet been settled for?

5. What amount of taxes, both for schools and municipal tax, including road tax, was due on each parcel?

6. How were these taxes settled for?

7. What amount of money was paid to Clovis P. Richard, M.L.A. (agent solicitor) for the Department of Justice, in searching the title, attending to the execution of the title deed, etc., for each parcel, showing detailed statement?

8. What was the method used in arriving at a value of the various lots comprised within the area?

9. Has any protest been filed by any one regarding the methods used to induce the settlers to hand over their properties to the Department?

10. Have any of the settlers protested against the adjustment or the amounts offered them in settlement for their lands? If so, what are their names?

11. Have any of these persons offered their lands gratis for the purpose for which they have been acquired, for the duration of the war, rather than accept the offer made by the Department? If so, what are their names?

12. What settlement was made with those who were living on lots approved by the Government of New Brunswick, but for which no grants had been issued, and what amounts were paid in each case and by whom were these amounts paid?

13. By whom were the several parcels of land appraised?

14. Is this area in a French speaking community?

15. Did the appraisers sent to make agreements with the people for the sale of their lands speak French? If not, how was conversation carried on between the adjuster and the settler or owner of the land, and who acted as interpreter?

16. What amount of money was paid to him and what are details of his account, both as interpreter and as taxi driver for the adjuster?

17. How many of these lots are in Northumberland County (if any) and have any adjustments been made with the people living there?

18. Is it the intention of the department to extend this Range? If so, in what direction will it be extended?

19. What amount of money was paid by way of adjustment, or compensation, to the Commission in charge of the estate of George Dignard, how was the amount arrived at and how many lots of land were involved?

20. Have any houses been destroyed on lands that have not yet been settled for? If so, whose?

By Mr. Roy:—1. Has the government paid any grant directly or through the medium of the Provincial Government of Quebec to the fisheries school at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Quebec?

2. If so, for what amount and for what years?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Reid:—1. Who is the controller of dog-fish livers and fish liver oils for the Province of British Columbia?

2. Under what department of government does such controller operate?

3. What position did he occupy before appointment to this office?

4. What salary does he receive?

5. Has the Department of Fisheries any control or jurisdiction over such controller?

6. Is the Department of Fisheries consulted by the controller in matters pertaining to the prices set by him?

7. What is the maximum price allowed fishermen in British Columbia for dog-fish and other fish livers?

8. Is any maximum price fixed on the fish liver oils processed and sold to the buyers or public by the manufacturers of these fish oils?



9. What price is being paid to United States fishermen for dog-fish and other fish livers?

10. What price is being charged by processors of fish liver oils to buyers in the United States?

By Mr. Bruce:—1. What was the total amount of money expended by the government in building the necessary additions and repairs to the original John Inglis Boiler Plant to provide accommodation for the manufacture of Bren Guns?

2. What amount of money did the government spend in providing new equipment for this plant?

3. What was the value of the old equipment transferred to this plant?

By Mr. Marshall:—What amounts have been paid in each of the years, 1936 to 1941 inclusive, to International Business Machines Limited, for rental of business and accounting machines by the various departments of the Dominion Government?

By Mr. Nicholson:—1. At what places in Canada have housing units and staff houses been built by Wartime Housing Limited, and how many are being constructed at each place?

2. How many houses were occupied at each place on January 31, 1942?

3. How many were residing in each staff house on January 31, 1942?

4. How many were employed at each staff house during January, 1942?

5. What rent is being charged for each house by Wartime Housing Limited?

6. In what centres have Wartime Housing Limited completed building houses and providing the necessary services?

7. What was the average cost per unit, including all services?

8. What was the total amount paid for the administration of Wartime Housing Limited up to January 31, 1942?

9. What experience did Victor T. Goggin have as an architect or builder, prior to being appointed General Manager of Wartime Housing Limited?

By Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):—1. What is the total amount paid to date under the Wheat Acreage Reduction Regulations, and what amount is still to be paid?

2. What is the total number of acres taken out of wheat production, (a) summerfallow, (b) sown to coarse grains?

3. What is the total cost of supervising and administering payment of this bonus?

4. What are the names and addresses of persons who acted as supervisors and inspectors in the administration and payment of this bonus, and what amounts were paid to each by way of (a) salary, (b) expenses?

By Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):—1. What is the total amount paid under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act for the crop year 1941-42?

2. What is the total amount still to be paid for the crop year 1941-42?

3. What amount has been paid under Section 3 of the Act, and what amount under Section 4?

4. What amount was paid in each of the Prairie Provinces?

5. What was the total cost of administration of the said crop during the crop year 1941-42?

6. What was the total amount received from the one per cent levy under the said Act for the crop year 1941-42?

7. What are the names and addresses of the persons employed as inspectors and supervisors under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act in the Province of Saskatchewan, and what amount was paid to each in (a) salary, (b) expenses?

By Mr. Hanson (Skeena):—1. What was the total Indian population in British Columbia at the 1941 Census, (a) male, (b) female?

2. How many Indian Agencies are there in British Columbia and what are their names and locations?

3. How many Indian Schools are there in British Columbia?

4. How many hospitals are assisted by the Indian Department in British Columbia and what are their names and locations?

5. What was the total expenditure for 1941 of each agency?

By Mr. Diefenbaker:—1. How many chaplains are there in the Canadian Army, (a) in Canada, (b) overseas?

2. How many (a) in Canada, (b) overseas are (1) Protestant; (2) Roman Catholic; (3) Jewish?

3. What is the unit or numerical basis, if any, whereby entitlement of the said religious faiths to appointment of a chaplain is determined?

4. How many chaplains are there in each of the following religious denominations (a) Anglican; (b) United; (c) Presbyterian; (d) Baptist?

The following Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General, and Orders of the House issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), for Mr. Church:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Government of Canada or any officer thereof and any other person or persons relating to the paying of a high cost of living bonus to dependents of those serving in His Majesty's Forces.

By Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), for Mr. Church:—Order of the House for a return showing the number of officers and men serving in the Active Service Forces of the Army, Navy and Air Force, with their religious affiliations as set out on their attestation papers.

By Mr. Gillis:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all correspondence, reports and other documents exchanged between the Government of Nova Scotia, the city of Sydney, Nova Scotia and the Department of Munitions and Supply or any other department of the Federal Government, on the question of the desirability of Wartime Housing Limited, carrying out an emergency program of wartime housing to care for the needs of the city of Sydney, Nova Scotia.

By Mr. Shaw:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, reports and other documents passing between the Civil Service Commission, the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada and any person or persons from April, 1941, to date, having to do with the appointment of William Henry Whiteside of Innisfail, Alberta, as Field Supervisor, Soldier Settlement, Grade 1, and his subsequent dismissal.

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—Order of the House for a copy of all payrolls and accounts in connection with construction or repairs by the Department of Public Works, during months of August, September, October and November, 1941, to pier, breakwater or other public work at Bay St. Lawrence, Victoria County, Nova Scotia.

By Mr. Hazen:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, written representations and reports made to the Government and/or the Department of Fisheries dealing with the netting of fish in the non-tidal waters of the Saint John river during the five years prior to the passing of an Order in Council, on May 9, 1940, which is now embodied in section 9 of the special fishing regulations for New Brunswick.

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—Order of the House for a return showing the number of men called up for either 30-day or 4-month training pursuant to the National Resources Mobilization Act who enlisted and were attested for overseas service in any branch of the armed forces during each month since October, 1940.

By Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):—Order of the House for a copy of all contracts and agreements entered into by the Canadian Government and any person or persons in connection with the acquiring of the site and the construction of the airport at Weyburn, Saskatchewan.

By Mr. Hazen:—Order of the House for a copy of all payrolls, vouchers and accounts in connection with construction and/or repairs by the Department of Public Works during the months of August to December, 1941, inclusive of (a) Shippegan Wharf, and (b) Shippegan Gully Breakwater, in the County of Gloucester, New Brunswick.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Mackenzie King moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of Supply, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again this day.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. McLarty: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the following proposed Resolution: That it is expedient to introduce a measure respecting the taking of the votes of the qualified voters on any question submitted by way of plebiscite and for such purposes to make provision for the printing and publication of a Plebiscite Act and instructions issued thereunder, the preparation of voters' lists and other plebiscite documents, including forms and ballot papers, to provide for the fees, allowances, expenses or other remuneration of certain officials and employees.

And the Debate continuing; Mr. Johnston (Bow River), seconded by Mr. Hansell, moved in amendment thereto:—That the Speaker do not now leave the Chair, but that the House do now consider the following amendment to the Resolution: That all the words after "papers" in the fifth line of this resolution be struck out and the following be added:

"Be it further resolved that the said Act be so designed as to,

First: Provide that all plebiscites be taken without expense to the Dominion Treasury, except such expenditures required for necessary printing.

Second: Provide that definite direction be sought from the people on all national issues submitted to them under the terms and provisions of this proposed Plebiscite Act."



A Point of Order having been raised against this amendment on the ground that the proposed resolution could not be amended and, also, that no Debate could be allowed on the motion for Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on such a resolution, Mr. Speaker ruled the amendment out of order under Standing Order 60, which provides that no Resolution or Vote can be passed upon such a motion before it be referred to the Committee of the Whole. As to the right to debate the question, it was settled by Section 1 of Standing Order 38, which provides that every motion standing on the Order of Proceedings for the day is debatable; but the debate in this case must be general and cannot cover the details of the proposed measure.

After still further Debate, the question being put on the main motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the said proposed Resolution.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to introduce a measure respecting the taking of the votes of the qualified voters on any question submitted by way of plebiscite and for such purposes to make provision for the printing and publication of a Plebiscite Act and instructions issued thereunder, the preparation of voters' lists and other plebiscite documents, including forms and ballot papers, to provide for the fees, allowances, expenses or other remuneration of certain officials and employees.

Resolution to be reported.

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The said Resolution was reported, read the second time, and concurred in.

Mr. McLarty then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 10, An Act respecting the taking of a Plebiscite in every electoral district in Canada and the taking of the votes at such Plebiscite of Canadian Service Voters stationed within or without Canada, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

By leave, the House then reverted to Government Notices of Motion.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), it was resolved,—That a Select Committee be set up to which shall be referred all matters relating to the settlement of veterans of the present war on the land in Canada; and

That the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records; to examine witnesses for evidence; to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the Committee for the use of the Committee and members of the House; and to report from time to time; and

That the Committee shall consist of Messrs. Blanchette, Dupuis, Hatfield, Macdonald (Brantford), Macdonald (Halifax), MacKenzie (Neepawa), Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), McLean (Simcoe East), Macmillan, Quelch, Ross (Souris), Senn, Sissons, Tucker, Wright.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre) moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to make provision for the settlement on the land of veterans of the present war, to prescribe the terms of such settlement and to grant a measure of financial assistance to such settlers, and further for the appointment of a Director, of officers and other employees in connection therewith.

Whereupon, Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the said proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting an Agreement with the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to introduce a measure to authorize the Minister of Public Works on behalf of His Majesty to enter into an agreement to pay to the Corporation of the City of Ottawa the sum of \$100,000 for the year ending July 1, 1942.

Resolution to be reported.

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The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Cardin then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 11, An Act to authorize an Agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 4, An Act to amend the Precious Metals Marking Act;

Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West) moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for second reading of Bill No. 9, An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways;

Mr. Cardin moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Michaud, adjourned.



The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 2, An Act to repeal the Petroleum and Naphtha Inspection Act;

Mr. Crerar moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again this day. •

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 5, An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of Individuals who enlist for service in His Majesty's Forces or who perform essential war employment;

Mr. Mitchell moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. MacNicol, adjourned.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Mackenzie King moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House then adjourned at 9.12 o'clock p.m. until to-morrow at 3 o'clock, p.m.



No. 24

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1942

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The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m., in secret session.

PRAYERS.

One petition was laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Twelfth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 23rd instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in this case, namely:—

Of Kate Elizabeth Laidlaw McNiven, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Westmount, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with John J. McNiven, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr Abbott*

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Mackenzie King moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

And it being after eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 25

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Seven petitions were laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Thirteenth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 24th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in this case, namely:—

Of Mary Eileen Scott Warrington, of Quebec, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with J. Stuart Warrington, of Quebec, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. McIlraith.*

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Supplementary Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of February 2, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams or other documents, exchanged between the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, or any official of the Government, and the Provincial Treasurer or other official of any provincial government, relating to the proposed vacation of the fields of income and corporation tax.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Will the Government consider re-establishing grants to school boards or boards of education for cadet services, and towards the cost of uniforms and instructions?

2. What was the prior policy?

3. What is the present policy?

4. Will any changes be considered so as to aid recruiting for the reserve army?

5. Were any requests for such grants received by the Government?

6. If so, what action will be taken?



And also,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many soldiers have been returned from Overseas since the beginning of the present war, (a) unfit for service; (b) unlikely to make satisfactory soldiers?

2. Of this number how many are still serving in the Canadian Army?

3. Of those returned, (a) how many have applied for pensions; (b) how many have been held entitled thereto; (c) how many appeals have been taken against refusals to award pensions; (d) of these how many (i) have been finally determined; (ii) how many still remain to be heard; (iii) in how many cases to date have appeals been allowed?

4. What is the total amount paid to date and since the outbreak of the present war for pensions for services in the present war?

Mr. St. Laurent, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statement *re* action taken under Regulation 21 (Detention of Persons) of the Defence of Canada Regulations.

Also,—Rules of Court made by the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Province of Prince Edward Island, adopted on November 8, 1940, in pursuance of Sections 576 and 1126 of the Criminal Code of Canada.—Certiorari Proceedings.

And also,—Rules of Court made by the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Province of Ontario, effective May 31, 1941, together with forms and precedents to be used in connection therewith, in pursuance of Section 576 of the Criminal Code of Canada.

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act—Chapter 206, R.S.C. 1927, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 1486, approved February 24, 1942: amending the Defence of Canada Regulations so as to provide authority for the Minister of Justice to require any or all persons to leave a protected area, as defined by Order of the Minister of National Defence, and to impose restrictions in respect of their employment, business, movement, or places of residence; to prohibit or restrict the possession or use by any or all persons in the protected area of any specified articles and require their delivery to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; to authorize the detention or release of any or all persons ordinarily resident or actually present in such protected area.

Order in Council P.C. 365, approved January 16, 1942: amending the Defence of Canada Regulations so as to authorize the Minister of National Defence, with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice, to declare any area in Canada a protected area if it appears necessary or expedient so to do and in the public interest, and in respect of such areas conferring certain powers in respect of the person and property of enemy aliens.

Order in Council P.C. 1271, approved February 17, 1942: providing for the establishment of a "Canadian Japanese Construction Corps," to be formed from Canadian Nationals of Japanese racial origin, and establishing conditions of enrolment and terms of service for the said Corps.

Order in Council P.C. 1348, approved February 19, 1942: authorizing the establishment of work camps for male enemy aliens including Japanese nationals on projects located outside of protected areas.

Order in Council P.C. 1365, approved February 19, 1942: prohibiting the possession of firearms or explosives by persons of Japanese race.

Order in Council P.C. 1457, approved February 24, 1942: regulating the acquisition of land or any interest therein, or the growing of crops in Canada by persons of Japanese race and by Japanese controlled companies.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Parent:—What is the number of young men of 21, 22, 23 and 24 years of age who were called before a medical board under the provisions of the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, in the following districts, (a) London, (b) Toronto, (c) Kingston, (d) head of the lakes, (e) Montreal, (f) Quebec, (g) Halifax, (h) New Brunswick, (i) Prince Edward Island, (j) Manitoba, (k) British Columbia, (l) Saskatchewan, (m) Alberta?

By Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):—1. What is the total amount for which commitments have been made in respect to the construction of the airport at Weyburn, Saskatchewan?

2. What is the total estimated cost of this project?

3. From what person or persons was the land purchased as a site for said airport?

4. What is the legal description of each piece of land purchased or leased and how much was paid for each parcel of land?

The following Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General:

By Mr. Church:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all Orders in Council, reports and other documents in the possession of the Government relative to the Defence of Canada Regulations. Also a copy of all correspondence exchanged with the provinces relative to the enforcement of black-outs, covered by Section 35 of the Defence of Canada rules and regulations, as well as a copy of the Order in Council delegating this authority to Provincial Attorneys General instead of to the District Military authorities.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the taking of a Plebiscite in every electoral district in Canada and the taking of the votes of such Plebiscite of Canadian Service Voters stationed within and without Canada;

Mr. McLarty moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And the question being proposed;

Mr. Diefenbaker, seconded by Mr. Homuth, moved in amendment:—

That the Bill be not read the second time, but that this House is of the opinion that the use of the powers conferred thereby be restricted to the submission thereunder of one plebiscite only.

And a Debate arising thereon; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Veniot, adjourned.

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 26

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Two petitions were laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Fourteenth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 25th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of Rose Brooks, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Outremont, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Louis Brooks, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of James McKinna Wood, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Lena Eleanore Nixon Wood, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Sarto Desnoyers, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Gabrielle Arcand Desnoyers, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Audrey Meredith Mann Harrison, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Kenneth W. Harrison, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Ste. Agathe, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Eleanor Adele Rea Barrett, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Russell James Barrett, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of William Taffert, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Annie (alias Amy) Gross Taffert, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of William Milroy Davidson, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Mary Lyall Thom Davidson, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Lachine, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*



Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had laid on the Table the Fourth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Fourth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petitions for Private Bills, severally praying for the passing of an Act to grant a divorce, and to dissolve the marriage of the Petitioner, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Stella Kathleen Marguerite Winnall Barwick, of Montreal, Que., wife of Angus Cameron Barwick.

Of Kate Elizabeth Laidlaw McNiven, of Montreal, Que., wife of John J. McNiven.

Of Irene Coadie Murphy, of Montreal, Que., wife of Nelson Peter Murphy.

Of Wandless Joseph Henry Verdon, of Montreal, Que., husband of Doris Lillian Sarah Green Verdon.

Of Margaret Livingstone Turnbull Woodard, of Montreal, Que., wife of Herbert Woodard.

Of Gladys Irene Dale Weston, of Dearborn, Michigan, United States of America, wife of Charles John Weston, of Montreal, Que.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Fourth Annual Report on the operations of the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938—Statutes of Canada 1938, Chapter 33, Section 10, for the year ended December 31, 1941.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many cost plus contracts have been awarded by the Government since the outbreak of the war?

2. To what persons, firms and corporations have such contracts been awarded?

3. What is the total amount of such contracts?

4. How many management fee contracts have been awarded by the Government since the outbreak of war?

5. To what persons, firms and corporations have such contracts been awarded?

6. What is the total amount of such contracts?

Mr. Mitchell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee on the financial condition of the Unemployment Insurance Fund as at December 31, 1941, as required by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940. (Order in Council P.C. 1447, approved February 24, 1942.)

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Diefenbaker:—1. What is the total of the expenditures (a) actually incurred; (b) to which the Government has been committed, by each of the Government-owned corporations created under the Department of Munitions and Supply Act?

2. What advances or other payments have been made to each such Government-owned corporation?



By Mr. Hatfield:—1. What were the names of all employees, including medical and clerical staff, of Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, from the year 1919 to the year 1941?

2. What were their salaries per year and what were their pensions per year from 1919 to 1941?

3. Were any of these employees supplied with automobiles by the government? If so, how many and what are their names?

4. What were the prices of these automobiles?

5. What year were such automobiles purchased?

6. What was the cost of operating these cars from the date of purchase to the year 1941?

7. What year was Lancaster Hospital opened as a Military Hospital?

8. What was the total cost of the Lancaster Hospital since its opening as a Military Hospital to the year 1941?

9. What was the cost of all repairs to Lancaster Hospital since its opening as a Military Hospital to the year 1941?

By Mr. Roy:—1. In view of recent military developments, has the government given any consideration to the fuel oil problem?

2. If so, what consideration has been given to the possibilities of exploiting the petroleum deposits of Gaspé?

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. White:—1. What is the strength of the Reserve Army as of 1st February, 1942?

2. How many men were called for 30 days' training?

3. How many men called for 30 days' training enlisted in the Active Force?

4. What further training have the men called for 30 days' training received to date?

5. How many men were called for four months' training or for service for the duration of the war?

6. How many men called for four months' training or for the duration enlisted in the Active Force?

7. What is the strength of the Reserve Force units that train at local headquarters, and what is the date of the return of strength of these Reserve Force Units?

8. Are the men who received 30 days' training and then attached on paper to Reserve Force Units included in this total?

9. How many days will Reserve Force Units train in 1942?

By Mr. Shaw:—1. How many district representatives, temporary employees or others have been engaged by the Department of National Defence or any other department of government, since September 1, 1939, in connection with the administration of the Dependents' Allowance Act as far as it has been made to apply to the Red Deer Federal Constituency?

2. What are the names and addresses of all such persons?

3. When was each appointed?

4. What rate of salary and/or allowances are paid to each?

5. What amounts have been paid to each such person to date?

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. McLarty for the second reading of Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the taking of a Plebiscite in every electoral district in Canada and the taking of the votes at such Plebiscite of Canadian Service voters stationed within and without Canada, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Diefenbaker in amendment thereto.

A point of Order having been raised on the regularity of the amendment, Mr. Speaker gave the following decision:—

"In the present debate on the second reading of Bill No. 10, "An Act respecting the taking of a Plebiscite in every electoral district in Canada and the taking of the votes at such Plebiscite of Canadian Service voters stationed within or without Canada," Mr. Diefenbaker moved an amendment:—

That the bill be not read a second time but that this House is of the opinion that the use of the powers conferred thereby be restricted to the submission thereunder of one plebiscite only.

In Beauchesne's Parliamentary Rules and Forms, Standing Order 75, page 217, citation 753 states: "The second reading of a bill is that stage when it is proper to enter into a discussion and propose a motion relative to the principle of the measure." Citation 755 states: "It is also competent to a member who desires to place on record any special reasons for not agreeing to the second reading of a bill, to move as an amendment to the question, a resolution declaratory of some principle adverse to, or differing from, the principles, policy, or provisions of the bill, or expressing opinions as to any circumstances connected with its introduction, or prosecution; or otherwise opposed to its progress; or seeking further information in relation to the bill by committees, commissioners, the production of papers or other evidence or the opinion of judges." M. 357; B. 509.

A motion opposing the second reading of a bill must not anticipate amendments which may be moved in committee, and alterations which may be effected by amending the clauses of the bill cannot be moved in the second reading, as decided by the Speaker of this House on the 8th of March, 1934, and the 24th of April, 1934. This latter decision was appealed and the Speaker's ruling was sustained.

The amendment now moved does not challenge the principle of the bill; in fact it agrees with the principle of the bill for the taking of a plebiscite, but states that the powers therein conferred should be restricted to the submission thereunder of one plebiscite only. The amendment also anticipates the Committee stage of the Bill, and the member could serve his purpose by moving amendments to those clauses in Committee on the Bill. For these reasons, I rule the amendment out of order."

Debate on the main motion: That the said Bill be now read the second time, was then resumed; and the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, and referred to a Special Committee mentioned below.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, the House reverted to Government Notices of Motion.

Mr. McLarty then moved.—That a Special Committee consisting of Messrs. Brunelle, Castleden, Black (Yukon), Emmerson, Fair, Hazen, Jean, White, McCuaig, McLarty, McNiven, Pottier, Ross (Calgary East), Turgeon and Weir be appointed to consider Bill No. 10, "An Act respecting the taking of a Plebiscite in every electoral district in Canada and the taking of the votes at such Plebiscite of Canadian Service voters stationed within and without Canada," and that the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records and to report from time to time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. McLarty, the Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the taking of a Plebiscite in every electoral district in Canada and the taking of the votes at such Plebiscite of Canadian Service voters stationed within and without Canada, was referred to the said Committee.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 27

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 27<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Thirteen petitions were laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Fifteenth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 26th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of Jack Simon, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Eleanor Louise Klein Simon, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Martha Browne Peters, of Cedars, Quebec, presently residing in Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Henry Beryl Peters, of Cedars, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Mr. McLarty, from the Special Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the taking of a Plebiscite in every electoral district in Canada and the taking of the votes of such Plebiscite of Canadian Service Voters stationed within and without Canada, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends that it be empowered to sit while the House is sitting.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. McLarty, the said report was concurred in.

Mr. Mackenzie King moved,—That it is expedient that the Senate and House of Commons do approve the Trade Agreement between Canada and Chile signed September 10, 1941, and that this House do approve the same.



And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Stirling, adjourned.

By leave of the House, Mr. St. Laurent, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act—Chapter 206, R.S.C., 1927, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 1542, approved February 26, 1942: amending the Defence of Canada Regulations so as to provide that the Minister of Justice may authorize other persons than the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to accept delivery of certain specified articles from persons in protected areas.

And also,—Copy of Order passed by the Minister of Justice under the Defence of Canada Regulations respecting the removal of all persons of the Japanese race from certain prescribed areas in British Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, the House then adjourned at 6.20 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

No. 28

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, MONDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Three petitions were laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Sixteenth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 27th ultimo, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of Dorothy Sunsheine Steirman Cooke, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Hyman Cooke, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Elizabeth Gertrude DeSerres Gould, of Outremont, Quebec, presently residing in Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with John James Gould, of Outremont, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Louise Mehliiss Jackson, of Westmount, Quebec, presently residing in Heron Island, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with William Jackson, of Westmount, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of George Sutherland Cameron, of Outremont, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Clarisse Soucy Cameron, of Outremont, Quebec, to be dissolved and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Malca Levitt, otherwise known as Atty Malcy Levitt, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Outremont, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Samuel Levitt, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Margaretha Elisabeth Buck Peereboom, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Peter Peereboom, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Doris Golt Rosner (alias Rosen), of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Max Rosner (alias Rosen), of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Anastasia Tkaczuk Wojtkowycz, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Michael Wojtkowycz, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Ada Lahn Corber, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Julius Corber, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Max Kabaek, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Lillian S. Beckow Kabaek, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing at Haverstraw, New York, U.S.A., to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Betty Leah Bregman Beloff, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Sam Beloff, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Whitman.*

Of Joseph Bergman, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Fannie Carpmann Bergman, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Whitman.*

Of Mary Cummings Bullock, of Ville Lasalle, Quebec, presently residing in Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Tom Bullock, of Ville Lasalle, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Whitman.*

Mr. McLarty, from the Special Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the taking of a Plebiscite in every electoral district in Canada and the taking of the votes at such Plebiscite of Canadian Service voters, stationed within or without Canada, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has held four sittings. Representations were made to it on behalf of the residents of the Yellowknife Administration District in the Northwest Territories. Careful consideration was given to Bill No. 10, "The Dominion Plebiscite Act, 1942" and your Committee have agreed to report the said bill with amendments.

A reprint of the bill, as amended, has been ordered.

Mr. Mackenzie King moved,—That Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the taking of a Plebiscite in every electoral district in Canada and the taking of the votes at such Plebiscite of Canadian Service voters stationed within and without Canada, be considered in Committee of the Whole this day and that Standing Order 21 be suspended in relation thereto.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House.—Copy of Order in Council passed under the Provisions of The Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1940, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 1525, approved February 27, 1942: renewing loan of \$2,871,396.34 made to the Government of the Province of British Columbia, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said Province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

He also presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Who is the controller of dog-fish livers and fish liver oils for the Province of British Columbia?
2. Under what department of government does such controller operate?
3. What position did he occupy before appointment to this office?
4. What salary does he receive?
5. Has the Department of Fisheries any control or jurisdiction over such controller?
6. Is the Department of Fisheries consulted by the controller in matters pertaining to the prices set by him?
7. What is the maximum price allowed fishermen in British Columbia for dog-fish and other fish livers?
8. Is any maximum price fixed on the fish liver oils processed and sold to the buyers or public by the manufacturers of these fish oils?
9. What price is being paid to United States fishermen for dog-fish and other fish livers?
10. What price is being charged by processors of fish liver oils to buyers in the United States?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of February 2, 1942, for a copy of:—

1. All Orders in Council dealing with the ceiling on prices and wages;
2. All Orders, regulations, rulings or formal decisions of any kind made by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and/or any official thereof in connection with the ceiling on prices;
3. All Orders, regulations, rulings or formal decisions of any kind made by the Minister of Labour, the National Labour Board, the Regional War Labour Boards, The Department of Labour and/or any official thereof with reference to the ceiling on wages.

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of February 2, 1942, for a copy of all Orders in Council passed pursuant to the War Measures Act or any other act which amend, alter, suspend or in any way affect the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff Act, the Excise Act, or the Special War Revenue Act, together with any regulations, rulings or formal decisions made by the Minister of National Revenue and/or any official of the Department of National Revenue or the Wartime Prices and Trade Board or the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation and/or any official thereof, pursuant to such Order in Council.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What was the total expenditure to December 31, 1941, in connection with the new Canadian National Railways station at Montreal including excavation, building construction, furniture, furnishings, equipment of whatsoever nature, and also including rearrangement of tracks, yards and all other items incidental to the establishment of the new terminal, specifying, (a) expenditures by the government of Canada, (b) expenditures by the Canadian National Railways and subsidiaries?
2. What further estimated sums are required to complete the project?
3. What is the estimated completion date?
4. What is, (a) tonnage of steel delivered to December 31, 1941, in connection with the project, (b) estimated tonnage of steel required to complete the project over and above tonnage delivered to December 31, 1941?



5. Have municipalities been refused steel for, (a) street cars, (b) use in needed betterments of municipal public utilities and other municipal services that cannot be postponed till after the war?

6. What is the policy involved and decided on?

7. What municipalities were refused needed equipment as aforesaid?

8. Is the Canadian National Railways, a public utility, building new cars and other equipment and betterments, and is it securing equipment denied to municipal public utilities?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of February 25, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the total amount for which commitments have been made in respect to the construction of the airport at Weyburn, Saskatchewan?

2. What is the total estimated cost of this project?

3. From what person or persons was the land purchased as a site for said airport?

4. What is the legal description of each piece of land purchased or leased and how much was paid for each parcel of land?

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under sub-section 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper Officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Graydon:—1. With what corporations, firms or individuals did the government enter into contracts for printing during the calendar year 1941?

2. Were such contracts let by tender in each case?

3. If not, upon what basis was the contract in each instance given?

4. For what did each contract call, and what was the price?

By Mr. White:—1. How many dollar a year men are serving the Government of Canada?

2. What are their names and addresses?

3. What are their duties?

4. What living allowance and other expenses do they receive in addition to the \$1 a year?

5. On what basis is such living allowance paid?

By Mr. Winkler:—1. From what companies are oil and aviation gasoline for Royal Canadian Air Force training schools purchased?

2. What is the general practice in fuelling the gasoline tanks in planes?

3. Is it customary to overflow tanks and run gasoline on the ground?

4. Is it customary to drain tanks after the plane has been used?

5. Is gasoline below standard ever accepted?

6. Is gasoline of any kind ever destroyed? If so, how?

By Mr. Ross (St. Paul's):—1. What was the total cost of the Airport at Portage LaPrairie, Manitoba?

2. How much land was purchased in connection with this airport?

3. From whom was this land purchased and at what price?

4. What was the total cost of buildings and equipment?

By Mr. Ross (St. Paul's):—1. How much land was purchased in connection with the development of Airports at (a) Ancienne Lorette, Quebec; (b) St. Johns, Quebec?

2. From whom was the land purchased in each case, and at what price per acre?

3. What was the total cost of each of these airports?

4. What was the total cost of buildings and equipment at each of such airports?



Mr. Gardiner moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure respecting wheat acreage reduction, to provide for the payment of certain sums to farmers in connection therewith, and for the administration of the Act.

Whereupon, Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the said proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

Pursuant to Special Order made this day the Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the taking of a Plebiscite in every electoral district in Canada and the taking of the votes at such Plebiscite of Canadian Service voters stationed within and without Canada, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 29

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Fourteen petitions were laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid on the Table the Seventeenth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 2nd instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of Ruth Ufland Fishman, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in the City of New York, U.S.A., praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Morris Fishman, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. McIlraith.*

Of Elizabeth Molnar Schneider, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Adalbert Adam Schneider, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. McIlraith.*

Of Barbara Patricia Strange Wolfe, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Knowlton, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Nathan Wolfe, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. McIlraith.*

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had laid on the Table the Fifth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Fifth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petitions for Private Bills, severally praying for the passing of an Act to grant a divorce, and to dissolve the marriage of the Petitioner, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Rose Hauseberg Brooks, of Montreal, Que., wife of Louis Brooks.

Of Betty Leah Bregman Beloff, of Montreal, Que., wife of Sam Beloff.

Of Eleanor Adele Rea Barrett, of Montreal, Que., wife of Russell James Barrett.

Of Joseph Bergman, of Montreal, Que., husband of Fannie Carpman Bergman.

Of George Sutherland Cameron, of Montreal, Que., husband of Clarisse Soucy Cameron.

Of Ada Lahn Corber, of Montreal, Que., wife of Julius Corber.

Of Dorothy Sunshine Steirman Cooke, of Montreal, Que., wife of Hyman Cooke.

Of Elizabeth Gertrude DeSerres Gould, of Montreal, Que., wife of John James Gould.

Of Louise Mehliiss Jackson, of Heron Island, Que., wife of William Jackson.

Of Malca Levitt, otherwise known as Atty Macey Levitt, of Outremont, Que., wife of Samuel Levitt.

Of Margaretha Elisabeth Buck Peereboom, of Montreal, Que., wife of Peter Peereboom.

Of Jack Simon, of Montreal, Que., husband of Eleanor Louise Klein Simon.

Of William Taffert, of Montreal, Que., husband of Annie (alias Amy) Gross Taffert.

Of Anastasia Tkaczuk Wojtkowyez, of Montreal, Que., wife of Michael Wojtkowyez.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act—Chapter 206 R.S.C., 1927, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 1549, approved February 27, 1942: Providing for a new Wartime Salaries Order and revoking existing Orders in Council P.C. 9298 of November 7, 1941, and P.C. 946 of February 6, 1942, in connection therewith.

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 25, 1942, for a Return showing:—

What is the number of young men of 21, 22, 23 and 24 years of age who were called before a medical board under the provisions of the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, in the following districts, (a) London, (b) Toronto, (c) Kingston, (d) head of the lakes, (e) Montreal, (f) Quebec, (g) Halifax, (h) New Brunswick, (i) Prince Edward Island, (j) Manitoba, (k) British Columbia, (l) Saskatchewan, (m) Alberta?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What was the total Indian population in British Columbia at the 1941 Census, (a) male, (b) female?

2. How many Indian Agencies are there in British Columbia and what are their names and locations?

3. How many Indian Schools are there in British Columbia?

4. How many hospitals are assisted by the Indian Department in British Columbia and what are their names and locations?

5. What was the total expenditure for 1941 of each agency?

Mr. Mitchell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of February 2, 1942, for a copy of all Orders in Council, relating to the dispute at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, dated from October 14th, 1941, to date, as well as a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents in connection with this dispute, during the same period, passing between the Minister of Labour or any officer

in the Department of Labour and, (a) any officer of local 240 of the United Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union; (b) any officer of the Canadian Congress of Labour; (c) any one of the owners or management of the mines concerned; (d) any officer or representative of the Mine Owners' Association or Federation.

Also a copy of the minutes of any meeting of the National War Labour Board at which the question of the said Labour Board acting as the arbitrator in the said dispute was discussed.

The Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the taking of a Plebiscite in every electoral district in Canada and the taking of the votes at such Plebiscite of Canadian Service voters, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended, and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Mackenzie King moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into committee of Supply, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mackenzie King,—Resolved. That it is expedient that the Senate and House of Commons do approve the Trade Agreement between Canada and Chile, signed September 10, 1941, and that this House do approve the same.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was resolved,—That it is expedient that the Senate and House of Commons do approve the Trade Agreement between Canada and Brazil, signed October 17, 1941, and that this House do approve the same.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was resolved,—That it is expedient that the Senate and House of Commons do approve the Trade Agreement between Canada and the Argentine Republic, signed October 2, 1941, and that this House do approve the same.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that this House has approved Trade Agreements entered into with Chile, Brazil and the Argentine Republic and to ask their concurrence in the said approval.

The House then adjourned at 10.54 o'clock p.m., until to-morrow at three o'clock, p.m.





No. 30

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Eleven petitions were laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid on the Table the Eighteenth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 3rd instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of Irma Kern Ulrich, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Joseph Ulrich, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Hanson (Skeena)*.

Of Alice Armand Roberts, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Harold Roberts, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Hanson (Skeena)*.

Of Frederick William Merchant, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Maria Caterina Parino Merchant, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Hanson (Skeena)*.

Of Joyce Elizabeth Blackburn Gordon, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Douglas Haig Gordon, of Montreal, Quebec, presently in the R.C.A.F. in Brantford, Ontario, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Hanson (Skeena)*.

Of Freda Sweet Simon, of Outremont, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Harry Simon, of Outremont, Quebec, presently residing in Miami, Florida, U.S.A., to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Gray*.

Of Lola McIntosh, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Kenneth McIntosh, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City)*.

Of Mary Celina LaRose, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with George Felix LaRose of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Lachine, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City)*.

Of Bella White Wolfe, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with William Wolfe, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. McIlraith.*

Of Phyllis Mary Alice Verrinder Horrell, of Mackayville, Quebec, presently residing in Mount Royal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with John Lennox Horrell, of Mackayville, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. McIlraith.*

Of Edith Morgan Black, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with John Anderson Black, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. McIlraith.*

Of May Gertrude Russell McCarthy, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Leonard David McCarthy, of Montreal, Quebec, presently on active service, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. McIlraith.*

Of Marieatt Diano, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Pasquale Diano, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Gray.*

Of Annie Miriam Scott, of North River, Prince Edward Island, presently residing in Ste. Agathe, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Hugh Malcolm Scott, of North River, Prince Edward Island, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Alan Swabey, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Helen Louise Swabey, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, R.S.C., 1927, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 1665, approved March 4, 1942: appointing the British Columbia Security Commission and setting forth its powers and duties, and also appointing an Advisory Committee to the said Commission.

Order in Council P.C. 1666, approved March 4, 1942: naming the members of the British Columbia Security Commission and also the members of the Advisory Committee.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Review of the activities of The Foreign Exchange Control Board for the calendar year ended December 31, 1941.

Mr. Mitchell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Authentic texts of the Resolutions adopted by the Conference of the International Labour Organization, 1941, at New York and Washington, D.C. (English and French editions.)

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a copy of all correspondence, reports and other documents passing between the Civil Service Commission, the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada and any person or persons from April, 1941, to date, having to do with the appointment of William Henry Whiteside of Innisfail, Alberta, as Field Supervisor, Soldier Settlement, Grade 1, and his subsequent dismissal.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of November 6, 1941, for a Return showing:—

1. Under Wartime Housing Limited, at what locations have housing developments been constructed?
2. How many houses have been built at each location?
3. What are the descriptions of these houses, showing number of rooms, construction, material, etc.
4. What conveniences are at each location, such as water and sewers?
5. What was the estimated cost of each unit at each location?
6. What was the contract price at each location?
7. Was it a lump sum, cost plus percentage or fee?
8. What was the actual cost of each unit at each location?
9. How many of these units are occupied at the present time at each location?
10. How many units were built under the National Housing Administration and at what locations, showing size, description, number of rooms, estimated cost, contract price, actual cost and other information as above?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of November 10, 1941, for a Return showing:—

1. The total number of employees of the Government of Canada, including employees of Boards and Commissions, appointed by Federal authority, as of the following dates, viz:—September 1, 1939; September 1, 1940; September 1, 1941; November 1, 1941.
2. The total amount of salaries, wages and allowances paid to such employees in each of the following months, viz:—August, 1939; August, 1940; August, 1941; October, 1941?
3. The total number of employees who have been appointed since September 1, 1939, (a) for work not directly associated with the war; (b) for work directly associated with the war?

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Purdy:—What were the aggregate savings deposits in Canada, by provinces, at the end of each month of the year ending February 28, 1942, in (a) chartered banks, (b) other recognized savings institutions, including government agencies?

3. What are the names and addresses of the concerns to which scrap metal to junk dealers during the calendar year 1941?
2. If so, how much and at what price?
3. What are the names and addresses of the concerns to which scrap metal was sold?

By Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):—1. What is the total amount of money that has been paid to the John Inglis Company as at December 31, 1941?

2. How much of this was paid on the Bren Gun account?
3. How much has been paid on other items manufactured by the John Inglis Company?



The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Wright:—Order of the House for a copy of all agreements, correspondence, telegrams and other communications exchanged between the Government and any individual or company, regarding the erection and/or operation of a magnesium plant located near Haley Station, Ontario.

By Mr. Quelch:—Order of the House for a statement showing the various issues of bonds by the Dominion Government since the outbreak of war, sold to (a) the public, (b) the chartered banks, (c) the Bank of Canada, showing the date of issue, date of maturity and rate of interest in each case.

Also a statement showing (a) Dominion of Canada bond redemptions since the outbreak of war, (b) holdings of Dominion and Provincial direct and guaranteed bonds by chartered banks of Canada, (c) holdings of Dominion and Provincial direct and guaranteed bonds by Bank of Canada.

Mr. Mitchell moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to bring in a measure to provide for the promotion of vocational training projects, the entering into financial assistance agreements with the provinces in connection therewith, the appointment of a Vocational Training Advisory Council and of such officers, clerks and other employees necessary for the administration of the Act.

Whereupon, Mr. Mitchell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the said proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The Order being read for the third reading of Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the taking of a Plebiscite in every electoral district in Canada and the taking of the votes at such Plebiscite of Canadian Service voters stationed within and without Canada;

Mr. McLarty moved,—That the said Bill be now read the third time.

And a Debate arising thereon;

Mr. Pouliot, seconded by Mr. Parent, moved in amendment thereto: That the word "now" in the question be struck out, and the words "this day six months" be added at the end thereof.

After further Debate thereon, the question being put on the said proposed amendment; it was negatived on the following division:—

#### YEAS

#### Messrs.

Bourget,  
Church,  
Crête,

D'Anjou,  
Gauthier,  
Lacombe,

Lacroix (Beauce),  
Lizotte,  
McGregor,

Parent  
Pouliot,  
Raymond,  
Roy—13.



## NAYS

## Messrs.

Abbott,	Farquhar,	Lafontaine,	Mutch,
Authier,	Fauteux,	Lalonde,	Nicholson,
Aylesworth,	Ferland,	Leader,	Nielsen, Mrs.
Bence,	Ferron,	Leduc,	Noseworthy,
Bercovitch,	Fleming,	Leger,	O'Neill,
Bertrand (Prescott),	Fontaine,	Little,	Perley,
Black (Chateauguay- Huntingdon),	Fournier (Hull),	Lockhart,	Pinard,
Black (Cumberland),	Fournier (Maison- neuve-Rosemont),	McCann,	Pottier,
Black (Yukon),	Fraser (Northum- berland, Ont.),	McCubbin,	Purdy,
Blackmore,	Fraser (Peterborough West),	McCulloch,	Quelch,
Blair,		MacDiarmid,	Reid,
Blanchette,		Macdonald	Rhéaume,
Boucher,	Fulford,	(Brantford City),	Roebuck,
Bradette,	Furniss,	Macdonald (Halifax),	Ross (Calgary East),
Breithaupt,	Gardiner,	McDonald (Pontiac),	Ross (Hamilton East),
Bruce,	Gershaw,	McGarry,	Ross (Middlesex East),
Cardiff,	Gillis,	McGibbon,	Ross (Moose Jaw),
Cardin,	Gladstone,	McIlraith,	Ross (St. Paul's),
Casselman, Mrs.	Golding,	MacInnis,	Ross (Souris),
(Edmonton East),	Goulet,	McIvor,	Rowe,
Casselman (Grenville- Dundas),	Graham,	MacKenzie	Ryan,
Castleden,	Grant,	(Lambton-Kent),	St. Laurent,
Chevrier,	Gray,	Mackenzie (Van- couver Centre),	Sanderson,
Claxton,	Graydon,	MacKinnon	Shaw,
Cleaver,	Green,	(Edmonton West),	Sissons,
Cloutier,	Gregory,	MacKinnon	Slaght,
Coldwell,	Hansell,	(Kootenay East),	Soper,
Corman,	Hanson (Skeena),	McLarty,	Stirling,
Coté,	Hanson (York- Sunbury),	MacLean (Cape Breton North- Victoria),	Stokes,
Crerar,	Harris (Danforth),		Sylvestre,
Cruickshank,	Hazen,	McLean	Taylor,
Davidson,	Healy,	(Simcoe East),	Telford,
Dechene,	Henderson,	Macmillan,	Thauvette,
Diefenbaker,	Hill,	McNevin	Thorson,
Donnelly,	Hlynka,	(Victoria, Ont.),	Tripp,
Douglas (Weyburn),	Howe,	McNiven	Tucker,
Dubois,	Hurtubise,	(Regina City),	Turgeon,
Dubuc,	Ilisley,	MacNicol,	Turner,
Dupuis,	Isnor,	Marshall,	Tustin,
Durocher,	Jean,	Martin,	Veniot,
Edwards,	Johnston	Matthews,	Vien,
Emmerson,	(Bow River),	Mayhew,	Ward,
Esling,	King, Mackenzie	Michaud,	Warren,
Eudes,	Kirk,	Mitchell,	Weir,
Evans,	Kuhl,	Mullins,	White,
Fair,	Laflamme,	Mulock,	Whitman,
			Winkler,
			Wood—174.

And the question being again proposed on the main motion;

Mr. Fair, seconded by Mr. Marshall, moved in amendment thereto: That this Bill be not now read the third time, but that it be referred back to the Committee of the Whole with the instruction that they have power to amend it as follows: by striking out the words "under the provisions of paragraphs (d) to (k)", in line 21 of section 4, paragraph 2, and substituting therefor the words "under the provisions of paragraphs (d) to (j)".

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment; it was negatived on the following division:—

## YEAS

## Messrs.

Black (Cumberland),	Fair,	Kuhl,	Nielsen, Mrs.
Blackmore,	Fraser (Peterborough	Lacombe,	Noseworthy,
Bruce,	West),	Lockhart,	Perley,
Cardiff,	Gillis,	McGregor,	Quelch,
Castleden,	Green,	MacInnis,	Ross (St. Paul's),
Church,	Hansell,	MacKinnon	Ross (Souris),
Coldwell,	Harris (Danforth),	(Kootenay East),	Rowe,
Diefenbaker,	Hlynka,	MacNicol,	Roy,
Douglas (Weyburn),	Johnston	Marshall,	Shaw,
Esling,	(Bow River),	Nicholson,	White—37.

## NAYS

## Messrs.

Abbott,	Fontaine,	McCulloch,	O'Neill,
Authier,	Fournier (Hull),	MacDiarmid,	Pinard,
Bercovitch,	Fournier (Maison-	Macdonald	Pottier,
Bertrand (Prescott),	neuve-Rosemont),	(Brantford City),	Power,
Black (Chateauguay-	Fraser (Northum-	Macdonald (Halifax),	Purdy,
Huntingdon),	berland, Ont.),	Macdonald	Reid,
Black (Yukon),	Fulford,	(Kingston City),	Rhéaume,
Blair,	Furniss,	McDonald (Pontiac),	Roebuck,
Blanchette,	Gardiner,	McGarry,	Ross (Calgary East),
Bradette,	Gershaw,	McGibbon,	Ross (Hamilton East),
Brithaupt,	Gladstone,	McIlraith,	Ross (Middlesex East),
Cardin,	Golding,	McIvor,	Ross (Moose Jaw),
Chevrier,	Goulet,	Mackenzie (Van-	Ryan,
Cleaver,	Graham,	couver Centre),	St. Laurent,
Cloutier,	Grant,	MacKinnon	Sanderson,
Corman,	Gregory,	(Edmonton West),	Sissons,
Coté,	Hanson (Skeena),	McLarty,	Soper,
Crerar,	Hanson (York-	MacLean (Cape	Stirling,
Crête,	Sunbury),	Breton North-	Sylvestre,
Cruikshank,	Henderson,	Victoria),	Taylor,
Davidson,	Hill,	McLean (Simcoe	Telford,
Dechene,	Howe,	East),	Thauvette,
Donnelly,	Hurtubise,	Macmillan,	Thorson,
Dubuc,	Ilisley,	McNevin (Victoria,	Tripp,
Dupuis,	Isnor,	Ont.),	Tucker,
Durocher,	Jean,	McNiven	Turgeon,
Edwards,	King, Mackenzie	(Regina City),	Turner,
Emmerson,	Laflamme,	Matthews,	Veniot,
Eudes,	Lafontaine,	Michaud,	Vien,
Evans,	Leduc,	Mitchell,	Ward,
Farquhar,	Leger,	Mullins,	Warren,
Fauteux,	Little,	Mulock,	Weir,
Ferland,	McCann,	Mutch,	Whitman,
Ferron,	McCubbin,	Neill,	Winkler,
Fleming,			Wood—125.

And the question being put on the main motion: That the said Bill be now read the third time, it was agreed to, on division.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time and passed.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mitchell for the second reading of Bill No. 5, An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of Individuals who enlist for service in His Majesty's Forces, or who perform essential war employment.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Roebuck, adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Crerar, the House then adjourned at 5.55 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow at 3 o'clock, p.m.



No. 31

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 5TH MARCH, 1942

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PRAYERS.

One petition was laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Nineteenth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 4th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of Isabel Jessica Black Jolley, of Verdun, Quebec, presently residing in Lachute, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Raymond Philip Jolley, of Verdun, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Abbott.*

Of George McDonald Joseph Carew, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Caroline Elizabeth Wilson Carew, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Celia Reynolds Schellenberg, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with August Schellenberg, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. McIlraith.*

Of Norma Brown Stevenson, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Wilfred Robb Stevenson, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Claxton.*

Of Elsie Epstein Cohen, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Bernard Lande Cohen, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas).*

Of Marjorie Florence Gray Lever, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Outremont, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Percy James Cliff Lever, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas).*



Of Ernest Charles Hazard, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Annie Armstrong (alias Annie Gauld) Hazard, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Marguerite Elsie Ramsay Murdoch, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with George Edward Murdoch, of Montreal, Quebec, soldier, presently stationed in Three Rivers, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Claxton.*

Of Jean Lawrence Stephens, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Charles Stephens, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Vincent Zwingel, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Loretta Guy Zwingel, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Elizabeth Alexandra Ida Robb Lewis, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Mount Royal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Herbert Edward Lewis, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. McIlraith.*

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. At what places in Canada have housing units and staff houses been built by Wartime Housing Limited, and how many are being constructed at each place?

2. How many houses were occupied at each place on January 31, 1942?

3. How many were residing in each staff house on January 31, 1942?

4. How many were employed at each staff house during January, 1942?

5. What rent is being charged for each house by Wartime Housing Limited?

6. In what centres have Wartime Housing Limited completed building houses and providing the necessary services?

7. What was the average cost per unit, including all services?

8. What was the total amount paid for the administration of Wartime Housing Limited up to January 31, 1942?

9. What experience did Victor T. Goggin have as an architect or builder prior to being appointed General Manager of Wartime Housing Limited?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of February 2, 1942, for a copy of all correspondence and telegrams exchanged during 1941 between Honourable J. H. McQuarrie, Attorney General of Nova Scotia and the Honourable Mr. Howe, or the Department of Munitions and Supply, and Honourable Mr. Ilsley or the Department of Finance, and Honourable Mr. Macdonald or the Department of Defence Naval Affairs in connection with the proposed building of prefabricated houses in Pictou County, Nova Scotia by Wartime Housing Limited.

Also a copy of all correspondence and telegrams exchanged during 1941 between Warden F. H. McNeil, Chairman of Victory Loan Committee for Pictou County and the Honourable Mr. Ilsley or the Department of Finance in connection with the Victory Loan and the proposed building of prefabricated houses in Pictou County by Wartime Housing Limited.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of February 26, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many district representatives, temporary employees or others have been engaged by the Department of National Defence or any other department

of government, since September 1, 1939, in connection with the administration of the Dependents' Allowance Act as far as it has been made to apply to the Red Deer Federal Constituency?

2. What are the names and addresses of all such persons?
3. When was each appointed?
4. What rate of salary and/or allowances are paid to each?
5. What amounts have been paid to each such person to date?

Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many claims were made to the Department of Agriculture for the Wheat Acreage Reduction Bonus prior to January 31, 1942, in each of the three Prairie provinces?

2. How many of such claims were (a) paid in full, (b) partly paid. (c) refused?

3. What amount was paid in each of the three Prairie provinces in connection with such claims?

4. How many cheques were issued on the Wheat Acreage Reduction Bonus for (a) \$1,000 to \$5,000, (b) \$5,000 to \$10,000, (c) over \$10,000?

5. How many awards were made under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act in each of the three Prairie provinces and what was the total amount paid in each province?

6. How many farmers received payment under the Prairie Farm Income in each of the three Prairie provinces and how much was paid on same prior to January 31, 1942?

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):—1. What is the total amount of money that has been spent by the government in connection with the International Harvester building used for a barracks at Weyburn, Saskatchewan?

2. What is the total amount paid for rent and what is the monthly rate?

3. How much was paid for alterations and installations when the building was taken over in 1939-40?

4. How much was paid for repairs and maintenance?

5. How much was paid for taking out installations and restoring building to former condition in Fall of 1941?

6. To what persons was this money paid and how much was paid to each?

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Bruce:—1. What was the cost of the synthetic vitamins which were added to flour exported from Canada during the year 1941?

2. Was this cost borne by (a) the millers, (b) the Canadian government, (c) the British government?

By Mr. Graydon:—1. What is the total number of men in (a) the army, (b) the navy, (c) the air force, who in this war, (i) have been killed on active service; (ii) have died of wounds received on active service; (iii) have died from other causes while on active service; (iv) have been taken prisoners of war; (v) are missing on active service; (vi) have appeared on the casualty lists for any other reason?

2. How many men have been discharged from (a) the army, (b) the navy, (c) the air force, since the war began, by reason of (i) physical unfitnes; (ii) injuries or wounds received while on active service?

3. How many pensions have been granted for disabilities incurred while on active service in the present war?

By Mr. Reid:—1. What harbour boards in Canada are under the jurisdiction of the National Harbours Board?

2. What amounts of money have been loaned to the various Harbour Commissions and Ports up to the end of 1941?

3. What is the amount outstanding to the Government by the various Harbour Commissions in Canada up to the end of 1941, in (a) principal, (b) interest?

Mr. Ilsley, moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to provide, *inter alia*,

1. That sums not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses or making any advances or loans that may be incurred or granted by or under the authority of the Governor in Council during the year ending March 31, 1943, for—

- (a) the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada;
- (b) the conduct of naval, military and air operations in or beyond Canada;
- (c) promoting the continuance of trade, industry and business communications, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against war risk or in any other manner whatsoever; and
- (d) the carrying out of any measures deemed necessary or advisable by the Governor in Council in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

2. That the Governor in Council be empowered to raise by way of loan under the provisions of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, 1931, such sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of \$2,000,000,000 as may be required for the purpose of defraying such expenses or making such advances or loans, the principal and interest of any such loan to be a charge upon and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

3. That the Governor in Council be empowered to re-expend, advance or loan moneys that may be received by way of refund or repayment of advances, loans or expenditure under the War Appropriation Acts of 1939 (Second Session), 1940, 1941 and 1942.

Whereupon, Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House. That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the said proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting Wheat Acreage Reduction;

Mr. Gardiner moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.



The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the said proposed Resolution.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to introduce a measure respecting wheat acreage reduction, to provide for the payment of certain sums to farmers in connection therewith, and for the administration of the Act.

Resolution to be reported.

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The said Resolution was reported, read the second time, and concurred in.

Mr. Gardiner then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill No. 12, An Act respecting Wheat Acreage Reduction, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

By leave, the House reverted to Government Notices of Motions.

Mr. Mackenzie King, for Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West), moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, by making provision for the payment of an increased rate per bushel on wheat delivered by producers.

Whereupon, Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West), informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the said proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mitchell, for the second reading of Bill No. 5, An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of Individuals who enlist for service in His Majesty's Forces or who perform essential war employment.

And the Debate continuing;

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Mr. Speaker informed the House that a Message had been received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the taking of a Plebiscite in every electoral district in Canada and the taking of the votes at such Plebiscite of Canadian Service voters stationed within and without Canada, with amendments, which are as follows:—

1. Page 1, lines 8 to 25, inclusive. Leave out paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of clause 2 and insert the following:—

“(a) ‘Canadian Service voter’ means every person qualified to vote by virtue of the provisions of section six of this Act, and ‘voter’ or ‘ordinary voter’ means any person qualified to vote in any electoral district other than a Canadian Service voter.

(b) 'electoral district' means any territorial area entitled to elect a member or members to serve in the House of Commons of Canada under *The Representation Act, 1933*, and the Yellowknife Administrative District, as established on 1st October, 1939, under the provisions of the Local Administrative District Ordinance of the Northwest Territories, hereinafter referred to as 'the Yellowknife Administrative District'."

2. Page 1, line 26. Re-letter paragraph (e) as (c).

3. Page 1, line 28. Re-letter paragraph (f) as (d).

4. Page 2, lines 1 to 8, inclusive. Leave out paragraphs (g) and (h).

5. Page 2, line 24. Leave out the words "as defined in this Act,".

6. Page 2, lines 27 to 29, inclusive. For subclause (5) of clause three substitute the following:—

"(5) Upon the issue of the proclamation under this Act, it shall be published forthwith in an extra edition of the *Canada Gazette* and thereafter in the next two regular editions of the said *Gazette*."

7. Page 3, lines 25 to 32, inclusive. For paragraph (b) of subclause (2) of clause four substitute the following:—

"(b) every person who shall have applied pursuant to sections seventeen or eighteen of *The National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits)*, or pursuant to sections eighteen or nineteen of the *National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) (Consolidation 1941)* as established by Order in Council P.C. 1822 of March 18th, 1941; for an order or direction of the Board, as defined in the Regulations, postponing his military training, whether or not an order or direction shall have been granted, and unless and until it has been refused,"

8. Page 4, lines 1 to 7, inclusive. For clause five substitute the following:—

"5. Any person who votes at the plebiscite shall thereafter be ineligible and incompetent to apply for, or to be granted on the application of another, the postponement of, or exemption from, military training provided for in sections seventeen or eighteen of *The National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits)*, and in sections eighteen or nineteen of the *National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) (Consolidation 1941)* as established by Order in Council P.C. 1822 of March 18th, 1941."

9. Page 4, line 17. Leave out the words "taken under this Act".

10. Page 5. For clause 8 substitute the following:—

"8. (1) The Chief Electoral Officer under *The Dominion Elections Act, 1938*, shall be the Chief Plebiscite Officer for the purposes of this Act, and the returning officers appointed under the said Act shall be returning officers for the purposes of this Act.

(2) For the purposes of taking the plebiscite only, the Governor in Council may appoint a returning officer for the Yellowknife Administrative District, who shall have the powers and perform the duties of a returning officer under *The Dominion Elections Act, 1938*.

(3) The Chief Plebiscite Officer, in addition to exercising such powers and performing such duties as may be prescribed by the regulations, shall forthwith upon the receipt of the last official return from the



returning officers publish under his hand a notice in the *Canada Gazette* giving the number of votes cast in the affirmative and in the negative, respectively, in every electoral district in Canada, together with a summary giving by provinces the total number of votes cast in the affirmative and in the negative, respectively, at the plebiscite. In such notice the Chief Plebiscite Officer shall include a statement of the number of votes cast by Canadian Service voters within and without Canada, in the affirmative and in the negative, respectively."

11. Page 5. For clause 9 (1) substitute the following:—

"(1) The Governor in Council may make such regulations as are expedient for the purposes of this Act, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, for the printing, distribution and publication of the Act and instructions issued thereunder, and the preparation of voters' lists and other documents."

12. Page 5, line 26. Insert the following as subclause (4) of clause 9:—

"(4) The Governor in Council may prescribe the penalties that may be imposed for violations of regulations made under this Act, and may also prescribe whether such penalties shall be imposed upon summary conviction or upon indictment."

*In the French Version*

13. Page 2. In the question set out in the ballot form:—

For "recrutement" substitute "mobilisation".

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter which he had received:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
OTTAWA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

5th MARCH, 1942.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Right Honourable Sir Lyman Poore Duff, Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber to-day, Thursday the 5th March, at 5.50 p.m., for the purpose of giving the Royal Assent to a certain Bill.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. L. C. PEREIRA,  
*Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.*

The Honourable  
The Speaker of the House of Commons,  
Ottawa.

The House then resumed the Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mitchell for the second reading of Bill No. 5, An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of Individuals who enlist for service in His Majesty's forces or who perform essential war employment.

And the Debate continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Shaw, adjourned to a later hour, this day.

Mr. McLarty moved,—That the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the taking of a Plebiscite in every electoral district in Canada and the taking of the votes at such Plebiscite of Canadian Service voters stationed within and without Canada, be now read a second time and concurred in.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said amendments were accordingly read the second time, and severally concurred in.

A Message was received from the Right Honourable Sir Lyman P. Duff, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker with the House went to the Senate Chamber; and being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported that His Honour the Deputy Governor General had been pleased to give, in His Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Bill:—

Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the taking of a Plebiscite in every electoral district in Canada and the taking of the votes at such Plebiscite of Canadian Service voters stationed within and without Canada.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mitchell for the second reading of Bill No. 5, An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of Individuals who enlist for service in His Majesty's Forces, or who perform essential war employment.

After further Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 32

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 6TH MARCH, 1942

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PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Twentieth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 5th instant, and finds that the time for receiving petitions for private bills having expired, it should not be received; namely:—

Of Max Shulman, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Ray Hymovitch Shulman, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Hill.*

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had laid on the Table the Sixth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Sixth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petitions for Private Bills, severally praying for the passing of an Act to grant a divorce, and to dissolve the marriage of the Petitioner, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Edith Morgan Black, of Montreal, Que., wife of John Anderson Black.

Of Elsie Epstein Cohen, of Montreal, Que., wife of Bernard Lande Cohen.

Of George McDonald Joseph Carew, of Montreal, Que., husband of Caroline Elizabeth Wilson Carew.

Of Marieatt Venditello Diano, of Montreal, Que., wife of Pasquale Diano.

Of William Milroy Davidson, of Montreal, Que., husband of Mary Lyall Thom Davidson.

Of Ruth Ufland Fishman, of the City of New York, U.S.A., wife of Morris Fishman, of Montreal, Que.

Of Joyce Elizabeth Blackburn Gordon, of Montreal, Que., wife of Douglas Haig Gordon.

Of Phyllis Mary Alice Verrinder Horrell, of Mount Royal, Que., wife of John Lennox Horrell.

Of Audrey Meredith Mann Harrison, of Montreal, Que., wife of Kenneth W. Harrison.

Of Isabel Jessica Black Jolley, of Lachute, Que., wife of Raymond Philip Jolley.

Of Mary Celina Broadhurst LaRose, of Montreal, Que., wife of George Felix LaRose.

Of Lola McIntosh, of Montreal, Que., wife of Kenneth McIntosh.

Mr. Dupuis, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends that their quorum be fixed at nine members.

Mr. Dupuis, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Consideration has been given to Sessional Papers Nos. 114A and 114B, which read as follows:—

A copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents exchanged between the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, or any official of the Government and the Provincial Treasurer or other official of any Provincial Government, relating to the proposed vacation of the fields of Income and Corporation Tax.

Your Committee recommends that these documents be not printed.

On motion of Mr. Dupuis, the First and Second Reports of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented this day, were concurred in.

Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the total amount paid to date under the Wheat Acreage Reduction Regulations, and what amount is still to be paid?

2. What is the total number of acres taken out of wheat production, (a) summerfallow, (b) sown to coarse grains?

3. What is the total cost of supervising and administering payment of this bonus?

4. What are the names and addresses of persons who acted as supervisors and inspectors in the administration and payment of this bonus, and what amounts were paid to each by way of (a) salary, (b) expenses?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the total amount paid under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act for the crop year 1941-42?

2. What is the total amount still to be paid for the crop year 1941-42?

3. What amount has been paid under Section 3 of the Act, and what amount under Section 4?

4. What amount was paid in each of the Prairie Provinces?

5. What was the total cost of administration of the said crop during the crop year 1941-42?

6. What was the total amount received from the one per cent levy under the said Act for the crop year 1941-42?

7. What are the names and addresses of the persons employed as inspectors and supervisors under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act in the Province of Saskatchewan, and what amount was paid to each in (a) salary, (b) expenses?



The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, by making provision for the payment of an increased rate per bushel on wheat delivered by producers.

Resolution to be reported.

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The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West) then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 5, An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of Individuals who enlist for service in His Majesty's Forces, or who perform essential war employment, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Crerar, the House then adjourned at 6 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.





No. 33

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, MONDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had laid on the Table the Seventh Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Seventh Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petitions for Private Bills, severally praying for the passing of an Act to grant a divorce, and to dissolve the marriage of the Petitioner, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Frederick William Merchant, of Montreal, Que., husband of Maria Caterina Parino Merchant.

Of Norma Brown Stevenson, of Montreal, Que., wife of Wilfred Robb Stevenson.

Of Elizabeth Molnar Schneider, of Montreal, Que., wife of Adalbert Adam Schneider.

Of Irma Kern Ulrich, of Montreal, Que., wife of Joseph Ulrich.

Of Doris Golt Rosner, of Montreal, Que., wife of Max Rosner, alias Max Rosen.

Of Myer Levine, of Montreal, Que., husband of Stella Cohen Levine.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter which he had received:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OTTAWA

5th March, 1942.

*Members of the House of Commons:*

I have received with great pleasure the Address that you have voted in reply to my Speech at the Opening of Parliament, and thank you for it sincerely.

ATHLONE.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Annual Report to the Minister of Finance and Statement of Accounts of the Central Mortgage Bank for the year ended December 31, 1941—Statutes of Canada, 1939, Chapter 40, Section 26.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What was the total cost of the Airport at Portage LaPrairie, Manitoba?
2. How much land was purchased in connection with this airport?
3. From whom was this land purchased and at what price?
4. What was the total cost of buildings and equipment?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How much land was purchased in connection with the development of Airports at (a) Ancienne Lorette, Quebec; (b) St. Johns, Quebec?
2. From whom was the land purchased in each case, and at what price per acre?
3. What was the total cost of each of these airports?
4. What was the total cost of buildings and equipment at each of such airports?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a return showing the number of officers and men serving in the Active Service Forces of the Army, Navy and Air Force, with their religious affiliations as set out on their attestation papers.

He also laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council P.C. 1796, approved March 9, 1942, providing for the issuing of a proclamation under the provisions of The Dominion Plebiscite Act, 1942.

Mr. Gardiner, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill No. 14, An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper Officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mrs. Nielsen:—1. Are women employed by the Federal Government in organizing women, (a) for war work; (b) to take over civilian duties to release men for the armed forces?

2. If so, how many such women under each of the above categories?

3. Who are such organizers, listing names, addresses or where employed, qualifications, duties and salary of each?

By Mr. Graydon:—1. How many loans each year have been made under the provisions of the National Housing Act since the said Act went into operation?

2. How much money was loaned (a) by the financial institutions, (b) by the government, in connection with the said loans in each of the said years, by provinces?

3. During the year 1941, how many loans under the provisions of the National Housing Act were made in the County of Peel?

4. What was the total amount so invested (a) by financial institutions, (b) by the Government, in the said county?

By Mr. Purdy:—1. Has the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation recently issued a series of advertising booklets under the heading, "Five Years of Achievement"?

2. If so, what is the total cost of this publication, including distribution, and including any of the series not yet distributed?

3. Who is the Minister of the Crown responsible to Parliament for the operations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation?

4. Has he taken appropriate steps to curtail further expenses of this corporation for non-essentials?

5. Has any department of the government recently distributed a bulletin stating that—"Every scrap of paper that can be saved, and every scrap that can be salvaged will help the war effort"?

6. If so, by what department was this distributed?

7. Have steps been taken to make sure that all departments of the government and government owned or controlled corporations carry out the above suggestions as to saving paper, as well as all savings advocated for private business by government sources?

The following Addresses were voted to His Excellency the Governor General:—

By Mr. Cardiff:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all Orders in Council and all regulations made by the Minister of Munitions and Supply, the Oil Controller and/or any other official of the Department of Munitions and Supply with reference to the proposed rationing of gasoline.

By Mr. Cardiff:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all Orders in Council and all regulations made by the Minister of Munitions and Supply, the Controller of Supplies and/or any other official of the Department of Munitions and Supply with reference to the rationing of tires for motor vehicles.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935;

Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West), moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Perley, adjourned.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 12, An Act respecting Wheat Acreage Reduction;

Mr. Gardiner moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Wright, adjourned.

The Bill No. 5, An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of Individuals who enlist for service in His Majesty's Forces, or who perform essential war employment, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.





No. 34

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 10TH MARCH, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Text of Convention between Canada and the United States of America for avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion, signed at Washington March 4, 1942. (English and French Editions).

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 14, An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939;

Mr. Gardiner moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time;

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Weir, adjourned.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West): That Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, be now read the second time.

And the Debate continuing;

Mr. Lacombe, seconded by Mr. Roy, moved in amendment: That all the words after the word "That" in the motion be deleted and the following substituted therefor: "this House is of the opinion that the best ways of helping agriculture are:—

(a) to exempt from military training farmers and farmers' sons who are indispensable to agricultural production;

(b) to establish in every constituency of Canada exemption tribunals whose object would be to examine the merits of all requests which might be presented before such tribunals by farmers and farmers' sons."

Mr. Speaker ruled the amendment out of order on the ground that the establishment of tribunals to exempt farmers and farmers' sons from military service involves an expenditure and therefore cannot be moved by a private member.

And the Debate continuing on the main motion;

Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), seconded by Mr. Wright, moved in amendment: That all the words after the word "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:—

"this bill be not now read a second time but be it resolved that the disregarding by this Parliament of the modest representations made by western agriculture for a parity price for all agricultural products and an initial wheat payment of at least \$1 per bushel for No. 1 Northern, basis Fort William, is contrary to the peace, order and good government of Canada."

A point of Order having been raised against this amendment on the ground that it involved an expenditure, Mr. Speaker ruled that the said amendment was permissible because it declared a principle adverse to the Bill, namely, that disregard of the western farmers' representations was contrary to peace, order and good government, and, moreover, the adoption of the said amendment would not result in the making of any expenditure. He therefore decided that the said amendment was in order.

And the Debate on the amendment to the main motion continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Wright, adjourned.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 4, An Act to amend the Precious Metals Marking Act.

The House then adjourned at 10.55 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 35

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Supplementary Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of February 2, 1942, for a copy of all Orders in Council passed pursuant to the War Measures Act or any other act which amend, alter, suspend or in any way affect the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff Act, the Excise Act, or the Special War Revenue Act, together with any regulations, rulings or formal decisions made by the Minister of National Revenue and/or any official of the Department of National Revenue or the Wartime Prices and Trade Board or the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation and/or any official thereof, pursuant to such Order in Council.

Also,—Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the total amount expended by the Government by way of capital assistance to private corporations?
2. What is the name of each corporation to whom capital assistance by the Government has been granted?
3. What is the total amount granted to each such Corporation?
4. What is the purpose for which each such grant was made?
5. Is the Government committed to make additional grants by way of capital assistance to any of such Corporations?
6. If so, what is the additional amount of such commitment in each case and what is the purpose of the additional grant?
7. Have any payments other than grants by way of capital assistance been made by the Government to any private corporation for the purpose of expanding the production of such corporation?
8. If so, what are the names of the Corporations to which such payments have been made?
9. What was the amount of each such payment?
10. What was the direct purpose of each such payment?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 4, 1942, for a Return showing what were the aggregate savings deposits in Canada, by provinces, at the end of each month of the year ending February 28, 1942, in (a) chartered banks, (b) other recognized savings institutions, including government agencies?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 4, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the total amount of money that has been paid to the John Inglis Company as at December 31, 1941?

2. How much of this was paid on the Bren Gun account?

3. How much has been paid on other items manufactured by the John Inglis Company?

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Did the Department of National Defence purchase or lease lands and buildings from the Standard Clay Products Limited, at or near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, for the purpose of a military training centre?

2. If so, what sums have been paid or are payable up to December 31, 1941, to the Standard Clay Products Limited for such lands and buildings as, (a) purchase price, (b) rentals?

3. What has been the total cost to December 31, 1941, on account of such training centre for, (a) improvements to grounds, (b) repairs or improvements to buildings, (c) new buildings, (d) equipment and installations in buildings and on premises, (e) total costs?

4. Did the Department enter into contracts with the Eastern Woodworkers for buildings or supplies in connection with the military training centre at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, in 1940 and 1941?

5. If so, of what nature and to what value?

6. Did the Department purchase lumber from the Eastern Woodworkers for such centre?

7. If so, what quantity and at what cost, during the years 1940 and 1941?

Mr. Michaud, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Cardin, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a copy of all contracts and agreements entered into by the Canadian Government and any person or persons in connection with the acquiring of the site and the construction of the airport at Weyburn, Saskatchewan.

The following Question on the Order Paper was passed by the House as an Order for Return, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and an Order of the House was issued to the proper officer accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Gillis:—1. Is the Wartime Merchant Ship, Limited, a Canadian-owned company?

2. What relationship exists between the Canadian Government and the British Ministry of Shipping in Canada?

3. What directional control has the Canadian Government over shipbuilding, as related to the British Ministry of Shipping in Canada?

The following Addresses were voted to His Excellency the Governor General, and Orders of the House issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Bence:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, reports and telegrams in the possession of the Post Office Department, relating to the appointment of W. F. Hargarten to the post office at Bruno, Saskatchewan.



By Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), for Mr. Hatfield:—Order of the House for a return showing, (1) the names of all employees of the pension tribunal which was formed in Canada in 1930 and abolished in 1933; (2) the expenses of each, including travelling expenses, from the time the tribunal was established until it was abolished; (3) the compensation paid to the members and employees of this tribunal when it was abolished in 1933; (4) the name of the pension advocate, his educational qualifications and previous experience; (5) the previous pension experience of the members of the pension tribunal.

By Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), for Mr. Hatfield:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents exchanged between officials of the Federal Department of Agriculture and all officials of the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, relative to the sale, shipment and transportation of Canadian certified seed potatoes during the year 1941.

By Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), for Mr. Hatfield:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, reports and other documents received from the Trade Commissioner to the Argentine and from Wilfred McCullough, Assistant Trade Commissioner to the Argentine and Uruguay, regarding the promotion of the sale of Canadian certified seed potatoes during the year 1941.

By Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), for Mr. Hatfield:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Canadian Shipping Board and the Department of Trade and Commerce and any official of the New Brunswick Government, regarding the transportation and the securing of ships for the shipment of Canadian certified seed potatoes during 1941.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was resolved,—That when the House adjourns on Friday the 27th of March instant, it stand adjourned until Monday the 20th of April next.

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to provide:—

1. That sums not exceeding one thousand million dollars (\$1,000,000,000) be granted to His Majesty towards defraying the expenditures that may be incurred during the present war for the purpose of enabling the Government of the United Kingdom to purchase in Canada aircraft, tanks, mechanical transport vehicles, guns, ammunition and other munitions of war, foodstuffs, raw materials and any other commodities and supplies essential to the conduct of the war and the maintenance of the people of the United Kingdom, and to assist in enabling the Government of the United Kingdom to defray other expenditures incurred in Canada for war purposes.

2. That the Minister of Finance may be empowered to accept from the Government of the United Kingdom an obligation of the said Government in such form and subject to such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may determine for a sum of seven hundred million dollars (\$700,000,000) in exchange for an equivalent amount, at an exchange rate of \$4.45 to the pound sterling, of deposits in pounds sterling held in banks in the United Kingdom, the said obligation of the Government of the United Kingdom not to bear interest until the termination of the war.

3. That the Governor in Council be empowered to make provision for the purchase of any or all unmatured securities or obligations of or guaranteed, either as to principal or interest or both or as to dividends, by the Dominion of



Canada or of or guaranteed either as to principal or interest or both by the Canadian National Railways, which are now or may hereafter be held by the Government of the United Kingdom.

4. That the Governor in Council be empowered to raise by way of loan under the provisions of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, 1931, such sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of one thousand million dollars (\$1,000,000,000) as may be required for the purpose of defraying the expenditures and making the purchases referred to herein, the principal and interest of such loan to be a charge upon and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Whereupon, Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the said proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West), for the second reading of Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Douglas (Weyburn) in amendment thereto.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. McNevin (Victoria, Ont.), adjourned.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had approved Trade Agreements entered into with Chile, Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 36

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the total of the expenditures which have been incurred by each of the Government-owned corporations created under the Department of Munitions and Supply Act?

2. What advances or other payments have been made to each such Government-owned corporation?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of February 26, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the total of the expenditures (a) actually incurred; (b) to which the Government has been committed, by each of the Government-owned corporations created under the Department of Munitions and Supply Act?

2. What advances or other payments have been made to each such Government-owned corporation?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What agreements or contracts has the Government with municipalities other than with the corporation of the city of Ottawa for services usually provided by municipalities?

2. What valuation is placed on Government real estate and buildings in the corporation of Ottawa?

3. What relation or proportion does this figure bear toward the municipal assessment of the corporation of Ottawa?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a Return showing what amounts have been paid in each of the years, 1936 to 1941 inclusive, to International Business Machines Limited, for rental of business and accounting machines by the various departments of the Dominion Government?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 5, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the total number of men in (a) the army, (b) the navy, (c) the air force, who in this war, (i) have been killed on active service; (ii) have died of wounds received on active service; (iii) have died from other causes while on active service; (iv) have been taken prisoners of war; (v) are missing on active service; (vi) have appeared on the casualty lists for any other reason?

2. How many men have been discharged from (a) the army, (b) the navy, (c) the air force, since the war began, by reason of (i) physical unfitness; (ii) injuries or wounds received while on active service?

3. How many pensions have been granted for disabilities incurred while on active service in the present war?

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, —Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, Chapter 13, of the Statutes of 1940, and the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, R.S.C. 1927, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 1916, approved March 12, 1942: amending the Reserve Army (Special) Regulations, 1941.

Mr. Michaud, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Cardin, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a copy of all payrolls and accounts in connection with construction or repairs by the Department of Public Works, during months of August, September, October and November, 1941, to pier, breakwater or other public work at Bay St. Lawrence, Victoria County, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Power, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. From what companies are oil and aviation gasoline for Royal Canadian Air Force training schools purchased?

2. What is the general practice in fuelling the gasoline tanks in planes?

3. Is it customary to overflow tanks and run gasoline on the ground?

4. Is it customary to drain tanks after the plane has been used?

5. Is gasoline below standard ever accepted?

6. Is gasoline of any kind ever destroyed? If so, how?

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Wright:—1. How many cheques were issued on wheat acreage reduction bonus for, (a) \$50 or less; (b) \$50 to \$100?

2. What were the total amounts paid under each of the above classifications?

By Mr. Cardiff:—1. Is M. G. Armstrong, M.D., in receipt of pay of any description from the Dominion Government?

2. Is he the medical examiner for employees in the munitions or chemical works at Nobel or vicinity?

3. If so, on what basis is he paid?

4. What was the total amount paid to him by the Dominion Government in the calendar year 1941?

By Mr. Hatfield:—1. How many loans were made in each Province by the Canadian Farm Loan Board during the last fiscal year, and what was the amount of each loan?

2. How many farms on which loans were made have been abandoned in each Province since the formation of the said Board?

3. How many of the abandoned farms has the Board at the present time and where are they located?

By Mr. Lacombe:—1. Has J. A. A. Leclair-Dupuis Limited, of Montreal, obtained contracts to construct war defence projects?

2. If so, what amount has been paid to the company for each contract?

3. How long has this company been in existence?

4. Who are its president, manager and directors?

5. What kind of work does this company carry on, and at what place in the Province of Quebec?

6. Upon what date and in what year was this company incorporated?

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West), for the second reading of Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Douglas (Weyburn) in amendment thereto.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Tucker, adjourned.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Gardiner,—That Bill No. 12, An Act respecting Wheat Acreage Reduction, be now read the second time.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization*.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Gardiner,—That Bill No. 14, An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939, be now read the second time.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization*.

The House then adjourned at 10.58 o'clock, p.m. until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.





No. 37

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 13TH MARCH, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Submission to the Government by the Saskatchewan Farm Petition Delegation on February 2, 1942.

And also,—Report of the Meeting between the Saskatchewan Farm Petition Delegation and the Wheat Committee of the Cabinet, held at Ottawa February 2 and 3, 1942.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, Report on the Operations of the Royal Canadian Mint for the year ended December 31, 1941.

On motion of Mr. Thorson it was resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed on radio broadcasting to consider the annual report of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and to review the policies and aims of the Corporation and its regulations, revenues, expenditures and development, with power to examine and inquire into the matters and things herein referred to and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon, and to send for persons, papers and records; and that the said committee shall consist of the following members: Bence, Bertrand (Laurier), Casselman (Edmonton East), Claxton, Coldwell, Douglas (Queens), Fournier (Maisonneuve-Rosemont), Graydon, Hanson (Skeena), Hazen, Homuth, Howe, Isnor, Kuhl, Laflamme, McCann, Mullins, Rennie, Slaght, Telford, Thorson, Tripp and Veniot; and that the presence of at least nine members shall be a quorum of the said committee and that standing Order 65 be suspended in relation thereto.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West), for the second reading of Bill No. 13. An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Douglas (Weyburn) in amendment thereto.

In the course of the Debate, Mr. Lacombe rose in his place and addressed himself to Mr. Speaker, who said that he had seen Mr. Marshall, and, if Mr. Lacombe challenged his statement, he could resort to Standing Order 35, which allowed any Member to move that Mr. Lacombe be now heard. From this decision, Mr. Lacombe appealed, but as five members did not rise to support him, a division could not take place on the said appeal, and it was not put from the Chair. Mr. Marshall thereupon addressed the House.

And the Debate still continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Marshall, adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), the House then adjourned at 6 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next at 3 o'clock, p.m.

No. 38

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, MONDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. The names, addresses and ordinary occupations of the directors and chief officials of the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation;
2. The total remuneration paid by way of salary, honorarium, living allowances or travelling expenses paid to each such director or chief official;
3. A statement of the authority, duties and functions of the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation;
4. A statement of the actions taken by the said corporation since its organization.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a statement showing the names, previous occupations, salaries, honorariums or living allowances of each person appointed to a position under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and/or the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation since the first day of October, 1941.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 9, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many loans each year have been made under the provisions of the National Housing Act since the said Act went into operation?
2. How much money was loaned (a) by the financial institutions, (b) by the government, in connection with the said loans in each of the said years, by provinces?
3. During the year 1941, how many loans under the provisions of the National Housing Act were made in the County of Peel?
4. What was the total amount so invested (a) by financial institutions, (b) by the Government, in the said county?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 12, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many loans were made in each Province by the Canadian Farm Loan Board during the last fiscal year, and what was the amount of each loan?

2. How many farms on which loans were made have been abandoned in each Province since the formation of the said Board?

3. How many of the abandoned farms has the Board at the present time and where are they located?

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. The number of men who enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during each month of the Great War 1914-18;

2. The number of men serving Overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force at the conclusion of each month during the Great War 1914-18;

3. The total number of enlistments by provinces and/or military districts for active service during the Great War 1914-18;

4. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who served overseas during the Great War 1914-18;

5. The total number, by provinces and/or military districts, who were drafted pursuant to the Military Service Act during the Great War 1914-18;

6. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who were drafted pursuant to the Military Service Act and who served overseas in the Great War 1914-18;

7. The total number of casualties sustained by the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the Great War 1914-18;

8. The number of casualties incurred by the Canadian Expeditionary Force in each month of the Great War 1914-18.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of March 9, 1942, for a copy of all Orders in Council and all regulations made by the Minister of Munitions and Supply, the Oil Controller and/or any other official of the Department of Munitions and Supply with reference to the proposed rationing of gasoline.

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of March 9, 1942, for a copy of all Orders in Council and all regulations made by the Minister of Munitions and Supply, the Controller of Supplies and/or any other official of the Department of Munitions and Supply with reference to the rationing of tires for motor vehicles.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 5, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What harbour boards in Canada are under the jurisdiction of the National Harbours Board?

2. What amounts of money have been loaned to the various Harbour Commissions and Ports up to the end of 1941?

3. What is the amount outstanding to the Government by the various Harbour Commissions in Canada up to the end of 1941, in (a) principal, (b) interest?



Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West) a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, R.S.C. 1927, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 1800, approved March 9, 1942: approving regulations respecting the purchase, sale and control of flaxseed by the Canadian Wheat Board.

Order in Council P.C. 1801, approved March 9, 1942: approving regulations respecting the purchase, sale and control of oats and barley by the Canadian Wheat Board.

Order in Council P.C. 1802, approved March 9, 1942: rescinding the regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 3849 of May 30, 1941, and approving regulations providing for the restriction of deliveries and sales of wheat produced in designated areas in Canada to 280,000,000 bushels in the crop year commencing August 1, 1942, and vesting powers in the Canadian Wheat Board to give effect to this restriction.

Order in Council P.C. 1803, approved March 9, 1942: approving regulations respecting the purchase, sale and control of wheat by the Canadian Wheat Board.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper Officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Purdy:—1. What is the total amount owing by each of the three Western Provinces to the Dominion Government, including any amounts written off and any indirect liabilities by way of guarantees, etc.?

2. What payments have been made to each of the three Western Provinces by the Federal Government since 1930 in connection with unemployment relief and similar assistance, seed grain loans, etc.?

3. What has been the cost to the Federal Treasury of the Canadian Wheat Board Act since its inception, including estimated loss on stock on hand or committed for, based on the price of wheat at the present time?

4. What is the approximate aggregate amount paid by the Federal Treasury, including amounts accrued but not paid, from 1930 to date, for assistance to agriculture in the three Western Provinces?

By Mr. Shaw:—1. Is the Government at present carrying on any experiments with alcohol manufactured from Canadian wheat?

2. Has the Government granted any financial assistance to any Canadian distiller to carry on experimental work in this connection?

3. If so, what amounts have been granted and to whom?

4. Have government tests been made of alcohol extracted from Canadian wheat, and what has been learned from such tests?

5. Has the Government discovered any satisfactory method of blending this alcohol with other products, to be used as a substitute for gasoline?

By Mrs. Nielsen:—1. Were any labour representatives appointed to war boards before the Prime Minister's statement to the delegation from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada on February 12th, last?

2. If so, how many, what are their names and whom do they represent?

3. Have any such representatives been appointed to war boards since February 12th, 1942?

4. If so, how many, what are their names and whom do they represent?

By Mr. Reid:—1. Has any application been made to the Board of Transport Commissioners by either the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Railways, or jointly on behalf of both railways, asking for a general increase in freight rates?



2. If so, has such application been considered by the Board of Transport Commissioners?

3. What decision, if any, has been given in the matter?

4. Has the Wartime Prices and Trade Board any control or jurisdiction in the matter of railway freight rates?

5. If so, would any request by the railway companies for an increase of rates have to be granted or allowed by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board before being made effective, or would any order made to this effect by the Board of Transport Commissioners supersede any authority of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board?

Mr. Michaud, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Cardin, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. MacKenzie (Lambton-Kent):—1. What is the number of station wagons and other motor vehicles used at Ottawa by the staffs, permanent or temporary, of (a) the Army, (b) the Air Force, (c) the Naval Service?

2. What officers or group of officers on these respective staffs, or positions occupied by them, have been assigned or allotted passenger cars for their individual or collective use, or for carrying out duties connected with positions they occupy?

3. Are any such officers or group of officers permitted the use of passenger vehicles, (a) for the purpose of conveyance to and from work, (b) for other purposes not connected with the duties of the positions they occupy?

4. Is a record kept of the mileage of such vehicles for the purpose of checking against their use for other than official business?

5. Are all such vehicles driven by persons in uniform attached to any of the respective services, and do such drivers perform any other duties than those connected with the operation of the vehicles?

By Mr. Lacombe:—1. Did the Government, during the months of October, November and December, 1941, purchase pork and bacon for the training camps at Valcartier, Joliette and St. Jerome?

2. If so, what quantity was purchased for each of these camps?

3. What prices were paid per pound at each of these camps?

4. Were the loins or fat parts of this pork consumed by the army?

5. If not, were they re-sold to any person?

6. To whom and at what price?

By Mr. Nicholson:—1. Have any contracts been awarded to the Piggot Construction Company of Hamilton, since the beginning of the war?

2. If so, how many and of what total value?

By Mr. Shaw:—1. Is the Government aware that a strike of workers has taken place in the Montreal plant of the Canada Bread Company?

2. If so, what steps have been taken to date to settle such strike?

3. Have Government contracts for the supplying of bread and pastry to Canadian military or air force establishments been given to the Canada Bread Company since September 1, 1941?

4. If so, upon what dates were such contracts given, for what quantities and at what prices?

5. Have complaints been registered with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board or any other department of the government by employees of the Canada Bread Company regarding hours of labour and rates of pay?

6. If so, when, and what action has been taken with regard to such complaints?

By Mr. Hatfield:—1. Was capital assistance given by the Government to (a) Chemical Construction Company, (b) Dominion Magnesium Company, (c) Welland Chemical Company, (d) Regina Industries Limited, (e) Standard Chemical Company, (f) Alberta Nitrogen Company?

2. If so, how much to each company?

3. What are the names of the officers and directors of these companies and what is their business experience?

By Mr. Noseworthy:—1. When a firm is permitted to manufacture munitions on a cost-plus basis, is an experienced production analyst assigned to report on the day-by-day functioning of the workers and executives of such firm throughout the whole of the cost-determining period?

2. If no analyst has been present in the plant, is mere inspection of the manufacturer's records accepted as a sound basis for determining payment?

3. Where several manufacturers are producing munitions on a cost-plus basis and the records of one firm are compared with those of another in arriving at a price for any given article, what assurance has the Government that any of these firms were functioning efficiently during the price-determining periods?

By Mr. Ferland:—1. How many farmers and farm labourers have been called up for military training under the National Resources Mobilization Act in (a) Ontario, (b) Quebec?

2. What number of farmers in (a) Quebec and (b) Ontario, have secured one or more postponements in the hearing of their appeals against military service?

3. How many of those called up have been placed in an inferior medical category?

4. Has the Government authorized local Commissions to hear and determine requests for leave by farmers who desire to return to their land during the farm work season?

5. Has the Government appointed an Agricultural Representative for administrative Division "E" at Montreal? If so, who has been so appointed?

By Mr. MacInnis:—1. How many corvettes have been ordered by the Department of Munitions and Supply from the 1st of September, 1939, to date?

2. How many have been launched by the various builders in the same period?

3. How many have been delivered to the Government in the same period?

4. What is the average cost to the Government of the corvettes delivered?

5. How many shipyards are building corvettes for the Government?

6. What is the average cost of the corvettes completed to date for each yard?

By Mr. Reid:—1. What is the total number of personnel employed in connection with the Annuities Act, including all branch offices?

2. What is the total number employed at the Central Office in Ottawa, apart from the branch office?

3. What is the annual cost of the Central Office?

4. How many branch offices are there in Canada?

5. Where are these branch offices located?

6. What were the total number of individual contracts secured for each branch office in Canada during the calendar years 1938, 1939, 1940, and 1941?

7. Who is in charge of the Central Office in Ottawa?
8. How long has this employee been in charge of this office?
9. What salary does he receive?
10. What was the amount of remuneration paid to all branch managers during the years 1938 to 1941?

By Mr. Gillis:—1. How much motion picture equipment has the Government purchased since the outbreak of war?

2. How much motion picture equipment has been sent to the Canadian Forces overseas?

3. Was any motion picture equipment sent to the Canadian Forces in Hong Kong?

4. What companies received motion picture contracts from the Government, and what is the amount of each contract?

By Mr. LaCroix (Quebec-Montmorency):—1. What percentage of officers on the authorized establishment of Headquarters Military District No. 4, are French Canadian bilingual, and what are their names?

2. What is the composition of the Junior Selection Board of Military District No. 4, and which if any are French Canadian bilingual?

3. On the Headquarters of District Depot, Military District No. 4, how many officers are French Canadian bilingual, and has there been any reduction in the proportionate representation at any time within the last year?

By Mr. Reid:—1. What was the total number of fishing boats collected from the Japanese, giving the numbers in each respective class of boats, such as seine boat, gillnet, packer, etc.?

2. How many of these boats have been disposed of by cash sale, giving each respective class of boat and the price paid in each instance?

3. How many of the Japanese boats impounded have been found to have a lien or mortgage on them, held by individuals or companies?

4. How many of these boats have been released to either individuals or companies on claims made by way of liens or mortgage?

5. Have fishing companies to date registered claims either by way of lien or mortgage?

6. If so, what fishing companies and on what number and type of boats?

7. What is the value of the claims made by the various fishing companies?

8. Have any individual valuations been placed by the Committee on any of the boats offered for sale?

9. If so, how do the individual valuations compare with prices set on these boats by the Japanese?

10. If not, why were practical steps not taken to prevent prices being obtained which are above the present value of some of the boats?

11. What facilities are in effect now to allow interested buyers to inspect these boats?

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. McGregor—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports and other documents in the possession of the Minister or Department of National Defence for Naval Services, dated from September 9, 1939, to date, relating to the proposed gift of the Ajax Club in the City of Halifax to the Royal Canadian Navy.



By Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas) for Mr. Church—Order of the House for a return showing:—1. The amounts paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, since the year 1930, by years, on account of (a) direct per bushel bonus, (b) wheat acreage bonus, (c) wheat acreage reduction bonus, (d) prairie farm income bonus, (e) Prairie Farm Assistance Act.

2. The deficits sustained by the Canadian Wheat Board in each year since its establishment.

3. The total amounts paid since 1930 to farmers in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, by way of, (a) wheat bonus, (b) hog production bonus, (c) cheese production bonus.

Mr. Mackenzie King moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to amend the Department of External Affairs Act to provide for the application of the Civil Service Superannuation Act to certain diplomatic or consular representatives.

Whereupon, Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to be called The Supplementary 1941 War Appropriation Act to provide into alia,

1. That sums not exceeding \$135,000,000 be granted to His Majesty in addition to the sums granted by The War Appropriation Act, 1941, towards defraying any expenses or making any advances or loans that may be incurred or granted by or under the authority of the governor in council during the year ending March 31, 1942, for:—

- (a) the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada;
- (b) the conduct of naval, military and air operations in or beyond Canada;
- (c) promoting the continuance of trade, industry and business communications, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against war risk or in any other manner whatsoever; and
- (d) the carrying out of any measure deemed necessary or advisable by the governor in council in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

2. That the governor in council be empowered to re-expend, advance or loan moneys that may be received by way of refund or repayment of advances, loans or expenditures under The War Appropriation Act, 1939, The War Appropriation Act, 1940, The War Appropriation Act, 1941, and The Supplementary 1941 War Appropriation Act.

Whereupon, Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the said proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West), for the second reading of Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Douglas (Weyburn) in amendment thereto.

And the Debate still continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 10.50 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 39

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1942

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The Clerk informed the House of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, whereupon Mr. Vien, Chairman of Committees, took the Chair as Deputy Speaker, pursuant to the Statute in that case made and provided.

PRAYERS.

One petition was laid on the Table.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West): That Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, be now read the second time.

And on the proposed motion of Mr. Douglas (Weyburn) in amendment thereto: That all the words after the word "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:—

"this bill be not now read a second time but be it resolved that the dis-regarding by this Parliament of the modest representations made by western agriculture for a parity price for all agricultural products and an initial wheat payment of at least \$1 per bushel for No. 1 Northern, basis Fort William, is contrary to the peace, order and good government of Canada."

And the Debate still continuing;

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Mr. Speaker having arrived in the House took the Chair.

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After still further Debate thereon, the question being put on the said proposed amendment; it was negatived on the following division:—

## YEAS

## Messrs.

Anderson,	Douglas (Weyburn),	Hlynka,	Noseworthy,
Bence,	Esling,	Johnston	Perley,
Black (Cumberland),	Fair,	(Bow River),	Quelch,
Blackmore,	Fraser (Peterborough	Kuhl,	Ross (St. Paul's),
Boucher,	West),	Lacombe,	Ross (Souris),
Cardiff,	Gillis,	Lockhart,	Rowe,
Casselman (Grenville-	Graydon,	MacInnis,	Roy,
Dundas),	Green,	MacKinnon	Shaw,
Castleden,	Hansell,	(Kootenay East),	Stirling,
Church,	Hanson (York-	MacNicol,	Stokes,
Coldwell,	Sunbury),	Nicholson,	Tustin,
Diefenbaker,	Harris (Danforth),	Nielsen, Mrs.	White,
			Wright—44.

## NAYS

## Messrs.

Abbott,	Fontaine,	McCubbin,	Neill,
Authier,	Fournier (Hull),	McCulloch,	Nixon,
Bercovitch,	Fournier (Maison-	MacDiarmid,	O'Neill,
Bertrand (Laurier),	neuve-Rosemont),	Macdonald	Parent,
Bertrand (Prescott),	Furniss,	(Brantford City),	Pottier,
Black (Chateauguay-	Gardiner,	Macdonald (Halifax),	Pouliot,
Huntingdon),	Gauthier,	McDonald (Pontiac),	Purdy,
Blanchette,	Gershaw,	McGarry,	Reid,
Bonnier,	Gibson,	McGibbon,	Rennie,
Bourget,	Gingues,	McIvor,	Rhéaume,
Breithaupt,	Gladstone,	Mackenzie (Van-	Rickard,
Brunelle,	Golding,	couver Centre),	Ross (Calgary East),
Casselman, Mrs.	Graham,	MacKinnon	Ross (Middelsex
(Edmonton East),	Grant,	(Edmonton West),	East),
Chevrier,	Gray,	McKinnon (Kenora-	Ross (Moose Jaw),
Cleaver,	Gregory,	Rainy River),	Ryan,
Cloutier,	Hanson (Skeena),	McLarty,	St. Laurent,
Coté,	Henderson,	MacLean (Cape	Sanderson,
Crerar,	Hill,	Breton North-	Sissons,
Crête,	Howden,	Victoria),	Soper,
Davidson,	Hurtubise,	McLean (Simcoe	Sylvestre,
Dechene,	Ilsley,	East),	Taylor,
Denis,	Jean,	Macmillan,	Telford,
Donnelly,	King, Mackenzie	McNevin (Victoria,	Thorson,
Douglas (Queens),	Kinley,	Ont.),	Tripp,
Dubois,	Kirk,	McNiven	Tucker,
Durocher,	LaCroix (Quebec-	(Regina City),	Turgeon,
Edwards,	Montmorency),	Marier,	Veniot,
Emmerson,	Laflamme,	Martin,	Vien,
Eudes,	Lafontaine,	Matthews,	Ward,
Evans,	Leger,	Maybank,	Warren,
Farquhar,	Little,	Mayhew,	Weir,
Fauteux,	Lizotte,	Michaud,	Whitman,
Ferland,	McCann,	Mullins,	Winkler—125.
Ferron,	McCuaig,	Mulock,	

And the question being put on the main motion: That the said Bill be now read the second time; it was agreed to, on division.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time and referred to the *Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization*.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding two thousand million dollars be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

And it being after eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then three minutes past eleven o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 40

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH, 1942

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PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Twenty-first Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 17th instant, and finds that the time for receiving petitions for private bills having expired, it should not be received, viz:—

Of Margaret Heddrick Lieth Gauld, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with James Grant Gauld, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Mr. Weir, from the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has considered Bill No. 14, An Act to amend the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939, referred to it by the House on Thursday, March 12th, 1942, and has agreed to report the said Bill without amendments.

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many chaplains are there in the Canadian Army, (a) in Canada, (b) overseas?
2. How many (a) in Canada, (b) overseas, are (1) Protestant; (2) Roman Catholic; (3) Jewish?
3. What is the unit or numerical basis, if any, whereby entitlement of the said religious faiths to appointment of a chaplain is determined?
4. How many chaplains are there in each of the following religious denominations (a) Anglican; (b) United; (c) Presbyterian; (d) Baptist?

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Exchange of Notes between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Minister for the United States of America in Canada relating to the proposed construction of the British Columbia-Alaska Highway. (English and French Editions.)



On motion of Mr. Bercovitch it was ordered,—That the petition of Max Shulman, presented on the 5th instant, and the petition of Margaret Heddrick Lieth Gauld, presented on the 17th instant, each praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve the marriage of the petitioner, together with the reports of the Clerk of Petitions thereon, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders to consider the suspension of Standing Orders 92 and 93 (3) (a) and (c) in relation thereto.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 4, 1942, for a statement showing the various issues of bonds by the Dominion Government since the outbreak of war, sold to (a) the public, (b) the chartered banks, (c) the Bank of Canada, showing the date of issue, date of maturity and rate of interest in each case?

Also,—Statement showing (a) Dominion of Canada bond redemptions since the outbreak of war, (b) Holdings of Dominion and Provincial direct and guaranteed bonds by chartered banks of Canada, (c) holdings of Dominion and Provincial direct and guaranteed bonds by Bank of Canada.

He also laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, R.S.C. 1927, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 1835, approved March 10, 1942: authorizing the incorporation and organization of a company to be known as Canadian Wool Board Limited.

Mr. Michaud, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Cardin, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a copy of all payrolls, vouchers and accounts in connection with construction and/or repairs by the Department of Public Works during the months of August to December, 1941, inclusive of (a) Shippegan Wharf, and (b) Shippegan Gully Breakwater, in the County of Gloucester, New Brunswick.

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 9, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation recently issued a series of advertising booklets under the heading, "Five Years of Achievement"?

2. If so, what is the total cost of this publication, including distribution, and including any of the series not yet distributed?

3. Who is the Minister of the Crown responsible to Parliament for the operations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation?

4. Has he taken appropriate steps to curtail further expenses of this corporation for non-essentials?

5. Has any department of the government recently distributed a bulletin stating that—"Every scrap of paper that can be saved, and every scrap that can be salvaged will help the war effort"?

6. If so, by what department was this distributed?

7. Have steps been taken to make sure that all departments of the government and government owned or controlled corporations carry out the above suggestions as to saving paper, as well as all savings advocated for private business by government sources?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of February 25, 1942, for a copy of all Orders in Council, reports and other documents in the possession of the Government relative to the Defence of Canada Regulations. Also a copy of all correspondence exchanged with the provinces relative to the enforcement

of black-outs, covered by Section 35 of the Defence of Canada rules and regulations, as well as a copy of the Order in Council delegating this authority to Provincial Attorneys General instead of to the District Military authorities.

Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 11, 1942, for a copy of all correspondence, reports and other documents received from the Trade Commissioner to the Argentine and from Wilfred McCullough, Assistant Trade Commissioner to the Argentine and Uruguay, regarding the promotion of the sale of Canadian certified seed potatoes during the year 1941.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):—1. What price was received for the used crank case oil from the Saskatchewan Air Training Field during the calendar year 1941?

2. How many gallons were sold and at what price per gallon?
3. Who purchased this oil?
4. Has any attempt been made to salvage used crank case oil?
5. If so, what would be the approximate cost per gallon?

By Mr. Winkler:—1. How many officers of the Permanent Force of the Royal Canadian Air Force are now serving in Canada, and how many overseas?

2. What are their names, what rank was held, what pay and allowance was received by each one of those in pre-war service on September 1, 1939?

3. What rank, total pay and allowances, including staff pay, flying pay and special allowances on account of dependents, are now being received?

4. How many of these permanent officers are employed at Headquarters Staff, Ottawa, and Headquarters Staff of various commands?

By Mr. Lacombe:—1. Did Mr. Francois Leduc render professional services to the Department of Munitions and Supply in connection with the airport at Bagotville, Quebec?

2. If so, upon what date and what has he been paid for such services?

3. Did Mr. Leduc render professional services to the Department of Munitions and Supply during the years 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942?

4. If so, when, for what purpose and how much was paid him in each instance?

5. What is the total amount paid to date to Mr. Leduc by the Government for professional services?

By Mr. Hazen:—1. Was Dr. T. H. Hogg, chairman of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, retained by the Mines and Resources Department, or any other Dominion authority, in connection with the construction of power plants by the Calgary Power Company on the Bow River, Alberta, during the period 1928-31 or at any other time?

2. What was the total amount paid to Dr. Hogg for professional services and expenses in connection with the power development of the Calgary Power Company on the Bow River?

3. Were fees paid by the Department to Dr. Hogg reimbursed to the Dominion Government by the Calgary Power Company or any other private person, firm or corporation?

4. What was Dr. Hogg's title and position with the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario in 1928-31?

5. During the last ten years had Dr. Hogg been in receipt of any payments by any Departments of the Dominion Government for professional services and expenses in connection with the St. Lawrence Waterway project?

6. What is the total amount paid Dr. Hogg to January 1, 1942, in connection with the St. Lawrence Waterway?

By Mr. Shaw:—1. How many clerks have been engaged by the Civil Service Commission since January 1, 1941, (a) grade 1, (b) grade 2, (c) grade 3?

2. How many of those so engaged have resigned since January 1, 1941?

3. How many grade 1 clerks engaged since January 1, 1941, have been promoted to grade 2 standing, and how many from grade 2 to grade 3?

4. How many clerks engaged since January 1, 1941, have been reduced from grade 2 or grade 3 to a lower standing?

5. Have statutory increases in salary been granted to all clerks who have performed at least one year of satisfactory service?

6. If not, how many have been granted such increase?

By Mr. Perley:—What has been the total cost to March 1, 1942, of the administration in the Province of Saskatchewan of, (a) the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, (b) the Wheat Acreage Reduction Bonus, (c) Prairie Farm Income Bonus, (d) Prairie Farm Assistance Act?

By Mr. Reid:—1. What was the total debt of the Dominion Government at the end of each of the years 1939, 1940, 1941?

2. What amounts of money have been raised by the Canadian Government since September 1939, and up to the end of the 1942 Victory Loan Drive, by way of, (a) bonds, (b) War Savings Certificates?

3. What was the total debt of the provinces and municipalities at the end of each of the above years?

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—1. How many airports in Canada, Newfoundland, Labrador and Greenland were constructed by or received assistance from the Government?

2. Where are they located?

3. What has been the cost of, (a) the land, (b) the grading, (c) the drainage, (d) water supply, (e) roads leading to the airports, (f) paving runways, (g) erecting buildings, (h) equipping and fitting each airport?

4. What has been the total cost of each airport?

5. Have any other governments made contributions to such airports?

6. If so, what amount for each airport?

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—1. Has Leo J. McIsaac a contract at Halifax, with the Government, to supply men and trucks for work on or around Government property, such as The Wellington Barracks, Military Hospital, South Barracks, M.D. No. 6 Headquarters, Customs and Federal Buildings, or on defence projects, since September, 1939?

2. If so, what is the nature of the contract?

3. What are the rates of pay under the contract?

4. Does McIsaac receive a salary for supervising the work? If so, how much has he been paid?

5. If he is not on salary, how much has he been paid?

6. What check is made of the work done under this contract?

The following Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General, and Order of the House issued to the proper officer:—

By Mr. Diefenbaker—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all Orders in Council, Treasury Board Minutes, letters, telegrams, memoranda of conversations, and all other memoranda, reports or documents, dated since the 1st day of January, 1936, relating to the acquisition by the Government of the property of Brading's Breweries Limited, on Wellington street, in the City of Ottawa.

By Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas) for Mr. Esling:—Order of the House for a return showing, (1) the date on which the oil-burning equipment for the heating of the Daly Building was installed; (2) the cost of this oil-burning equipment; (3) the consumption of oil in this plant from October 1, 1940 to December 31, 1941; (4) the nearest Government steam-heating plant to the Daly Building.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on a certain proposed Resolution to provide that sums of money be granted to His Majesty for the purpose of financing United Kingdom war requirements in Canada and for National Defence and Security;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Quelch, adjourned.

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.





No. 41

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 19TH MARCH, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Cardin, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Annual Report of the Canadian National Railway System, for the year ended December 31, 1941—(English and French editions).

Also,—Annual Report of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited, for the year ended December 31, 1941—(English and French editions).

Also,—Annual Report of the Canadian National Railways Securities Trust, for the year ended December 31, 1941—(English and French editions).

And also,—Report of the firm of George A. Touche and Company, Auditors of the accounts of the Canadian National Railways System, Canadian National Railways Securities Trust, Trans-Canada Air Lines, Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited, for the year ended December 31, 1941—(English and French editions).

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Ross (St. Paul's) be substituted for that of Mr. Bence on the Select Committee on Radio Broadcasting.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Return, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. O'Brien:—1. What are the contemplated total requirements of, (a) copper, (b) brass, (c) aluminum, needed for the new Canadian National Railway depot at Montreal?

2. Is the new Canadian National Railway depot at Montreal to have authorization releasing copper for the roof?

3. If so, in what quantity?

By Mr. Diefenbaker:—1. What is the location of and the capacity of each of the interior or terminal grain elevators owned or otherwise controlled by the Government of Canada whether in Canada or the United States?

2. Which of said elevators have been leased to private corporations or individuals?

3. What was the actual amount paid by each to the Government as rental by each of the lessees thereof during the years (a) 1940, and (b) 1941?

4. What is the amount paid to each of the said lessees for wheat or other grain storage during each of the said years by, (a) the Government of Canada directly or indirectly; (b) the Canadian Wheat Board?

By Mr. Roy:—1. How many one dollar a year men are actually in the employment of the Government?

2. What are their names, qualifications and addresses, and on what date was each one appointed?

3. For what firm or companies did each one work before entering the service of the Government?

4. Which of them still work for these firms or companies?

5. Have any of such firms or companies received contracts from the Government?

6. If so, on what date or dates and for what amount in each case?

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to provide that a sum not exceeding \$500,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses or making any advances or loans that may be incurred or granted by or under the authority of the Governor in Council during the year ending the thirty-first day of March, 1943, for the purposes and subject to the terms, conditions and limitations set out in the Resolution to provide that sums not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty, which Resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the 17th of March, 1942; and being one-fourth of the said amount of \$2,000,000,000.

Whereupon, Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the said proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Ilsley: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that sums of money be granted to His Majesty for the purpose of financing United Kingdom war requirements in Canada and for National Defence and Security;

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Blackmore, adjourned.

And it being after eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then two minutes past eleven o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 42

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had laid on the Table the Eighth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Eighth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petitions for Private Bills, severally praying for the passing of an Act to grant a divorce, and to dissolve the marriage of the Petitioner, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Mary Cummings Bullock, of Montreal, Que., wife of Tom Bullock.

Of John Clifford Stanley Darbyson, of Montreal, Que., husband of Marion Descoteaux Darbyson.

Of François Henri Drack, of Montreal, Que., husband of Alice Dubeau Drack.

Of Marguerite Elsie Ramsay Murdoch, of Montreal, Que., wife of George Edward Murdoch.

Of Martha Browne Peters, of Montreal, Que., wife of Henry Beryl Peters.

Of James McKinna Wood, of Montreal, Que., husband of Lena Eleanore Nixon Wood.

Mr. Weir, from the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends that authority be granted to print, from day to day, 500 copies in English and 200 copies in French of proceedings of evidence to be taken respecting Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, and that Standing Order 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Exchange of Notes between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Minister for the United States of America concern-

ing the proposed transfer to the Armed Forces of the United States of certain United States citizens and former United States citizens now serving in the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada. (English and French editions.)

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Weir, the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented this day, was concurred in.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, delivered a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by Mr. Speaker, as follows:—

ATHLONE

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1942, and in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
OTTAWA, March 20, 1942.

On motion of Mr. Ilsley, the said Message and further Supplementary Estimates were referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Ilsley: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that sums of money be granted to His Majesty for the purpose of financing United Kingdom war requirements in Canada and for National Defence and Security.

After further Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to, on division.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the said proposed Resolution.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to introduce a measure to provide:—

1. That sums not exceeding one thousand million dollars (\$1,000,000,000) be granted to His Majesty towards defraying the expenditures that may be incurred during the present war for the purpose of enabling the Government of the United Kingdom to purchase in Canada aircraft, tanks, mechanical transport vehicles, guns, ammunition and other munitions of war, foodstuffs, raw materials and any other commodities and supplies essential to the conduct of the war and the maintenance of the people of the United Kingdom, and to assist in enabling the Government of the United Kingdom to defray other expenditures incurred in Canada for war purposes.

2. That the Minister of Finance may be empowered to accept from the Government of the United Kingdom an obligation of the said Government in such form and subject to such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may determine for a sum of seven hundred million dollars (\$700,000,000) in exchange for an equivalent amount, at an exchange rate of \$4.45 to the pound



sterling, of deposits in pounds sterling held in banks in the United Kingdom, the said obligation of the Government of the United Kingdom not to bear interest until the termination of the war.

3. That the Governor in Council be empowered to make provision for the purchase of any or all unmatured securities or obligations of or guaranteed, either as to principal or interest or both or as to dividends, by the Dominion of Canada or of or guaranteed either as to principal or interest or both by the Canadian National Railways, which are now or may hereafter be held by the Government of the United Kingdom.

4. That the Governor in Council be empowered to raise by way of loan under the provisions of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, 1931, such sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of one thousand million dollars (\$1,000,000,000) as may be required for the purpose of defraying the expenditures and making the purchases referred to herein, the principal and interest of any such loan to be a charge upon and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Resolution to be reported.

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The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Ilsley then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill No. 15, An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for the purpose of financing United Kingdom war requirements in Canada and for National defence and security, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Crerar, the House then adjourned at 6.02 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next at 3 o'clock, p.m.





No. 43

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 23RD MARCH, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Weir, from the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has considered Bill No. 12, An Act respecting Wheat Acreage Reduction, and has agreed to report the said Bill with amendments.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Annual Report of the Directors of the Trans-Canada Air Lines, for the year ended December 31, 1941—(English and French editions.)

He also presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 16, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many corvettes have been ordered by the Department of Munitions and Supply from the 1st of September, 1939, to date?
2. How many have been launched by the various builders in the same period?
3. How many have been delivered to the Government in the same period?
4. What is the average cost to the Government of the corvettes delivered?
5. How many shipyards are building corvettes for the Government?
6. What is the average cost of the corvettes completed to date for each yard?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 18, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What was the total debt of the Dominion Government at the end of each of the years 1939, 1940, 1941?
2. What amounts of money have been raised by the Canadian Government since September 1939, and up to the end of the 1942 Victory Loan Drive, by way of, (a) bonds, (b) War Savings Certificates?
3. What was the total debt of the provinces and municipalities at the end of each of the above years?

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 9, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Are women employed by the Federal Government in organizing women, (a) for war work; (b) to take over civilian duties to release men for the armed forces?

2. If so, how many such women under each of the above categories?

3. Who are such organizers, listing names, addresses or where employed, qualifications, duties and salary of each?

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a return showing the number of men called up for either 30-day or 4-month training pursuant to the National Resources Mobilization Act who enlisted and were attested for overseas service in any branch of the armed forces during each month since October, 1940.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 16, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What percentage of officers on the authorized establishment of Headquarters Military District No. 4, are French Canadian bilingual, and what are their names?

2. What is the composition of the Junior Selection Board of Military District No. 4, and which if any are French Canadian bilingual?

3. On the Headquarters of District Depot, Military District No. 4, how many officers are French Canadian bilingual, and has there been any reduction in the proportionate representation at any time within the last year?

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Return, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Parent:—1. Has a representative of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board been appointed for Quebec, to control the manufacture and sale of clothing for men and women?

2. If so, (a) who has been appointed, (b) what is the nationality of the person appointed, (c) is this person bilingual, (d) what is his place of origin, (e) how long has he lived in Quebec?

3. Was an examination advertised in connection with this position?

4. If so, when, and where was the examination held?

By Mr. Diefenbaker:—1. When was James Franceschini released from internment?

2. During the period of internment who had control of his property and assets?

3. Was he at the time of his internment interested as shareholder, officer, or otherwise in any companies? If so, what companies?

4. During the period of his internment, (a) did any of the said companies or any partnership of which he was a member have contracts with the Government; (b) were any projects proceeded with or undertaken by the Government while controlling or operating any of the said companies; (c) if so, give particulars of the location and of the amounts of each of the said contracts or projects?

5. Were any proceeds or profits from any such contracts or projects held to the credit of any of the said companies or to himself paid to him or to anyone on his behalf, or to any of the said companies while he was interned or after his release; if so, give particulars of the amounts paid and to whom? What further amounts if any are held in trust or in deposit for any of the said companies or him?

6. Did the Government purchase any of the said companies or other assets; or the interests therein of the said James Francischini since the outbreak of war to the date hereof? If so, give particulars together with the amount paid therefor.

By Mr. Nicholson:—1. How many single housing units were built under the supervision of National Housing Administration during the period September, 1939, to December, 1941?

2. What was the average cost per house?

3. How much money did the government invest in these houses?

4. How many low-priced houses have been built by National Housing Administration?

5. What was the average cost of these houses?

6. What type of construction is used in building these low-priced houses?

7. How many permanent houses have been built by National Housing Administration, and what was the average cost of each house, in each of the following places, (a) Fort William, (b) Halifax, (c) Hamilton, (d) Welland, (e) Peterborough, (f) Hull, (g) Ottawa, (h) North Vancouver, (i) Esquimalt, (j) Prince Rupert, (k) Dundas, (l) Fort Erie, (m) Oshawa, (n) Woodstock?

8. What was the total cost of administration of National Housing Administration for the period March 31, 1941, to January 31, 1942?

By Mr. Coldwell:—1. Did the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act erect a community pasture in rural municipality of Montrose, No. 315, Saskatchewan, in 1937? If so, what was the total cost at that date?

2. Was an extension of the said pasture authorized in 1938?

3. Were tenders called for barbed wire, hardware, etc., for said pasture in 1938? If so, what persons or companies were invited to submit tenders?

4. From whom were tenders received and what was the amount of each tender?

5. To whom was the contract or contracts let?

6. Did the Department of Agriculture or Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act receive a petition against the extension of the pasture in 1938?

7. What action did the Department take as a result of this petition?

8. Did Mr. O. Freer, Superintendent, Land Utilization Branch, Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, Regina, authorize any employee of the department to try to persuade residents of rural municipality of Montrose, No. 315, who had petitioned against the pasture, to sign a counter petition in its favour?

9. If so, who was the employee; what time was occupied in this work; what were the salary and expenses during this period?

10. What amount of money in salary, mileage and other expenses was paid to Mr. T. Waters, employee of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act Branch, while working in rural municipality, Montrose, No. 315, in 1938?

11. Is the department or Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act Branch at Regina considering the extension of the community pasture in rural municipality, Montrose, No. 315, again this year?

12. If so, at whose request or upon whose recommendation?

By Mr. Bruce:—1. Has the position of Fire Marshal of the Canadian Army been newly created?

2. Has anyone been appointed to such position?

3. If so, (a) whom, (b) at what salary?

4. Does the appointee assume also the position of Assistant Q.M.G.?

5. Does he carry a rank in the Canadian Army?
6. If so, what rank?
7. Has the appointee previously held rank in the Canadian Army?
8. If so, (a) what rank, (b) for what period, (c) in what unit?
9. What is the age of the appointee?
10. If previously holding a rank in the army, in what category was he?
11. If not holding rank in the army, has he presented himself for service and been turned down because of being medically unfit?
12. What experience has this officer had, (a) in fire prevention methods; (b) the newest fire-fighting technique; (c) executive work in relation to the new department?
13. Were the fire services of the large centres in Canada consulted before this appointment was made?
14. If so, (a) were they permitted to make recommendations; (b) was this appointment made on the recommendation of a chief of department of any fire service in any of the large centres?
15. Will this appointee have full authority, (a) to purchase new equipment; (b) to make appointments to the staff?

By Mr. White:—1. How many officers in Reserve Force Units have resigned their commissions since the outbreak of the present war?

2. How many officers were under the age of 35 years at the date they resigned their commissions.

3. How many officers were in category "A", in category "B" at the date they resigned their commissions.

4. On what grounds may an officer resign his commission during war time?

By Mr. White:—1. What reserve force units take training at their local headquarters, (a) infantry units, (b) artillery units, (c) machine gun units, (d) other units.

2. (a) How many (1) officers, (2) other ranks are there on the Administrative and Training Staffs of Reserve Force Units; (b) what is the date of such return of strength?

3. What is the total amount of pay and allowances paid to (a) officers, (b) other ranks of the Administrative and Training Staffs of Reserve Force units in each of the years 1940 and 1941?

4. What is the total amount of all moneys (including pay and allowances of Administrative and Training Staffs) expended on Reserve Force Units during each of the years 1940 and 1941.

By Mr. Hansell:—1. What is the total value of goods shipped to Britain since the outbreak of war?

2. How much of this was charged to the account of the British Purchasing Board?

3. What were the ten major commodities and what is the total value of each?

4. What payments have been received to date?

5. What is the total amount of Canadian securities returned or repatriated in payment of this debt, and what are the types and amounts of each class of securities? How much of this obligation has been paid in gold?

6. Has there been a cancellation of any of this debt incurred since the war, (a) if so, how much of the debt has been cancelled, how much has been



assumed by the Canadian Government, and what rate of interest is being paid; (b) if not, has the Government considered cancelling all or part of this debt in order to assist the war effort?

By Mr. Cruickshank:—1. Have any Japanese acted as postmasters in British Columbia since December 7, 1941?

2. If so, have they been removed from such office, and on what dates?

3. Have any Japanese been employed as operators on Government telegraph lines since December 7, 1941? If so, have they been dismissed, and on what dates?

By Mr. White:—1. What use is being made of the armouries at Norwood, Madoc, Trenton, Belleville and Picton?

2. What was the total cost of maintenance of each of these armouries during each of the years 1940 and 1941?

3. Are these five armouries being used full time? If not, why?

By Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas):—1. What use is being made of the Armouries at Merrickville and Kemptville in Grenville-Dundas?

2. What was the total cost of maintenance of each of these armouries during each of the years 1940 and 1941?

3. Will these armouries be put to full use in war work?

By Mr. Tustin:—1. What salary is paid to Honourable J. G. Taggart as Co-Ordinator of Foods Administration on the Wartime Prices and Trade Board?

2. Is he paid any living allowance, either during his residence in Ottawa or his absence therefrom?

3. What is the total of travelling expenses which have been paid to him while occupying this position?

4. Does Mr. Taggart still occupy the position of Chairman of the Bacon Board?

5. If so, what salary and/or living allowance is paid to him in respect of such position?

6. What is the total of the living and travelling expenses which have been paid to him as Chairman of the Bacon Board?

7. Does Mr. Taggart still occupy the position of Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Saskatchewan?

8. If so, is he in receipt of any salary in respect of such position?

9. Is Mr. Taggart still a member of the Legislature of Saskatchewan?

10. If so, is he in receipt of any indemnity or emolument therefrom?

By Mr. Coldwell:—What did the Government pay the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway respectively, for (a) express, (b) freight, (c) telegrams, (d) any other services, in each of the four quarterly periods during the year 1941?

By Mr. McGregor:—1. How many male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, including those employed on a temporary basis under the provisions of the National Film Act, have been employed by the National Film Board since June 28th, 1941, who are (a) British citizens of Canadian birth; (b) British citizens domiciled in Canada prior to September 7th, 1939; (c) British citizens not domiciled in Canada prior to September 7th, 1939; (d) citizens of foreign countries not at war with Canada, and (e) citizens of foreign countries with which Canada is at war?

2. What is the name, age and citizenship of each such person and, if not born in Canada, how long had he resided in Canada prior to the date he was first employed by the National Film Board?

3. Under what authority was each such person employed and by whom and on what grounds was he certified as eligible for employment under the provisions of Order in Council 4759 of June 27th, 1941?

4. Between what dates has each such person been employed?

5. In what capacity was each person employed and what were the duties performed by each such person during his term of employment to date?

6. What is the total amount that has been paid to each such person, (a) in salary, fees and/or allowances; (b) living expenses or subsistence allowances while in Ottawa and (c) travelling expenses?

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Pouliot: Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, memoranda and all other documents addressed by Lt.-Col. Alan Cockeram, D.S.O., to the Minister of National Defence or anyone in the National Defence Department, concerning the defence of the City of Halifax and of the Atlantic coast, from the beginning of the war.

By Mr. McGregor:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, papers, letters, telegrams and other documents in possession of the Civil Service Commission and exchanged between the National Film Board and the Civil Service Commission relative to the establishment of the position of Assistant Film Commissioner, National Film Board, and to the appointment of Ross McLean to the above noted position.

By leave of the House Mr. Ilsley moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole forthwith to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to authorize the Governor in Council to enter into agreements with the provinces respecting the vacation by them of the personal income and corporation tax fields for the duration of the war and to provide compensation therefor, and fiscal need subsidies in the cases of certain provinces, annually during the term of the agreement.

Whereupon, Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, forthwith, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

By leave of the House Mr. Ilsley moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole forthwith to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to provide statutory authority for the payment, as additional subsidies, to the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, of the amounts hitherto paid as special grants to the said provinces out of moneys voted annually by Parliament, the said payments to be made annually after the termination of the agreements with the said provinces respecting the vacation by them of the personal income and corporation tax fields.

Whereupon, Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the said proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, forthwith, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Ilsley, it was ordered,—That the Committee of the Whole be instructed that it has power to consider the two above Resolutions jointly.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole forthwith to consider the said proposed Resolutions.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

1. Resolved, that it is expedient to introduce a measure to authorize the Governor in Council to enter into agreements with the provinces respecting the vacation by them of the personal income and corporation tax fields for the duration of the war and to provide compensation therefor, and fiscal need subsidies in the case of certain provinces, annually during the term of the agreement.

2. Resolved, that it is expedient to introduce a measure to provide statutory authority for the payment, as additional subsidies, to the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, of the amounts hitherto paid as special grants to the said provinces out of moneys voted annually by Parliament, the said payments to be made annually after the termination of the agreements with the said provinces respecting the vacation by them of the personal income and corporation tax fields.

Resolutions to be reported.

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The said Resolutions were reported, read the second time, and concurred in.

Mr. Ilsley then, by leave of the House, presented the following Bills, which were respectively read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz.:

Bill No. 16, An Act to authorize the Governor in Council to enter into agreements with the Governments of the Provinces of Canada respecting the vacation by the provinces of the personal income and corporation tax fields for the duration of the war.

Bill No. 17, An Act to provide for the payment of additional subsidies to the Maritime provinces.

The Bill No. 15, An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for the purpose of financing United Kingdom war requirements in Canada and for National defence and security, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment and ordered for third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$135,000,000 be granted to His Majesty for National Defence and Security;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. White, adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 10.52 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 44

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 24TH MARCH, 1942

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PRAYERS.

One petition was laid on the Table.

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, R.S.C. 1927; The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, Chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1940; The Public Service Re-arrangement and Transfer of Duties Act, Chapter 165, R.S.C. 1927, and The Unemployment Insurance Act, Chapter 44 of the Statutes of Canada, 1940, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 2250, approved March 21, 1942: restricting the entry of men of military age into certain occupations.

Order in Council P.C. 2251, approved March 21, 1942: Stabilization of Employment in Agriculture Regulations, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 2252, approved March 21, 1942: amending National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) (Consolidation) 1941.

Order in Council P.C. 2253, approved March 21, 1942: authorizing the transfer of National Registration functions, records, etc., from Department of National War Services to Department of Labour.

Order in Council P.C. 2254, approved March 21, 1942: providing for the appointment of a Director and Associate Director of National Selective Service, and the establishment of a National Selective Service Advisory Board.

Order in Council P.C. 2192, approved March 21, 1942: authorizing a Proclamation for the calling out of additional classes for military training.

Order in Council P.C. 2229, approved March 23, 1942: providing for the reconditioning of certain classes of physically unfit persons ("R") recruits.

Order in Council P.C. 2291, approved March 23, 1942: providing for the reconditioning of other classes of physically unfit persons (active service personnel).



Order in Council P.C. 2301, approved March 23, 1942: appointing E. M. Little, Esquire, Director of National Selective Service, and Paul Goulet, Esquire, Associate Director of National Selective Service.

Order in Council P.C. 1445, approved March 2, 1942: authorizing the Minister of Labour to establish and maintain an inventory of employable persons.

Order in Council P.C. 638, approved March 4, 1942: Essential Work (Scientific and Technical Personnel) Regulations, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 26/1840, approved March 10, 1942: providing for extension and improvement of training in personnel management, for the appointment of a director of personnel training, and for the appointment of personnel manager.

Order in Council P.C. 1955, approved March 13, 1942: providing for the registration of persons under Unemployment Insurance.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre) moved,—Whereas it was deemed necessary after the war of 1914-18 to provide legislation for the disposal of canteen funds and the purposes for which such funds were to be utilized for the benefit of ex-servicemen and their dependents;

And whereas by Order in Council dated December 20th, 1940, P.C. 7520 (as amended by P.C. 224 of January 13th, 1941, P.C. 1087 of February 14th, 1941, and P.C. 1959 of March 24, 1941), a Committee was constituted to inquire into and make recommendations and report to the Minister of National Defence concerning the collection, custody, investment, control and utilization of moneys accruing from the profits of canteens, and certain other related matters as set out in the said Orders in Council; and whereas the said Committee has reported to the Minister of National Defence under date the 30th August, 1941, and has made certain recommendations with regard to the matters referred to it as aforesaid;

And whereas a Sub-Committee of the General Advisory Committee on Demobilization and Rehabilitation, namely the Sub-Committee on the Administration of Special Funds has made an investigation and an interim report with reference to the Administration of Canteen Funds following the war of 1914-18, to which is added the comment of the Sub-Committee thereon and certain recommendations as to the use of canteen profits for the welfare of ex-members of the armed forces of Canada in the present war;

And whereas it is considered desirable in the public interest that the collection, custody and control of canteen funds and the purpose for which they are to be used should be examined, considered and reported on by a Committee of the House;

Therefore be it Resolved:—That a select Committee of the House be appointed to inquire into the collection, custody, investment and control of such moneys as under existing regulations and agreements accrue out of the profits arising from the operation of canteens and other Auxiliary Services and institutes for the benefit of the armed forces of Canada during the present war; and as to whether certain portions of the profits arising from canteens other than the portion of profits for which provision is now made should be paid to the Government of Canada; and the policy and method of management to be adopted in the utilization of the said funds for the benefit of those who have served in the Canadian armed forces and for the benefit of the dependents of such persons; and to report to the House their opinions, observations and recommendations thereon; and to recommend to the House the appropriate legislation to implement such recommendations as the Committee may make.

That the Committee shall consist of the following members: Messrs. Abbott, Adamson, Black (Yukon), Blanchette, Booth, Brooks, Bruce, Castleden, Chambers, Claxton, Cleaver, Cruickshank, Diefenbaker, Emmerson, Factor, Fauteux, Ferron, Gillis, Graham, Gray, Green, Halle, Harris (Grey-Bruce), Hazen, Isnor, Jackman, Johnston (London), Jutras, Lapointe (Matapedia-Matane), Lapointe (Lotbiniere), Macdonald (Kingston City), Macdonald (Halifax), Macdonald (Brantford City), MacKenzie (Neepawa) Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), Macmillan, McCuaig, McLean (Simcoe East), Marshall, Massey, Mutch, Quelch, Ross (Middlesex East), Ross (Souris), Sanderson, Sinclair, Sylvestre, Tomlinson, Tremblay, Tucker, Turgeon, White, Whitman, Winkler, Wright, and that Standing Order 65 be suspended in relation thereto; that the Committee shall have power to send for persons and records and report from time to time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre) moved,—That a Select Committee of the House be appointed to study and report upon the general problems of reconstruction and re-establishment which may arise at the termination of the present war, and all questions pertaining thereto; with power to such select committee to appoint, from among the members of the committee, such sub-committees as may be deemed advisable or necessary, to deal with specific phases of the problems aforementioned, with power to said select committee and to such sub-committees as may be formed therefrom, to call for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses under oath, and for such select committee to report from time to time to the House; and that the said committee shall consist of the following members: Messrs. Authier, Bertrand (Prescott), Black (Cumberland), Brunelle, Castleden, Dupuis, Eudes, Ferron, Fraser (Northumberland), Gershaw, Gillis, Gray, Harris (Danforth), Hill, Jean, Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), Macmillan, MacNicol, McDonald (Pontiac), McKinnon (Kenora-Rainy River), McNiven, Marshall, Martin, Matthews, Maybank, Mitchell, Poirier, Purdy, Quelch, Ross (Middlesex East), Sanderson, Stirling, Turgeon, Tustin, White, and that the provisions of Standing Order 65, limiting the number of members on special committees, be suspended in relation thereto.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

Mr. Cardin moved,—That Standing Order No. 63 of the House of Commons, relating to the appointment of Standing Committees of the House, be amended by adding to the Standing Committees of the House for the present session a Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping owned, operated and controlled by the Government, to which will be referred accounts and estimates and bills relating thereto of the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, and Trans-Canada Air Lines for the present session, for consideration and report to the House; provided however that nothing in the resolution shall be construed to curtail in any way the full right of discussion in Committee of Supply; and that the said Committee consist of Messrs. Bercovitch, Jackman, Bradette, Hazen, Donnelly, Dubuc, Emmerson, Ferland, Gray, Shaw, Hanson (Skeena), Harris (Danforth), Howden, Howe, Lockhart, Nicholson, McCulloch, Maybank, Parent, Pouliot, Ross (Middlesex East), Sanderson, Sissons.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The Order being read for the third reading of Bill No. 15, An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for the purpose of financing United Kingdom war requirements in Canada and for National defence and security;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That the said Bill be now read the third time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 14, An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939, was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 12, An Act respecting Wheat Acreage Reduction, was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with an amendment, considered as amended, read the third time and passed.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Ilsley: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$135,000,000 be granted to His Majesty for National Defence and Security.

And the Debate continuing;

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During the Debate, Mr. Lacombe, Member for Laval-Two Mountains, was called to order by Mr. Speaker for persistence in interrupting Mr. White, Member for Hastings-Peterborough, who was addressing the House. Mr. Speaker after warning Mr. Lacombe several times, finally named him as follows: "Mr. Liguori Lacombe, I have to name you for disregarding the authority of the Chair."

Mr. Ilsley, acting leader of the House, moved,—

"That Mr. Liguori Lacombe, Member for Laval-Two Mountains, be suspended from the service of the House for the remainder of the present sitting."

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

Mr. Lacombe was then conducted out of the Chamber by the Acting Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms.

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The Debate was then resumed and, on motion of Mr. Nicholson, adjourned.

And it being after eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then one minute past eleven o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 45

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 25TH MARCH, 1942

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PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Twenty-second Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 24th instant, and finds that the time for receiving petitions for private bills having expired, it should not be received, viz:—

Of Saguenay Transmission Company, Limited, of Montreal, Quebec; Saguenay Electric Company, of Chicoutimi, Quebec, and Aluminum Power Company, Limited, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to approve of the site and plans of their electrical transmission lines crossing certain navigable rivers.—*Mr. Dubuc.*

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Agreement dated February 20, 1942, between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the Province of British Columbia, relative to levying of taxes upon incomes and corporations.

Mr. Michaud, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a copy of all correspondence, written representations and reports made to the Government and or the Department of Fisheries dealing with the netting of fish in the non-tidal waters of the Saint John river during the five years prior to the passing of an Order in Council, on May 9, 1940, which is now embodied in section 9 of the special fishing regulations for New Brunswick.

On motion of Mr. Dubuc it was ordered,—That the petition of Saguenay Transmission Company, Limited; Saguenay Electric Company and Aluminum Power Company, Limited, presented on the 24th instant, praying for the passing of an Act to approve of the site and plans of their electrical transmission lines crossing certain navigable rivers, together with the Report of the Clerk of Petitions thereon, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, to consider the suspension of Standing Orders 92 and 93 (3) (a) and (c) in relation thereto.



Mr. Crerar, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 18, An Act to amend The Alberta Natural Resources Acts, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Diefenbaker:—1. Since the inception of the Unemployment Insurance Act how many persons have received payments thereunder?

2. What are the numbers and occupations by provinces of such persons?

3. How many of the said recipients have been on service in His Majesty's Forces during the present war and of these how many are in receipt of payment under the said Act as of this date?

Mr. Mitchell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Castleden:—1. What amount of money was paid to British Aeroplane Engines Limited of Montreal, Quebec, during 1941?

2. What was the average cost per engine for the overhauling work done by this company?

3. Were the Royal Canadian Air Force Repair Depots in Ontario and Quebec overhauling similar engines during 1941?

By Mr. Castleden:—What steps have been taken to develop or increase the supplies of iron from Canadian ore deposits?

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—1. What companies have the contract to supply coal to Camp Borden, Trenton, Petawawa and each of the training camps in Ontario?

2. How much coal is supplied to each camp?

3. What grade of coal is supplied to each camp?

4. What is the price of the coal delivered to each camp?

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—How many Salvation Army men are enlisted in (a) the Army, (b) the Air Force, (c) the Navy?

By Mr. Cruickshank:—1. Who is in charge of Air Raid Precaution work in British Columbia?

2. What authority has he?

3. Has any Air Raid Precaution equipment been supplied by the Dominion Government to British Columbia and if so, what, and how much?

4. Has any money been granted British Columbia for Air Raid Precaution work, and if so, how much?

5. Who allots this money within the Province of British Columbia?

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Hansell:—1. What reparations, in terms of money, were imposed upon Germany, as a result of the last War?

2. What reparations were imposed upon the Allies of Germany, as a result of the last War?

3. What was Canada's share of these reparations?

4. How much did Canada receive from Germany in payment of these reparations?



5. How was this paid, in goods, gold, or securities?
6. How was this money disbursed?
7. How much of this was specifically earmarked as recompense to Canadian War prisoners in Germany?

By Mr. Cruickshank:—1. Were any permits for powder or other explosives issued to Japanese since December 7, 1941?

2. If so, how many and on what authority?
3. Have such licences been cancelled? If so, when?
4. Have any Japanese or partially owned Japanese logging or lumber companies been given licences for powder magazines since December 7, 1941?
5. If so, on what authority?
6. Have such licences been cancelled? If so, when?
7. Have all such explosives been confiscated?

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Coldwell:—1. Has the Government authorized life insurance companies to canvass men in the armed forces for policies or so-called Pension Bonds, etc.?

2. If so, has the Government examined the provisions and alleged benefits payable under such policies or bonds?

3. Has the Government authorized the payment of premiums on such policies or bonds, by the assignment of pay of men in the Canadian Active Service Force?

4. If so, will the Government authorize a careful inquiry to be made into the terms and conditions of these contracts, including commissions paid to agents, cash surrender values in one-year, three-year, five-year and ten-year periods, comparing these amounts with total premiums paid?

By Mr. Leader:—1. How many cattle have been exported to the United States since the United States-Canada Agreement was consummated in 1936?

2. What number for each category and the number shipped in each quarter of the years from 1936 to 1941 inclusive?

Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Leader:—1. How many ships formerly employed in the grain trade have been requisitioned by the Government since the war began?

2. What are the names of the firms or individuals from whom these ships were requisitioned, and what number from each firm or individual?

3. Have these ships been purchased, and at what price?

4. If not, what are the terms of rental or lease?

5. Were any of these ships re-conditioned or repaired by the Government?

6. If so, at what total cost?

By Mr. Ross (St. Paul's):—1. Has the Government of the United States or any official thereof requested either formally or informally that permission be granted by the Canadian Government for United States motor transport carriers to operate in transit in bond between United States points through Canadian territory?

2. If so, what was the nature of such request?

3. Has any recommendation been made by any joint Canadian-United States committee with reference to this question?

4. If so, what is the nature of such recommendation?

5. Has this question been considered by a subcommittee of the Cabinet?
6. If so, when, and who are the members of such committee?
7. Has any report been made by such subcommittee and what is the nature of the report?

The following Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General, and Order of the House issued to the proper officer:—

By Mr. Ross (St. Paul's):—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, resolutions, memoranda, or any other documents:—

(1) Exchanged between the Government of Ontario or any official thereof and any minister or official of the Dominion Government;

(2) Exchanged between the Minister of National Revenue, the Commissioner of Customs, the Minister of Transport, the Deputy Minister of Transport, the Minister of Munitions and Supply, the Deputy Minister of Munitions and Supply or any other official of these departments and the Railway Association of Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Railways, the Michigan Central Railway, the Toronto-Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, the Wabash Railways or the Pere Marquette Railroad or any official of any of these companies;

(3) Exchanged between any Minister or official of the Government and any municipal council in the Province of Ontario or official thereof with reference to any request of International Highway Forwarders Limited or any motor transport carriers in the United States for permission to operate any transport in bond between United States points through Canadian territory.

By Mr. Ross (St. Paul's):—Order of the House for a Return showing the names and addresses of next of kin of all persons who were serving outside of Canada who have appeared on the casualty lists of (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, (c) the Air Force.

Mr. Ilsey moved.—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to provide for the insurance of property against War Risk and for the payment of compensation for war damage out of a special account of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and to provide further in connection therewith for the employment of such officers, clerks and other employees and agents necessary for the administration of the Act.

Whereupon, Mr. Ilsey, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General having been informed of the subject-matter of the said proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Ilsey: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$135,000,000 be granted to His Majesty for national defence and security.

After further Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion: it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the said proposed Resolution, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

And it being after 6 o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, it being then 20 minutes past 6 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow at 3 o'clock, p.m.



No. 46

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 26TH MARCH, 1942

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PRAYERS.

One petition was laid on the Table.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill:—

Bill No. 15, An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for the purpose of financing United Kingdom war requirements in Canada and for National defence and security.

Mr. Weir, from the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has considered Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, and has agreed to report the said Bill without amendment.

Mr. Turgeon, from the Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends that it be empowered to print, from day to day, 1,000 copies in English and 400 copies in French of its minutes of proceedings and evidence, and that Standing Order 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

On motion of Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West), it was ordered,—That the Reports of the Canadian Wheat Board tabled in the House of Commons for the Crop Years 1939-40 and 1940-41, be referred to the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization; that authority be granted to print, from day to day, 500 copies in English and 200 copies in French of minutes of proceedings and evidence to be taken by the said Committee on the said Reports; and that Standing Order 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Partial Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of February 23, 1942, for a copy of all correspondence, reports and other documents exchanged between the Government of Nova Scotia, the city of Sydney, Nova Scotia and



the Department of Munitions and Supply or any other department of the Federal Government, on the question of the desirability of Wartime Housing Limited, carrying out an emergency program of wartime housing to care for the needs of the city of Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 16, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the number of station wagons and other motor vehicles used at Ottawa by the staffs, permanent or temporary, of (a) the Army, (b) the Air Force, (c) the Naval Service?

2. What officers or group of officers on these respective staffs, or positions occupied by them, have been assigned or allotted passenger cars for their individual or collective use, or for carrying out duties connected with positions they occupy?

3. Are any such officers or group of officers permitted the use of passenger vehicles, (a) for the purposes of conveyance to and from work, (b) for other purposes not connected with the duties of the positions they occupy?

4. Is a record kept of the mileage of such vehicles for the purpose of checking against their use for other than official business?

5. Are all such vehicles driven by persons in uniform attached to any of the respective services, and do such drivers perform any other duties than those connected with the operation of the vehicles?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 16, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Have any contracts been awarded to the Piggot Construction Company of Hamilton, since the beginning of the war?

2. If so, how many and of what total value?

Mr. Power, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 18, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What price was received for the used crank case oil from the Saskatchewan Air Training Field during the calendar year 1941?

2. How many gallons were sold and at what price per gallon?

3. Who purchased this oil?

4. Has any attempt been made to salvage used crank case oil?

5. If so, what would be the approximate cost per gallon?

On motion of Mr. Turgeon the First Report of the Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, presented this day, was concurred in.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. MacInnis:—1. On what grounds was the minimum cash down payment on the purchase of furniture and household goods reduced from 33½ per cent to 10 per cent?

2. Was the retail trade throughout Canada consulted before the change was made?

3. If so, is there statistical information available to show, (a) the number of retailers favouring the minimum cash down payment of 33½ per cent; (b) the

number of retailers favouring the minimum cash down payment of 10 per cent;  
(c) the number of retailers favouring the minimum cash down payment of more than 10 per cent but less than  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent?

4. Why was the interest on deferred payments raised from 6 per cent to 9 per cent?

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—What pay and allowances, if any, are being given to Japanese road workers?

By Mr. Church:—1. What is the pay, sustenance allowances, and all other emoluments of officers and men of His Majesty's three forces?

2. What is paid also to officers and members of the women's army?

By Mr. Church:—1. What rates or fares or tolls are charged soldiers of His Majesty's forces on Canadian railways, also for meals on railway trains?

2. Is any reduction being sought herein in these rates?

By Mr. Hatfield:—1. How many farmers and farm labourers have been called up for military training under the National Resources Mobilization Act in New Brunswick?

2. What number of farmers in New Brunswick have secured one or more postponements in the hearing of their appeals against military service?

3. How many of those called up have been placed in an inferior medical category?

4. Has the Government authorized local commissions to hear and determine requests for leave by farmers who desire to return to their land during the farm work season?

5. Has the Government appointed an Agricultural Representative on the Board of Review for New Brunswick? If so, who has been appointed?

By Mr. Hatfield:—1. What date was the Exhibition Military Train projected?

2. At what date is it expected that the train will complete its travels?

3. What is the estimated cost of the equipment, materials and supplies used in making up the exhibition?

4. What has been the total cost for labour used in making up the train and conducting it to the different points in Canada?

5. What has been the total cost of payments made to each railway?

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—1. What attempts, if any, are being made to salvage and reclaim used lubricating oil?

2. Has the Oil Controller jurisdiction over such questions?

3. Has any consideration been given to prohibiting the burning or destruction of such oil?

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—What is the total number of women who have enlisted in each of the branches of the services open to them?

By Mr. Stokes:—1. How many cargoes or part cargoes of bananas have been imported into Canada during the last six months?

2. How much space has been used for transportation of bananas on Canadian National Steamships during the last six months?

3. Have any cargoes or part cargoes of bananas been dumped in Halifax or Saint John harbours on account of being over-ripe?

4. If so, what quantities?

By Mr. Ross (St. Paul's):—1. What are the daily rates of pay and allowances in the various services of, (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, (c) the Air Force?

2. What are the separation allowances in the various services of (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, and (c) the Air Force?

3. What are the dependents' allowances in the various services of (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, and (c) the Air Force?

The House resolved itself again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$135,000,000 be granted to His Majesty for National defence and security.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to be called The Supplementary 1941 War Appropriation Act to provide,

1. That sums not exceeding \$135,000,000 be granted to His Majesty in addition to the sums granted by The War Appropriation Act, 1941, towards defraying any expenses or making any advances or loans that may be incurred or granted by or under the authority of the governor in council during the year ending March 31, 1942, for:—

- (a) the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada;
- (b) the conduct of naval, military and air operations in or beyond Canada;
- (c) promoting the continuance of trade, industry and business communications, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against war risk or in any other manner whatsoever; and
- (d) the carrying out of any measure deemed necessary or advisable by the governor in council in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

2. That the governor in council be empowered to re-expend, advance or loan moneys that may be received by way of refund or repayment of advances, loans or expenditures under The War Appropriation Act, 1939, The War Appropriation Act, 1940, The War Appropriation Act, 1941, and The Supplementary 1941 War Appropriation Act.

Resolution to be reported.

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The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Isley then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill No. 19, An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for National Defence and Security, which was read a first and a second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.



Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter which he had received:—

## GOVERNMENT HOUSE

## OTTAWA

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

26th March, 1942.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Right Honourable Sir Lyman Poore Duff, Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber to-morrow, Friday the 27th of March, at 6.00 p.m., for the purpose of giving the Royal Assent to certain Bills.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. L. C. PEREIRA,  
*Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.*

The Honourable  
The Speaker of the House of Commons,  
Ottawa.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 20 (Letter E of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eleanor Adele Rea Barrett."

Bill No. 21 (Letter F of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eleanor Edith McKechnie Barlow."

Bill No. 22 (Letter G of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Agnes Henrietta Russell Cantlie."

Bill No. 23 (Letter H of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Irene Coadic Murphy."

Bill No. 24 (Letter I of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lester Lewis Catchpaw."

Bill No. 25 (Letter J of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Ruth Fisher Allen."

Bill No. 26 (Letter K of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Adelia LaFleur Johnston."

Bill No. 27 (Letter L of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Webb."

Bill No. 28 (Letter M of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Morgan Black."

Bill No. 29 (Letter N of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Betty Leah Bregman Beloff."

Bill No. 30 (Letter O of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Malca Levitt, otherwise known as Atty Malcy Levitt."

Bill No. 31 (Letter P of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jack Simon."

Bill No. 32 (Letter Q of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Louise McCarthy Smyth."

Bill No. 33 (Letter R of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Glenna Grace Thomas Reynolds."

Bill No. 34 (Letter S of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isabel Jessica Black Jolley."

Bill No. 35 (Letter T of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaretha Elisabeth Buck Peereboom."

Bill No. 36 (Letter U of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel May Marshall James."

Bill No. 37 (Letter V of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anastasia Tkaczuk Wojtkowycz."

Bill No. 38 (Letter W of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Wilda Valentine Park Evans."

Bill No. 39 (Letter X of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Louise Mehliiss Jackson."

Bill No. 40 (Letter Y of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bertha Beatrix Berlind Ripstein."

Bill No. 41 (Letter Z of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lola McIntosh."

Also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the petitions of Eleanor Adele Rea Barrett, Eleanor Edith McKechnie Barlow, Dorothy Agnes Henrietta Russell Cantlie, Irene Coadie Murphy, Lester Lewis Catchpaw, Annie Ruth Fisher Allen, Alice Adelia LaFleur Johnston, George Webb, Edith Morgan Black, Betty Leah Bregman Beloff, Malca Levitt, otherwise known as Maley Levitt, Jack Simon, Marie Louise McCarthy Smyth, Marie Glenna Grace Thomas Reynolds, Isabel Jessica Black Jolley, Margaretha Elisabeth Buck Peereboom, Ethel May Marshall James, Anastasia Tkaczuk Wotjkowycz, Phyllis Wilda Valentine Park Evans, Louise Mehliiss Jackson, Bertha Beatrix Berlind Ripstein and Lola McIntosh respectively; praying for Bills of Divorce, and the papers produced in evidence before them with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

Also,—A Message informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill without any amendment:—

Bill No. 14, An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939.

Also,—A Message informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 12, An Act respecting Wheat Acreage Reduction, with amendments, which are as follows:—

1. Page 2, lines 44-46, both inclusive, and page 3, lines 1-6 both inclusive. For subclause (2) of clause four substitute the following:—

"(2) Notwithstanding any provision of the *Senate and House of Commons Act*, or of any other Act of the Parliament of Canada, payments under this Act or any previous Order of the Governor in Council, relating to the payment of wheat acreage bonus, may be made to a Member of the Senate or of the House of Commons of Canada, with respect to wheat acreage reduction subsequent to 1940, and no payment as aforesaid or payments heretofore made under any Order as aforesaid shall render any such Member liable to any penalty or disqualification, or vacate the seat of any Member of the House of Commons of Canada, or render such Member ineligible to sit or vote in the said House, and no person applying for or receiving any such payment shall thereby be disqualified as a candidate at any Dominion election."



2. Page 4, lines 28 to 31 inclusive. For paragraph (a) of clause 11 (1) substitute the following:—

“(a) wilfully submits false information or knowingly makes a false return with respect to any information or return required under this Act or regulations thereunder;”

And also,—A Message informing this House that the Senate have passed the following Bill, to which the concurrence of this House is desired:—

Bill No. 42 (Letter B of the Senate), intituled: “An Act to incorporate the Canadian Dental Association.”

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES 1941-42

1. Resolved,—That a sum not exceeding \$3,530,840, being the amount of each of the several items voted as set forth in the Further Supplementary Estimates, 1941-42, laid before the House of Commons at the present session of Parliament, be granted to His Majesty, for the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1942, and which are as follows:—

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION SERVICE

416 Plant Protection—Further amount required... ..\$ 8,500 00

MARKETING SERVICE

417 Dairy Products—Further amount required... .. 1,636 00

418 Live Stock and Live Stock Products—Further amount required... .. 17,729 00

SPECIAL

419 To provide for assistance to encourage the Improvement of Cheese and Cheese Factories—Further amount required. 100,000 00

FINANCE

GENERAL

420 To provide, subject to allocation by the Treasury Board, for cost-of-living bonus... .. 1,300,000 00

LABOUR

421 Departmental Administration—Further amount required... 13,000 00

422 Combines Investigation Act—Further amount required... 14,000 00

423 Labour Gazette and other publications authorized by Labour Department Act—Further amount required... .. 8,000 00

LEGISLATION

THE SENATE

424	To provide, notwithstanding anything contained in the Senate and House of Commons Act, for the payment to each member of the Senate who attended the second part of the last session which commenced on February 17, 1941 and ended June 14th, 1941, of an amount representing the actual transportation and living expenses of such member while on the journey between Ottawa and his place of residence, after the adjournment of Parliament on June 14, 1941, and on the return journey from his place of residence to Ottawa at the end of the recess which commenced on that date and ended on November 3, 1941, or, in case any such member did not return to his place of residence during the said recess, an amount equivalent to what would have been his travelling expenses if he had returned to his place of residence during the said recess. . . . .	5,000 00
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HOUSE OF COMMONS

425	Estimates of the Sergeant-at-Arms—Further amount required.	64,775 00
426	To provide, notwithstanding anything contained in the Senate and House of Commons Act, for the payment to each member of the House of Commons who attended the second part of the last session which commenced on February 17th, 1941 and ended June 14th, 1941, of an amount representing the actual transportation and living expenses of such member while on the journey between Ottawa and his place of residence, after the adjournment of Parliament on June 14, 1941, and on the return journey from his place of residence to Ottawa at the end of the recess which commenced on that date and ended on November 3, 1941, or, in case any such member did not return to his place of residence during the said recess, an amount equivalent to what would have been his travelling expenses if he had returned to his place of residence during the said recess. . . . .	10,000 00

MINES AND RESOURCES

MINES AND GEOLOGY BRANCH

427	Bureau of Geology and Topography—Geological Surveys—Further amount required. . . . .	7,000 00
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NATIONAL DEFENCE

(OTHER THAN WAR APPROPRIATIONS)

428	Cadet Services—Further amount required. . . . .	46,500 00
429	Grants to Military Associations and Institutes, as detailed in the Estimates. . . . .	22,525 00
430	Book of Remembrance—Further amount required. . . . .	1,900 00

## NATIONAL REVENUE

## INCOME TAX DIVISION

431 District Offices—Further amount required.. . . . 81,000 00

## NATIONAL WAR SERVICES

## OTHER THAN WAR APPROPRIATIONS

(Previously provided under another Department)

432 Canadian Travel Bureau Service—To assist in promoting  
tourist business in Canada—Further amount required.. 18,000 00

## PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## PENSIONS BRANCH

## Services to Veterans and Dependents

433 Veterans' Welfare Division—Further amount required.. . 80,390 00

## HEALTH BRANCH

434 Treatment of Sick Mariners—Further amount required.. . 200,000 00

435 Nutrition Services.. . . . 10,000 00

## POST OFFICE

436 Departmental Administration—Further amount required.. . 50,000 00

437 Post Offices, including salaries and other expenses of Head-  
quarters and Staff Post Offices and supplies and equip-  
ment for Revenue Post Offices—Further amount required. 376,508 00

438 Railway Mail Service—Further amount required.. . . . 914,090 00

## PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

439 Canada Gazette—Further amount required.. . . . 18,000 00

440 Printing and Binding Official Publications for sale and dis-  
tribution to Departments and the Public—Further amount  
required.. . . . 13,000 00

## SECRETARY OF STATE

## PATENT AND COPYRIGHT OFFICE

441 Patent Record—Further amount required.. . . . 6,911 00

## TRADE AND COMMERCE

442 Departmental Administration—Further amount required.. . 8,725 00

## TRANSPORT

## RAILWAY SERVICE

443 Hudson Bay Railway—To provide for the difference between  
expenditures for operation and maintenance, and revenue  
accruing from operations during the year ending  
March 31, 1942—Further amount required.. . . . 110,000 00

## GOVERNMENT OWNED ENTERPRISES

## SPECIAL

## DEFICITS

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CAR FERRY AND TERMINALS

444 Amount required to provide for the payment during the fiscal year 1941-42 to the Canadian National Railway Company (hereinafter called the National Company) upon applications approved by the Minister of Transport, made from time to time by the National Company to the Minister of Finance and to be applied by the National Company in payment of the deficit (certified by the auditors of the National Company) in the operation of the Prince Edward Island Car Ferry and Terminals arising in the calendar year 1941—Further amount required. . . . .	23,651 00
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## INTERIM SUPPLY

## MAIN ESTIMATES, 1942-43

2. Resolved,—That a sum not exceeding \$38,803,172.40, being one-sixth of the amount of each of the several items to be voted, as set forth in the Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1943, laid before the House of Commons at the present session of Parliament, be granted to His Majesty, on account, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1943.

Resolutions to be reported.

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By leave of the House the said Resolutions were reported, read the second time and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

## FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1941-42

1. Resolved,—That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1942, the sum of \$3,530,840 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

## MAIN ESTIMATES, 1942-43

2. Resolved,—That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1943, the sum of \$38,803,172.40 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolutions to be reported.

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By leave of the House the said Resolutions were reported, read the second time, and concurred in, and the Committee of Ways and Means to sit again at the next sitting of the House.



Mr. Ilsley then, by leave of the House, presented the following Bills, which were respectively read the first time, viz:—

Bill No. 43, An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1942.

Bill No. 44, An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1943.

By leave of the House, the said Bills were respectively read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$500,000,000 be granted to His Majesty for National Defence and Security;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the said proposed Resolution.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to introduce a measure to provide that a sum not exceeding \$500,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses or making any advances or loans that may be incurred or granted by or under the authority of the Governor in Council during the year ending the thirty-first day of March, 1943, for the purposes and subject to the terms, conditions and limitations set out in the Resolution to provide that sums not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty, which Resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the 17th of March, 1942; and being one-fourth of the said amount of \$2,000,000,000.

Resolution to be reported.

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The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Ilsley then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 45, An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for National Defence and Security, which was read a first and a second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

And it being after eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then five minutes past eleven o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.





No. 47

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 27<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 1942

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PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Twenty-third Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 26th instant, and finds that the time for receiving petitions for private bills having expired, it should not be received, viz:—

Of Jean Creighton King, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Aden King, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 46 (Letter A-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Stella Kathleen Marguerite Winnall Barwick."

Bill No. 47 (Letter B-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joyce Elizabeth Blackburn Gordon."

Bill No. 48 (Letter C-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kate Elizabeth Laidlaw McNiven."

Bill No. 49 (Letter D-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Livingstone Turnbull Woodard."

Bill No. 50 (Letter E-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Sunsheine Steirman Cooke."

Bill No. 51 (Letter F-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Golt Rosner."

Bill No. 52 (Letter G-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anna Pohopoluck Yacobchak."

Bill No. 53 (Letter H-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Myer Levine."

Bill No. 54 (Letter I-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Sutherland Cameron, junior."

Bill No. 55 (Letter J-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Fred Catlow."

And also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the petitions of Stella Kathleen Marguerite Winnall Barwick, Joyce Elizabeth Blackburn Gordon, Kate Elizabeth Laidlaw McNiven, Margaret Livingstone Turnbull Woodard, Dorothy Sunshine Steirman Cooke, Doris Golt Rosner, Anna Pohopoluck Yacobchak, Myer Levine, George Sutherland Cameron, junior, and Fred Catlow respectively; praying for Bills of Divorce, and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Graham be substituted for that of Mr. Turgeon on the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has a representative of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board been appointed for Quebec, to control the manufacture and sale of clothing for men and women?
2. If so, (a) who has been appointed, (b) what is the nationality of the person appointed, (c) is this person bilingual, (d) what is his place of origin, (e) how long has he lived in Quebec?
3. Was an examination advertised in connection with this position?
4. If so, when, and where was the examination held?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many single housing units were built under the supervision of National Housing Administration during the period September, 1939, to December, 1941?
2. What was the average cost per house?
3. How much money did the government invest in these houses?
4. How many low-priced houses have been built by National Housing Administration?
5. What was the average cost of these houses?
6. What type of construction is used in building these low-priced houses?
7. How many permanent houses have been built by National Housing Administration, and what was the average cost of each house, in each of the following places, (a) Fort William, (b) Halifax, (c) Hamilton, (d) Welland, (e) Peterborough, (f) Hull, (g) Ottawa, (h) North Vancouver, (i) Esquimalt, (j) Prince Rupert, (k) Dundas, (l) Fort Erie, (m) Oshawa, (n) Woodstock?
8. What was the total cost of administration of National Housing Administration for the period March 31, 1941, to January 31, 1942?

Mr. St. Laurent, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report by the Minister of Justice pursuant to paragraph 3 of Regulation 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Detention of Persons).

Mr. Mulock, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 11, 1942, for a copy of all correspondence, reports and telegrams in the possession of the Post Office Department, relating to the appointment of W. F. Hargarten to the post office at Bruno, Saskatchewan.

The following Bills from the Senate were severally read the first time (divorce bills on division), and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz:—

Bill No. 20 (Letter E of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eleanor Adele Rea Barrett."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

Bill No. 21 (Letter F of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eleanor Edith McKechnie Barlow."—*Mr. Whitman*.

Bill No. 22 (Letter G of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Agnes Henrietta Russell Cantlie."—*Mr. Whitman*.

Bill No. 23 (Letter H of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Irene Coadic Murphy."—*Mr. Hill*.

Bill No. 24 (Letter I of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lester Lewis Catchpaw."—*Mr. Davidson*.

Bill No. 25 (Letter J of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Ruth Fisher Allen."—*Mr. Hill*.

Bill No. 26 (Letter K of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Adelia LaFleur Johnston."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

Bill No. 27 (Letter L of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Webb."—*Mr. Boucher*.

Bill No. 28 (Letter M of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Morgan Black."—*Mr. McIlraith*.

Bill No. 29 (Letter N of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Betty Leah Bregman Beloff."—*Mr. Whitman*.

Bill No. 30 (Letter O of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Malca Levitt, otherwise known as Atty Malcy Levitt."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

Bill No. 31 (Letter P of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jack Simon."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

Bill No. 32 (Letter Q of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Louise McCarthy Smyth."—*Mr. Boucher*.

Bill No. 33 (Letter R of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Glenna Grace Thomas Reynolds."—*Mr. Hill*.

Bill No. 34 (Letter S of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isabel Jessica Black Jolley."—*Mr. Abbott*.

Bill No. 35 (Letter T of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaretha Elisabeth Buck Peereboom."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

Bill No. 36 (Letter U of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel May Marshall James."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

Bill No. 37 (Letter V of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anastasia Tkaczuk Wojtkowycz."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

Bill No. 38 (Letter W of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Wilda Valentine Park Evans."—*Mr. Abbott*.

Bill No. 39 (Letter X of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Louise Mehliiss Jackson."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

Bill No. 40 (Letter Y of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bertha Beatrix Berlind Ripstein."—*Mr. Boucher*.

Bill No. 41 (Letter Z of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lola McIntosh."—*Mr. MacDonald (Brantford City)*.

Bill No. 42 (Letter B of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Canadian Dental Association."—*Mr. McIlraith*.

By leave, Mr. Cardin, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Return of leases of wharves, piers and breakwaters for the calendar year 1941.

Also,—Summary Statement of harbour dues for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1941.



Also,—Summary Statement of wharfage revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1941.

Also,—Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, R.S.C. 1927, and the Department of Munitions and Supply Act, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 148/2980, approved April 30, 1941: authorizing the Minister of Munitions and Supply and the Minister of Transport to enter into an agreement with the Canadian National Railway Company, to design, construct and operate certain lighterage facilities, at Halifax, N.S., and to charge the cost thereof up to a maximum of \$4,000,000, to funds to be allotted from the War Appropriation.

And also,—Statement showing lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year ended September 30, 1941, together with the names of the purchasers, in accordance with 49 Victoria, Chapter 9, Section 8.

The Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for consideration of amendments made by the Senate to Bill No. 12, An Act respecting Wheat Acreage Reduction;

Mr. Gardiner moved,—That the said amendments be now read the second time and concurred in.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said amendments were accordingly read the second time and concurred in.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting Insurance of Property against War Risk;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

After Debate thereon; the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the said proposed Resolution.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to introduce a measure to provide for the insurance of property against War Risk and for the payment of compensation for war damage out of a special account of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and to provide further in connection therewith for the employment of such officers, clerks and other employees and agents necessary for the administration of the Act.

Resolution to be reported.



The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Ilsley then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill No. 56, An Act to make provision with respect to Insurance of Property against War Risks and the payment of Compensation for War Damage, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000.000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills:—

Bill No. 43, An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1942.

Bill No. 44, An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1943.

Bill No. 19, An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for National Defence and Security.

Bill No. 45, An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for National Defence and Security.

And also,—A Message informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill without any amendment:—

Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935.

A Message was received from the Right Honourable Sir Lyman P. Duff, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker with the House went to the Senate Chamber; and being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported that His Honour the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General had been pleased to give, in His Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Bills:—

An Act to amend the Precious Metals Marking Act.

An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939.

An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935.

An Act respecting Wheat Acreage Reduction.

And that to these Bills the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

"In His Majesty's name, the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General doth assent to these Bills."

And that the Honourable the Speaker of the Commons had then addressed the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General as follows:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

"The Commons of Canada have voted supplies required to enable the Government to defray certain expenses of the Public Service;

"In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Honour the following Bills:—

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1942.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1943.

An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for the purpose of financing United Kingdom War requirements in Canada and for National Defence and Security.

An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for National Defence and Security.

An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for National Defence and Security.

"To which Bills I humbly request Your Honour's Assent."

And that to these Bills the Clerk of the Senate, by command of the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, did thereupon say:—

"In His Majesty's name, the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General thanks His Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to these Bills.

On motion of Mr. Crerar, the House then adjourned at 6.15 o'clock p.m., until Monday, April 20, 1942, at 3 o'clock p.m., pursuant to Special Order made March 11, 1942.

No. 48

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 20TH APRIL, 1942

---

PRAYERS.

Three petitions were laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a communication from two Members notifying him that the following vacancy had occurred in the representation, viz:—

Of James Shaver Woodsworth, Member for the Electoral District of Winnipeg North Centre, by decease.

And that he had accordingly issued his Warrant to the Chief Electoral Officer to make out a new Writ of Election for the said Electoral District.

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ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF WINNIPEG NORTH CENTRE

Dominion of Canada }  
To Wit } House of Commons

*To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:*

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that a vacancy has occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of Winnipeg North Centre, caused by the death of the late James Shaver Woodsworth, Member for the said constituency.

Given under our Hands and Seals, at Regina this eleventh day of April, 1942.

M. J. COLDWELL, (L.S.)  
*Member for the Electoral District of  
Rosetown-Biggar, Saskatchewan.*

T. C. DOUGLAS, (L.S.)  
*Member for the Electoral District of  
Weyburn, Saskatchewan.*

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had laid on the Table the Ninth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Ninth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petitions for Private Bills, severally praying for the passing of an Act to grant a divorce, and to dissolve the marriage of the Petitioner, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of George Louis Bush, of Montreal, Que., husband of Gertrude Anderson Henderson Bush.

Of Sarto Desnoyers, of Montreal, Que., husband of Gabrielle Arcand Desnoyers.

Of Ethel Gerson Kalmanovitch, of Montreal, Que., wife of Louis E. Kalmanovitch.

Of Max Kabaack, of Montreal, Que., husband of Lillian S. Beckow Kabaack.

Of Marjorie Florence Gray Lever, of Outremont, Que., wife of Percy James Cliff Lever.

Of Annie Miriam Scott, of Ste. Agathe, Quebec, wife of Hugh Malcolm Scott.

Of Alan Swabey, of Montreal, Que., husband of Helen Louise Swabey.

Of Barbara Patricia Strange Wolfe, of Knowlton, Que., wife of Nathan Wolfe.

Of Mary Eileen Scott Warrington, of Quebec, Que., wife of J. Stuart Warrington.

Of Vincent Zwingel, of Montreal, Que., husband of Loretta Guy Zwingel.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 57 (Letter K-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Celina Broadhurst LaRose."

Bill No. 58 (Letter L-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elsie Epstein Cohen."

Bill No. 59 (Letter M-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gertrude Pelletier Patenaude."

Bill No. 60 (Letter N-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marieatt Venditello Diano."

Bill No. 61 (Letter O-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Annie Heazle Constable."

Bill No. 62 (Letter P-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Reed Cushing."

Bill No. 63 (Letter Q-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sarto Desnoyers."

And also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the petitions of Mary Celina Broadhurst LaRose, Elsie Epstein Cohen, Gertrude Pelletier Patenaude, Marieatt Venditello Diano, Edna Annie Heazle Constable, Dorothy Reed Cushing and Sarto Desnoyers respectively, praying for Bills of Divorce, and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, —Report on further storage and irrigation works required to utilize fully Canada's share of International Streams in Southern Alberta, made by the St. Mary and Milk Rivers Water Development Committee.



Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What amounts have been raised in each of the years, 1939, 1940 and 1941, through the sale of War Savings Certificates and Stamps?

2. What was the expenditure incurred in connection with the sale of War Savings Certificates and Stamps in each of the above years for (a) advertising and sales promotion, (b) printing certificates and stamps, (c) compilation of statistics, (d) expenses of War Finance Publicity Committee, (e) administrative expenses of Nation Committee, (f) travelling expenses, (g) telephone and telegraph messages, (h) postage and sundries, (i) expenses of Provincial Committees, (j) travelling expenses, (k) telephone and telegraph messages, (l) postage, (m) sundries?

He also laid before the House, Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1940—Small Loan Companies and Money-lenders, licensed under The Small Loans Act, 1939.

And also,—Copy of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1940, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 2596, approved April 1, 1942: granting a renewal of a guarantee by the Dominion of a Treasury Bill of the Province of Manitoba amounting to \$4,805,722.62 for a period of one year from May 1, 1942, and bearing interest at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum.

Order in Council P.C. 3009, approved April 14, 1942: renewing loan of \$1,900,000 made to the Province of Alberta, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said Province, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 16, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Was capital assistance given by the Government to (a) Chemical Construction, (b) Dominion Magnesium Company, (c) Welland Chemical Company, (d) Regina Industries Limited, (e) Standard Chemical Company, (f) Alberta Nitrogen Company?

2. If so, how much to each company?

3. What are the names of the officers and directors of these companies and what is their business experience?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 16, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. When a firm is permitted to manufacture munitions on a cost-plus basis, is an experienced production analyst assigned to report on the day-by-day functioning of the workers and executives of such firm throughout the whole of the cost-determining period?

2. If no analyst has been present in the plant, is mere inspection of the manufacturer's records accepted as a sound basis for determining payment?

3. Where several manufacturers are producing munitions on a cost-plus basis and the records of one firm are compared with those of another in arriving at a price for any given article, what assurance has the Government that any of these firms were functioning efficiently during the price-determining periods?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Final Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of February 23, 1942, for a copy of all correspondence, reports and other documents exchanged



between the Government of Nova Scotia, the city of Sydney, Nova Scotia and the Department of Munitions and Supply or any other department of the Federal Government, on the question of the desirability of Wartime Housing Limited, carrying out an emergency program of wartime housing to care for the needs of the city of Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 5, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What was the cost of the synthetic vitamins which were added to flour exported from Canada during the year 1941?
2. Was this cost borne by (a) the millers, (b) the Canadian government, (c) the British government?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 11, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Is the Wartime Merchant Ship, Limited, a Canadian-owned company?
2. What relationship exists between the Canadian Government and the British Ministry of Shipping in Canada?
3. What directional control has the Canadian Government over shipbuilding, as related to the British Ministry of Shipping in Canada?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 12, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Is M. G. Armstrong, M.D., in receipt of pay of any description from the Dominion Government?
2. Is he the medical examiner for employees in the munitions or chemical works at Nobel or vicinity?
3. If so, on what basis is he paid?
4. What was the total amount paid to him by the Dominion Government in the calendar year 1941?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 12, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has J. A. A. Leclair-Dupuis Limited, of Montreal, obtained contracts to construct war defence projects?
2. If so, what amount has been paid to the company for each contract?
3. How long has this company been in existence?
4. Who are its president, manager and directors?
5. What kind of work does this company carry on, and at what place in the Province of Quebec?
6. Upon what date and in what year was this company incorporated?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 16, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the total amount owing by each of the three Western Provinces to the Dominion Government, including any amounts written off and any indirect liabilities by way of guarantees, etc.?
2. What payments have been made to each of the three Western Provinces by the Federal Government since 1930 in connection with unemployment relief and similar assistance, seed grain loans, etc.?
3. What has been the cost to the Federal Treasury of the Canadian Wheat Board Act since its inception, including estimated loss on stock on hand or committed for, based on the price of wheat at the present time?

4. What is the approximate aggregate amount paid by the Federal Treasury, including amounts accrued but not paid, from 1930 to date, for assistance to agriculture in the three Western Provinces?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 16, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. The amounts paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, since the year 1930, by years, on account of (a) direct per bushel bonus, (b) wheat acreage bonus, (c) wheat acreage reduction bonus, (d) prairie farm income bonus, (e) Prairie Farm Assistance Act.

2. The deficits sustained by the Canadian Wheat Board in each year since its establishment.

3. The total amounts paid since 1930 to farmers in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, by way of, (a) wheat bonus, (b) hog production bonus, (c) cheese production bonus.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 18, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Did Mr. François Leduc render professional services to the Department of Munitions and Supply in connection with the airport at Bagotville, Quebec?

2. If so, upon what date and what has he been paid for such services?

3. Did Mr. Leduc render professional services to the Department of Munitions and Supply during the years 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942?

4. If so, when, for what purpose and how much was paid him in each instance?

5. What is the total amount paid to date to Mr. Leduc by the Government for professional services?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 18, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Was Dr. T. H. Hogg, chairman of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, retained by the Mines and Resources Department, or any other Dominion authority, in connection with the construction of power plants by the Calgary Power Company on the Bow River, Alberta, during the period 1928-31 or at any other time?

2. What was the total amount paid to Dr. Hogg for professional services and expenses in connection with the power development of the Calgary Power Company on the Bow River?

3. Were fees paid by the Department to Dr. Hogg reimbursed to the Dominion Government by the Calgary Power Company or any other private person, firm or corporation?

4. What was Dr. Hogg's title and position with the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario in 1928-31?

5. During the last ten years had Dr. Hogg been in receipt of any payments by any Departments of the Dominion Government for professional services and expenses in connection with the St. Lawrence Waterway project?

6. What is the total amount paid Dr. Hogg to January 1, 1942, in connection with the St. Lawrence Waterway?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 18, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many clerks have been engaged by the Civil Service Commission since January 1, 1941, (a) grade 1, (b) grade 2, (c) grade 3?

2. How many of those so engaged have resigned since January 1, 1941?

3. How many grade 1 clerks engaged since January 1, 1941, have been promoted to grade 2 standing, and how many from grade 2 to grade 3?

4. How many clerks engaged since January 1, 1941, have been reduced from grade 2 or grade 3 to a lower standing?

5. Have statutory increases in salary been granted to all clerks who have performed at least one year of satisfactory service?

6. If not, how many have been granted such increase?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. When was James Franceschini released from internment?

2. During the period of internment who had control of his property and assets?

3. Was he at the time of his internment interested as shareholder, officer, or otherwise in any companies? If so, what companies?

4. During the period of his internment, (a) did any of the said companies or any partnership of which he was a member have contracts with the Government; (b) were any projects proceeded with or undertaken by the Government while controlling or operating any of the said companies; (c) if so, give particulars of the location and of the amounts of each of the said contracts or projects?

5. Were any proceeds or profits from any such contracts or projects held to the credit of any of the said companies or to himself paid to him or to anyone on his behalf, or to any of the said companies while he was interned or after his release; if so, give particulars of the amounts paid and to whom? What further amounts if any are held in trust or in deposit for any of the said companies or him?

6. Did the Government purchase any of the said companies or other assets; or the interests therein of the said James Francischini since the outbreak of war to the date hereof? If so, give particulars together with the amount paid therefor.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Have any Japanese acted as postmasters in British Columbia since December 7, 1941?

2. If so, have they been removed from such office, and on what dates?

3. Have any Japanese been employed as operators on Government telegraph lines since December 7, 1941? If so, have they been dismissed, and on what dates?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 23, 1942, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, letters, telegrams and other documents in possession of the Civil Service Commission and exchanged between the National Film Board and the Civil Service Commission relative to the establishment of the position of Assistant Film Commissioner, National Film Board, and to the appointment of Ross McLean to the above noted position.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 25, 1942, for a Return showing what steps have been taken to develop or increase the supplies of iron from Canadian ore deposits?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 25, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What amount of money was paid to British Aeroplane Engines Limited of Montreal, Quebec, during 1941?

2. What was the average cost per engine for the overhauling work done by this company?

3. Were the Royal Canadian Air Force Repair Depots in Ontario and Quebec overhauling similar engines during 1941?



Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 25, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What reparations, in terms of money, were imposed upon Germany, as a result of the last War?

2. What reparations were imposed upon the Allies of Germany, as a result of the last War?

3. What was Canada's share of these reparations?

4. How much did Canada receive from Germany in payment of these reparations?

5. How was this paid, in goods, gold, or securities?

6. How was this money disbursed?

7. How much of this was specifically earmarked as recompense to Canadian War prisoners in Germany?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 26, 1942, for a Return showing what pay and allowances, if any, are being given to Japanese road workers?

He also presented, for Mr. Cardin,—Return to an Order of the House of March 25, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many ships formerly employed in the grain trade have been requisitioned by the Government since the war began?

2. What are the names of the firms or individuals from whom these ships were requisitioned, and what number from each firm or individual?

3. Have these ships been purchased, and at what price?

4. If not, what are the terms of rental or lease?

5. Were any of these ships re-conditioned or repaired by the Government?

6. If so, at what total cost?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 26, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many cargoes or part cargoes of bananas have been imported into Canada during the last six months?

2. How much space has been used for transportation of bananas on Canadian National Steamships during the last six months?

3. Have any cargoes or part cargoes of bananas been dumped in Halifax or Saint John harbours on account of being over-ripe?

4. If so, what quantities?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 18, 1942, for a Return showing (1) the date on which the oil-burning equipment for the heating of the Daly Building was installed; (2) the cost of this oil-burning equipment; (3) the consumption of oil in this plant from October 1, 1940 to December 31, 1941; (4) the nearest Government steam-heating plant to the Daly Building.

Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of March 11, 1942, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Canadian Shipping Board and the Department of Trade and Commerce and any official of the New Brunswick Government, regarding the transportation and the securing of ships for the shipment of Canadian certified seed potatoes during 1941.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 16, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Is the Government at present carrying on any experiments with alcohol manufactured from Canadian wheat?
2. Has the Government granted any financial assistance to any Canadian distiller to carry on experimental work in this connection?
3. If so, what amounts have been granted and to whom?
4. Have government tests been made of alcohol extracted from Canadian wheat, and what has been learned from such tests?
5. Has the Government discovered any satisfactory method of blending this alcohol with other products, to be used as a substitute for gasoline?

Mr. Mitchell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 16, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the total number of personnel employed in connection with the Annuities Act, including all branch offices?
2. What is the total number employed at the Central Office in Ottawa, apart from the branch office?
3. What is the annual cost to the Central Office?
4. How many branch offices are there in Canada?
5. Where are these branch offices located?
6. What were the total number of individual contracts secured for each branch office in Canada during the calendar years 1938, 1939, 1940, and 1941?
7. Who is in charge of the Central Office in Ottawa?
8. How long has this employee been in charge of this office?
9. What salary does he receive?
10. What was the amount of remuneration paid to all branch managers during the years 1938 to 1941?

Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of March 11, 1942, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents exchanged between officials of the Federal Department of Agriculture and all officials of the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, relative to the sale, shipment and transportation of Canadian certified seed potatoes during the year 1941.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 12, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many cheques were issued on wheat acreage reduction bonus for, (a) \$50 or less; (b) \$50 to \$100?
2. What were the total amounts paid under each of the above classifications?

Mr. Power, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 18, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many officers of the Permanent Force of the Royal Canadian Air Force are now serving in Canada, and how many overseas?
2. What are their names, what rank was held, what pay and allowance was received by each one of those in pre-war service on September 1, 1939?
3. What rank, total pay and allowances, including staff pay, flying pay and special allowances on account of dependents, are now being received?
4. How many of these permanent officers are employed at Headquarters Staff, Ottawa, and Headquarters Staff of various commands?



Mr. Macdonald (Kingston City), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 16, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports and other documents in the possession of the Minister or Department of National Defence for Naval Services, dated from September 9, 1939, to date, relating to the proposed gift of the Ajax Club in the City of Halifax to the Royal Canadian Navy.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King it was resolved,—That when the House adjourns on Thursday, the 23rd instant, it stands adjourned until Tuesday, the 28th instant.

The following Bills from the Senate were severally read the first time, on division, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz:—

Bill No. 46 (Letter A-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Stella Kathleen Marguerite Winnall Barwick."—*Mr. Hazen*.

Bill No. 47 (Letter B-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joyce Elizabeth Blackburn Gordon."—*Mr. Hanson (Skeena)*.

Bill No. 48 (Letter C-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kate Elizabeth Laidlaw McNiven."—*Mr. Abbott*.

Bill No. 49 (Letter D-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Livingstone Turnbull Woodard."—*Mr. Boucher*.

Bill No. 50 (Letter E-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Sunsheine Steirman Cooke."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

Bill No. 51 (Letter F-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Golt Rosner."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

Bill No. 52 (Letter G-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anna Pohopoluck Yacobchak."—*Mr. Hazen*.

Bill No. 53 (Letter H-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Myer Levine."—*Mr. Hazen*.

Bill No. 54 (Letter I-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Sutherland Cameron, junior."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

Bill No. 55 (Letter J-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Fred Catlow."—*Mr. Hill*.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Isnor:—Will persons wholly or mainly employed in fishing enjoy the same exemptions from military services as persons wholly or mainly employed in agriculture?

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Ross (St. Paul's):—1. Is the Government planning the immediate erection of a permanent building as an ordnance depot on the Booth property by Plouffe Park, Ottawa, for the Department of National Defence?

2. What will be the size of the building?

3. What type of construction?

4. What is the estimated cost?

5. How much steel will be required?

6. What is the time estimated for the construction of this building?

7. What are the estimated quantities of copper, brass, zinc, aluminum, tin, galvanized iron, sheet metal, wrought iron pipe, and cast iron pipe, to be used in the construction?

8. What is the estimated cost of the building without the land?

9. What is the cost of the land?

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Green:—1. What is the total number of men who have been discharged from, (a) the Navy, (b) the Army, (c) the Air Force, since the outbreak of war?

2. How many men have been discharged from, (a) the Navy, (b) the Army, (c) the Air Force, during each month since the outbreak of war?

By Mr. Bruce:—1. In making provision for the office staff of the Fire Marshal of the Canadian Army, is use being made of the experienced help now in the Department?

2. Have any been engaged independent of the Civil Service Commission?

3. Has a new type of Fire Extinguisher, not heretofore recommended by A.R.P. officers, been ordered?

4. If so, were the previous types considered obsolete or unsatisfactory?

5. What type of hand alarm was recommended by the A.R.P. officials?

6. Has this been changed to an electric alarm, and if so what is the reason for the change?

7. What additional expense will the change involve?

By Mr. Bruce:—1. Is there any ruling affecting the age limit at which new employees are taken into the Civil Service?

2. If not, will future appointments exclude men and women between the ages of 18 and 45?

3. In the case of the R.C.M.P., has any change been made in respect to the age limit of new men taken on since the war began; (a) if so, what are the present limitations; (b) if not, is it the intention of the government to exclude men from this service who are in Category "A" between the ages of 21 and 40?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Bruce:—1. How many beauty parlours are there in Canada?

2. How many in each of the provinces?

3. How many men between the ages of 18 and 50 are employed in these beauty parlours?

4. How many women between the ages of 18 and 40?

5. Is it the intention of the government to prohibit the employment in beauty parlours of women between the ages of 18 and 40, who are otherwise physically fit for some form of useful war work?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mrs. Nielsen:—1. Who were the persons employed in the taking of the 1941 census in the constituency of North Battleford?

2. Where do they reside?

Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. MacNicol:—1. How many draftees, (a) by provinces, (b) by cities having a population of 25,000 or over, have failed to report for service after notification?

2. How many prosecutions have been taken, (a) by provinces, (b) by cities having a population of 25,000 or over, against persons who have failed to so report?

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Hansell:—1. What is the Government's position in respect to the employment of conscientious objectors in wartime industries and Government wartime projects?

2. If such men are employed in such industries and projects, do they receive the regular rates of pay?

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Jackman:—1. What was Canada's national income for the years, (a) 1939, (b) 1940, and (c) 1941; (d) what is the estimated national income for the year 1942?

2. What proportion of the national income went to wages and salaries in each of the above years?

3. What proportion of the national income went to investment income in each of the above years?

4. What is the aggregate of salaries and other earned income of \$5,000 or more and how many tax-payers were included in that class during the last available designated year?

5. What is the aggregate of the salaries or other earned income of \$10,000 or more and how many tax-payers were included in that class during the last available designated year?

6. What was the increase in the national income during the year 1940 as compared with the year 1939, and during the year 1941 as compared with the year 1940?

7. (a) What proportion of this increase went to salaries and wages during 1940 and 1941; (b) what part of this increase was taken by Dominion taxation; (c) what proportion of this increase went to investment income during 1940 and 1941; (d) what part of this increase was taken by Dominion taxation?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Jackman:—What is the number of personnel engaged in following up ministerial inquiries in, (a) Department of National Defence, (b) Department of National Defence for Air, (c) Department of National Defence for Naval Services?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Jackman:—1. How many persons have been taken on as temporary or permanent civil servants, or on behalf of government-controlled agencies since the Order in Council of November 15, 1941, froze salaries?

2. What was each person paid on being employed by the Government?



By Mr. Jackman:—1. What is the basis of exemption of civil servants from the wage ceiling?

2. What statutory increases in salaries were given to civil servants in January?

3. What is the basis for exemption of civil servants under the Unemployment Insurance Act?

By Mr. Jackman:—1. What is the estimated excess of the amount of national income for 1942, (a) before taxation, (b) after taxation, over the estimated amount of available goods for civilian consumption?

2. What is the total estimated production of Canada for 1942?

3. What amount will be withdrawn as war production?

4. What amount will be available for civilian consumption?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—1. How many teletype machines are being used by the Army, Navy and Air Force?

2. How many teletype operators and how many teletype repair men are employed in the Army, Navy and Air Force?

By Mr. O'Brien:—1. Are any grants by way of capital assistance made by any Department other than the Department of Munitions and Supply?

2. If so, what departments?

3. How much has been granted by each such other department?

4. What is the amount of capital assistance so granted by each department to private industry in the province of New Brunswick?

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—1. How many men in category A are in the ordnance branch of the Army?

2. How many men in category A are in the administration branch of the Air Force?

By Mr. O'Brien:—1. Has the Federal Government investigated the oil and or shale oil deposits in New Brunswick in order to relieve oil and gasoline shortages?

2. If so, to what extent, what sections have been investigated and what reports have been received?

3. Have any monetary grants been given to the province or private enterprise for such investigations?

4. If not, are such considered?

5. If any report is available from any source, to what depths have test borings been made?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper Officers:—

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—Order of the House for a Return showing the total cost of advertising the sale of canned lobster (1) in Canada; (2) in other countries, together with a statement showing the names of the advertising agencies through whom this advertising was placed and the total amount paid to each such agency.

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—Order of the House for a statement showing the names of all persons engaged in the work of lobster control during the past year and showing also the salary, allowances and travelling expenses received by such person, the duties in which each such person is engaged and the previous experience of each such person.

By Mr. McGregor:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, charter-parties or any other documents in the possession of the Government, dated since the 1st September, 1939, relating to the leasing of the tug *Bally* or to her operation or her subsequent release from service, and including any reports which were made on the condition of the said vessel.

By Mr. McGregor:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, charter-parties or any other documents in the possession of the Government, dated since 1st September, 1939, referring to the lease and operation of the tug *Peggy L*.

By Mr. McGregor:—Order of the House for a Return showing the name, date of appointment, salary, manner of appointment, duties performed, travelling expenses incurred during the past year, previous occupation, in the case of each person employed directly, or indirectly, in the work of the National Film Board.

By Mr. McGregor:—Order of the House for a Return showing the name, date of appointment, emolument, and ordinary occupation of each member of the National Film Board.

Mr. Homuth, for Mr. Adamson, seconded by Mr. MacNicol, moved,—That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents exchanged between the Curtiss-Wright Aeroplane and Motor Corporation and the Director of Aircraft Supply, The War Supply Board and the Department of National Defence, during the years 1938, 1939 and 1940, offering to manufacture aeroplanes and aeroplane products in Canada; also a copy of memoranda submitted to the Director of Aircraft Supply during December, 1939, in connection with the subject.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was negatived on the following division:—

## YEAS

## Messrs.

Black (Cumberland),	Esling,	Hatfield,	MacNicol,
Black (Yukon),	Fair,	Hazen,	Neill,
Blackmore,	Fraser (Peterborough	Homuth,	Nicholson,
Bruce,	West),	Jackman,	O'Brien,
Cardiff,	Gillis,	Kuhl,	Quelch,
Casselman (Grenville-	Graydon,	McGregor,	Roy,
Dundas),	Green,	MacInnis,	Senn,
Castleden,	Hansell,	MacKinnon	Stirling,
Coldwell,	Hanson (York-	(Kootenay East),	Stokes—34.
Douglas (Weyburn),	Sunbury),		

## NAYS

## Messrs.

Bercovitch,	Cruikshank,	Fulford,	Healy,
Bertrand (Prescott),	Dechene,	Furniss,	Henderson,
Bertrand	Donnelly,	Gardiner,	Hill,
(Terrebonne),	Dubois,	Gibson,	Howden,
Blair,	Dubuc,	Gingues,	Howe,
Breithaupt,	Durocher,	Gladstone,	Hurtubise,
Clark,	Emmerson,	Golding,	Ilisley,
Cleaver,	Evans,	Goulet,	Isnor,
Corman,	Fauteux,	Graham,	King, Mackenzie
Crerar,	Fournier (Hull),	Grant,	Laflamme,



Leduc,	Mellraith,	Mayhew,	Ross (Middlesex
Leger,	Mackenzie (Van-	Michaud,	East),
McCann,	couver Centre),	Mills,	Ryan,
McCuaig,	MacKinnon	Mitchell,	St. Laurent,
McCubbin,	(Edmonton West),	Mulock,	Sanderson,
McCulloch,	McLarty,	Nixon,	Soper,
MacDiarmid,	MacLean (Cape	O'Neill,	Taylor,
Macdonald	Breton North-	Power,	Telford,
(Brantford City),	Victoria),	Purdy,	Thauvette,
McGarry,	McLean	Ralston,	Thorson,
McGeer,	(Simcoe East),	Rennie,	Turgeon,
McGibbon,	Matthews,	Ross (Calgary East),	Veniot—80.

Mr. Homuth, for Mr. Adamson, seconded by Mr. MacNicol, moved,—That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents exchanged between officials of the United Aircraft Corporation or any of its subsidiaries in Canada, more particularly the Canadian Pratt and Whitney, and officials of the National Defence Department and the War Supply Board, during 1938 and 1939, in regard to the manufacture of aeroplanes, aerial motors and other aeroplane products in Canada by the said companies.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was negatived, on division.

Mr. Mitchell moved,—That the Order for House again in Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 5, An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of Individuals who enlist for service in His Majesty's Forces or who perform essential war employment, be discharged and that the said Bill be referred to the Special Committee set up to deal with the disposition of Canteen Funds.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Order was accordingly discharged and the Bill referred to the *Special Committee set up to deal with the disposition of Canteen Funds*.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide for the promotion of Vocational Training Projects;

Mr. Mitchell moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

After Debate thereon; the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the said proposed Resolution.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to bring in a measure to provide for the promotion of vocational training projects, the entering into financial assistance agreements with the provinces in connection therewith, the appointment of a Vocational Training Advisory Council and of such officers, clerks and other employees necessary for the administration of the Act.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Mitchell then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill No. 64, An Act to assist in the carrying on and co-ordination of Vocational Training, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to make provision for the settlement on the land of veterans of the present war, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 49

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 21ST APRIL, 1942

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PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Twenty-fourth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 20th instant, and finds that the time for receiving petitions for private bills having expired, they should not be received, viz:—

Of Frederick Charles Shankland, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Maude Josephine Cecelia Jones Shankland, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Westmount, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Effie Euphemia Shannon Monette, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with John Francis Monette, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Boucher.*

Of Nettye Steinberg Litner, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with David Litner, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Abbott.*

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Proclamations and Orders in Council, in blue book form (English and French Editions), passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act, Volume V, covering the period from July 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941,

Also,—Copies of Proclamations and Orders in Council, passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act, between January 16, 1942, and March 31, 1942, in typewritten form (English and French Editions), as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 291, approved 16th January, 1942: Establishing Regulations respecting field crop and garden vegetable seeds.

Order in Council P.C. 292, approved 16th January, 1942: Appointing Nelson Young as Seeds Administrator.

Order in Council P.C. 325, approved 16th January, 1942: Regulations governing procedure to be taken against deserters from the Armed Forces.



Order in Council P.C. 327, approved 16th January, 1942: Prohibiting export of certain articles except under permit (P.C. 7674, October 4, 1941).

Order in Council P.C. 328, approved 16th January, 1942: Prohibiting export of certain articles except under permit (P.C. 7674, October 4, 1941).

Order in Council P.C. 365, approved 16th January, 1942: Amending the Defence of Canada Regulations (Regulation 4)—protected areas.

Order in Council P.C. 396, approved 17th January, 1942: Prohibiting the exportation of potatoes except under permit (P.C. 7674).

Order in Council P.C. 366, approved 20th January, 1942: Suspending for the duration of the war the privilege of making declaration of alienage.

Order in Council P.C. 370, approved 20th January, 1942: Defining certain phrase of the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940, relating to refining of crude oil.

Order in Council P.C. 371, approved 20th January, 1942: Amending regulations under the Food and Drugs Act *re* use of propylene glycol as a substitute for glycerine in foodstuffs.

Order in Council P.C. 394, approved 20th January, 1942: Exempting anthracite coal from customs duty and war exchange tax in certain cases.

Order in Council P.C. 397, approved 20th January, 1942: Establishing regulations respecting Fertilizers and Pesticides.

Order in Council P.C. 398, approved 20th January, 1942: Appointing Grant S. Peart as Fertilizers and Pesticides Administrator.

Order in Council P.C. 423, approved 20th January, 1942: Prohibiting importation of Diacetone Alcohol and Isopropyl Acetate except under permit.

Order in Council P.C. 428, approved 20th January, 1942: Revoking P.C. 8396, 28th October, 1941—payment of freight charges on Western grain and millfeeds.

Order in Council P.C. 455, approved 21st January, 1942: Authorizing audit of sub-contractor's records—excess profits may be recovered.

Order in Council P.C. 475, approved 21st January, 1942: Members of R.A.F. attached to R.C.A.F. in the United Kingdom governed by laws relating to the R.A.F.

Order in Council P.C. 476, approved 22nd January, 1942: Amending the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order *re* employees of certain railroad companies.

Order in Council P.C. 482, approved 22nd January, 1942: Authorizing Cedars Rapids Manufacturing and Power Company to export power.

Order in Council P.C. 545, approved 26th January, 1942: Amending regulations respecting sugar—edible molasses.

Order in Council P.C. 547, approved 26th January, 1942: Declaring observance of daylight saving time—time for all purposes in Canada, from February 9, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 571, approved 26th January, 1942: Amending Maximum Prices Regulations.

Order in Council P.C. 609, approved 26th January, 1942: Approving regulations respecting Provost Marshals' powers—Navy, Army and Air Force.

Order in Council P.C. 630, approved 26th January, 1942: Prohibiting the exportation, except under permit, of cullet (broken glass) and soda ash (sodium carbonate).

Order in Council P.C. 634, approved 27th January, 1942: Revoking P.C. 6375, 19th August, 1941—unreasonable refusal by Canadian Army to undergo treatment or blood examination.

Order in Council P.C. 637, approved 27th January, 1942: Amending War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940—handkerchiefs added to Schedule 1.

Order in Council P.C. 640, approved 27th January, 1942: Amending Defence of Canada Regulations—Section 64A—proceeding against a corporation.

Order in Council P.C. 660, approved 30th January, 1942: Establishing further regulations respecting construction and construction materials and the installation of equipment—several orders in council revoked.

Order in Council P.C. 662, approved 30th January, 1942: Amending P.C. 9159, 26th November, 1941—excess profits to sub-contractors.

Order in Council P.C. 674, approved 28th January, 1942: Prohibiting exportation except under permit, of all fabrics composed wholly or in part of yarns of wool or of hair.

Order in Council P.C. 488, approved 13th February, 1942: Establishing Fertilizers Subvention Regulations.

Order in Council P.C. 753, approved 5th February, 1942: Amending War-time Industries Control Board Regulations.

Order in Council P.C. 789, approved 3rd February, 1942: Defining Visiting Forces Act in relation to New Zealand and Australia.

Order in Council P.C. 790, approved 3rd February, 1942: Changing designation of C.W.A.A.F. to R.C.A.F. (Women's Division).

Order in Council P.C. 812, approved 3rd February, 1942: Amending regulations under Patent Act 1935.

Order in Council P.C. 831, approved 5th February, 1942: Amending regulations respecting oil.

Order in Council P.C. 38/832, approved 4th February, 1942: Providing medical examination, clothing, necessities, etc., for Norwegian Army Battalion.

Order in Council P.C. 845, approved 3rd February, 1942: Amending List of Specified Persons.

Order in Council P.C. 904, approved 5th February, 1942: Amending Nova Scotia Apple Agreement.

Order in Council P.C. 910, approved 5th February, 1942: Approving certain measures to be taken against commerce of Hungary, Roumania and Finland.

Order in Council P.C. 911, approved 5th February, 1942: Prohibiting exportation, except under permit, of commodities listed.

Order in Council P.C. 916, approved 6th February, 1942: Amending regulations respecting War Service Badge, general service.

Order in Council P.C. 950, approved 6th February, 1942: Appointing Controller of White Canadian Aircraft Limited.

Order in Council P.C. 987, approved 9th February, 1942: Authorizing the Committee for the disposal of Japanese fishing vessels to make a charge on all transactions for the disposal of such vessels.

Order in Council P.C. 992, approved 9th February, 1942: Applying provisions of Government Employees Compensation Act to Canadians employed in Newfoundland.

Order in Council P.C. 995, approved 9th February, 1942: Amending Defence of Canada Regulation 48 requisitioning of property other than land.

Order in Council P.C. 997, approved 9th February, 1942: Exempting Ultra Violet ray lamps from customs duties, etc., re prospecting for tungsten.

Order in Council P.C. 999, approved 9th February, 1942: Dissolving Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia.

Order in Council P.C. 1001, approved 9th February, 1942: Establishing a contrabrand list in relation to Hungary, Roumania, Finland and Japan.

Order in Council P.C. 19/1038, approved 9th February, 1942: Amending P.C. 8253—National and Regional War Labour Boards.

Order in Council P.C. 37/1038, approved 9th February, 1942: Applying provisions of Government Employees Compensation Act to personnel of the Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 1074, approved 13th February, 1942: Amending Defence of Canada Regulation 26A—certificate of exemption.

Order in Council P.C. 1083, approved 13th February, 1942: Appointing Madame Pierre F. Casgrain and Mrs. Edgar D. Hardy as members of the National War Charities Funds Advisory Board.

Order in Council P.C. 1084, approved 13th February, 1942: Prohibiting the exportation of rye, whole or ground, except under permit.

Order in Council P.C. 1133, approved 13th February, 1942: Amending The Airport Zoning Regulations *re* Montreal Airport (Dorval).

Order in Council P.C. 25/1249, approved 16th February, 1942: Claims against the Crown incidental to billeting, training, manœuvres, etc.

Order in Council P.C. 1250, approved 16th February, 1942: Prohibiting the exportation of buckwheat, whole or ground, except under permit.

Order in Council P.C. 1265, approved 17th February, 1942: Authorizing Fairmont Company to purchase any stocks of crude rubber including sole crepe.

Order in Council P.C. 1268, approved 17th February, 1942: Amending regulations respecting machinery and machine tools.

Order in Council P.C. 1270, approved 17th February, 1942: Amending National War Services Regulations 1940 (Recruits) (Consolidation 1941).

Order in Council P.C. 1338, approved 23rd February, 1942: Authorizing Agricultural Supplies Board to purchase supplies of fibre flax seed—expenditure not to exceed \$30,000.

Order in Council P.C. 1350, approved 19th February, 1941: Amending the Defence of Canada Regulations—Section 39AA—Secret Session.

Order in Council P.C. 1371, approved 23rd February, 1942: Prohibiting exportation, except under permit, of certain commodities in airtight metal containers.

Order in Council P.C. 1372, approved 23rd February, 1942: Suspending for the duration of the war the operation of subsection 4 of Section 11A of the Precious Metals Marking Act.

Order in Council P.C. 1374, approved 23rd February, 1942: Authorizing the Minister of Munitions and Supply to act as agent for the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

Order in Council P.C. 1422, approved 23rd February, 1942: Suspending for the duration of the war operations of certain sections of the Radio Regulations for Ship Stations.

Order in Council P.C. 1426, approved 24th February, 1942: Defining various duties—National War Labour Supply Council.

Order in Council P.C. 1446, approved 24th February, 1942: Authorizing importation of certain musical instruments under quota.

Order in Council P.C. 6/1450, approved 24th February, 1942: Establishing regulations respecting compensation for belongings lost on the Continent of Europe due to war conditions.



Order in Council P.C. 1514, approved 25th February, 1942: Prohibiting exportation, except under permit, of replacement parts and accessories for passenger automobiles chassis and engines, motor trucks and buses.

Order in Council P.C. 1550, approved 2nd March, 1942: Establishing regulations *re* conservation of health of employees in war industries.

Order in Council P.C. 1620, approved 2nd March, 1942: Exempting dehydrated alfalfa meal from War Exchange Tax.

Order in Council P.C. 1622, approved 2nd March, 1942: Requiring export permit for articles listed.

Order in Council P.C. 1623, approved 2nd March, 1942: Amending P.C. 8253, October 24, 1941—recommendations Members Regional War Labour Boards.

Order in Council P.C. 1636, approved 5th March, 1942: Establishing regulations for conservation of flax seed.

Order in Council P.C. 1639, approved 2nd March, 1942: Investigations *re* Armed Forces—immunities of Commissioners.

Order in Council P.C. 18/1656, approved 3rd March, 1942: Defining Members of Public Service *re* Cost of Living Bonus.

Order in Council P.C. 76/1656, approved 3rd March, 1942: Establishing regulations pertaining to the Corps of (Civilian) Canadian Fire Fighters for service in the United Kingdom.

Order in Council P.C. 1658, approved 5th March, 1942: R.C.A.F. (Women's Division) on active service.

Order in Council P.C. 1665, approved 4th March, 1942: Establishing regulations respecting the British Columbia Security Commission.

Order in Council P.C. 1666, approved 4th March, 1942: Appointing members, British Columbia Security Commission.

Order in Council P.C. 1703, approved 5th March, 1942: Prohibiting importations, except under permit, of solvents, paints varnishes, etc.

Order in Council P.C. 1735, approved 9th March, 1942: Prohibiting exportation of fishing nets and nettings.

Order in Council P.C. 1737, approved 9th March, 1942: Providing for drawback on imported bituminous coal *re* conversion into coke.

Order in Council P.C. 1758, approved 9th March, 1942: Authorizing appointment of Controller of loading operations—re-organization of ship loading, etc., Port of Halifax.

Order in Council P.C. 1774, approved 9th March, 1942: Authorizing appointment of Inspectors *re* administration of Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order—P.C. 8253, 24th October, 1941.

Order in Council P.C. 1794, approved 9th March, 1942: Appointing Air Member for Organization to Air Council.

Order in Council P.C. 1809, approved 10th March, 1942: Advances to Canadian Red Cross Society by the Dominion Bank guaranteed by the Governor in Council.

Order in Council P.C. 73/1840, approved 10th March, 1942: Authorizing Department of National Defence (Naval Services) to act as agent for Governments of U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

Order in Council P.C. 78/1840, approved 10th March, 1942: Extending to March 31, 1942, claims for refunds of deductions, National Defence tax.

Order in Council P.C. 79/1840, approved 10th March, 1942: Exemptions under Income tax allowed *re* dependent legally debarred from entry into Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 1841, approved 10th March, 1942: Prohibiting women and children from proceeding to War Zones.



Order in Council P.C. 1846, approved 10th March, 1942: Amending List of Specified Persons.

Order in Council P.C. 1875, approved 10th March, 1942: Authorizing the establishment of the Army Technical Development Board.

Order in Council P.C. 1883, approved 12th March, 1942: Granting licences to United States fishing vessels on the Pacific Coast.

Order in Council P.C. 1884, approved 12th March, 1942: Rules of procedure *re* Courts Martial—R.C.A.F.—summary award of punishments.

Order in Council P.C. 1885, approved 12th March, 1942: Appointing Dr. W. A. Mackintosh member of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Order in Council P.C. 1934, approved 13th March, 1942: Authorizing Fairmont Company Limited to purchase all supplies of rubber.

Order in Council P.C. 1963, approved 13th March, 1942: Appointing F. H. Brown, Secretary, Canadian Section of the Joint War Production Committee.

Order in Council P.C. 1965, approved 13th March, 1942: Establishing C.W.A.C. Order (No. 1)—Corps of the Active Militia.

Order in Council P.C. 2011, approved 16th March, 1942: Respecting British subjects holding a certificate of competency as master or mate issued by a foreign state.

Order in Council P.C. 2017, approved 16th March, 1942: Restricting disposition of imported butter.

Order in Council P.C. 2028, approved 16th March, 1942: Prohibiting exportation of onions except under permit.

Order in Council P.C. 24/2057, approved 16th March, 1942: Authorizing training period of 60 days for the Active Militia.

Order in Council P.C. 54/2057, approved 16th March, 1942: Applying provisions of the Militia Pension Act to members of the R.C.A.F.

Order in Council P.C. 2069, approved 17th March, 1942: Prohibiting exportation, except under permit, of indelible molasses, glue, maple syrup and essential oils.

Order in Council P.C. 2162, approved 20th March, 1942: Fertilizer Subventions—regulations applicable British Columbia.

Order in Council P.C. 2163, approved 20th March, 1942: Establishing regulations respecting Western grains and millfeeds shipped into Province of British Columbia.

Order in Council P.C. 2164, approved 20th March, 1942: Amending regulations respecting the Special Products Board.

Order in Council P.C. 2165, approved 20th March, 1942: Approving agreement *re* purchase of evaporated apples—Nova Scotia Apple Marketing Board.

Order in Council P.C. 2166, approved 20th March, 1942: Authorizing Canada Wheat Board to take possession of all flax seed.

Order in Council P.C. 2168, approved 20th March, 1942: Granting Norwegian M/V *Grimsoy* licence to fish in Canadian waters.

Order in Council P.C. 2197, approved 20th March, 1942: Establishing regulations respecting the manufacture of ice cream.

Order in Council P.C. 2199, approved 20th March, 1942: Authorizing payments to organizations operating auxiliary services.

Order in Council P.C. 2233, approved 20th March, 1942: Exempting tea from additional duties of customs.

Order in Council P.C. 2237, approved 23rd March, 1942: Amending P.C. 1666—Assistant Commissioner Mead's name incorrectly set forth.

Order in Council P.C. 2243, approved 23rd March, 1942: Amending Load Line Rules—extension summer season.

Order in Council P.C. 2245, approved 23rd March, 1942: Authorizing certain exemptions to regulations respecting steamship inspection.

Order in Council P.C. 2247, approved 23rd March, 1942: Re-allocating duties of co-ordinators, administrators, etc., Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Order in Council P.C. 2287, approved 24th March, 1942: Applying provisions of the Government Employees Compensation Act to Machinery Service Limited.

Order in Council P.C. 2311, approved 24th March, 1942: Authorizing Postmaster General to make temporary agreements respecting conveyance of mails.

Order in Council P.C. 2315, approved 24th March, 1942: Prohibiting exportation, except under permit, of beef and veal.

Order in Council P.C. 2317, approved 27th March, 1942: Regulations governing maintenance of discipline among and treatment of Prisoners of War—amendment "Barrack Damages".

Order in Council P.C. 2363, approved 27th March, 1942: Reports and summaries of statistics to be supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Order in Council P.C. 2365, approved 27th March, 1942: Amending regulations respecting machinery and machine tools—definition of machine tools.

Order in Council P.C. 2368, approved 27th March, 1942: Amending regulations respecting oil.

Order in Council P.C. 2445, approved 27th March, 1942: Amending the War Exchange Conservation Act *re* automatic record changers.

Order in Council P.C. 2450, approved 27th March, 1942: Prohibiting exportation, except under permit, of commodities listed.

Order in Council P.C. 2451, approved 30th March, 1942: Amending the National War Services Regulation, 1940 (Recruits) (Consolidation 1941).

Order in Council P.C. 2483, approved 27th March, 1942: Amending P.C. 1665, 4th March, 1942—British Columbia Security Commission.

Order in Council P.C. 2498, approved 30th March, 1942: Establishing regulations with respect to the marking, return and use of milk and cream cans.

Order in Council P.C. 2530, approved 30th March, 1942: Authorizing the incorporation of Wartime Salvage Limited.

Order in Council P.C. 2541, approved 30th March, 1942: Amending P.C. 1665, 4th March, 1942—British Columbia Security Commission.

Order in Council P.C. 2542, approved 31st March, 1942: Deferring formation of the Canadian Japanese Construction Corps.

And also,—Copy of Exchange of Notes dated March 30, April 6 and 8, 1942, between Canada and the United States of America constituting an Agreement between the Canadian and United States Governments with respect to compulsory military service. (English and French Editions.)

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

What is the breakdown of the sum of \$1,244,129.11, which was spent on the War Savings Campaign to the end of 1941 with respect to, (a) salaries; (b) travelling expenses, (c) hotel expenses, (d) dinners and banquets, (e)

entertainment, (f) billboards, (g) newspaper and magazine advertising, (h) radio, (i) local advertising and entertainment, and other publicity, (j) remuneration paid to personnel?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What salary is paid to Honourable J. G. Taggart as Co-Ordinator of Foods Administration on the Wartime Prices and Trade Board?

2. Is he paid any living allowance, either during his residence in Ottawa or his absence therefrom?

3. What is the total of travelling expenses which have been paid to him while occupying this position?

4. Does Mr. Taggart still occupy the position of Chairman of the Bacon Board?

5. If so, what salary and/or living allowance is paid to him in respect of such position?

6. What is the total of the living and travelling expenses which have been paid to him as Chairman of the Bacon Board?

7. Does Mr. Taggart still occupy the position of Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Saskatchewan?

8. If so, is he in receipt of any salary in respect of such position?

9. Is Mr. Taggart still a member of the Legislature of Saskatchewan?

10. If so, is he in receipt of any indemnity or emolument therefrom?

He also laid before the House,—Copy of Agreement made under the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940, Statutes of Canada 1940-41, Chapter 2, Section 8.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of April 20, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many teletype machines are being used by the Army, Navy and Air Force?

2. How many teletype operators and how many teletype repair men are employed in the Army, Navy and Air Force?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a return showing the total expenditures incurred by the Department of National Defence, the Department of National Defence for Air, the Department of National Defence for Naval Services, on publicity or Public Relations work for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1940; March 31, 1941, and the present fiscal year to date.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a return showing:—(a) Name; (b) date of appointment; (c) previous occupation; (d) salary, honoraria, living allowances and allowances for travelling expenses of each person engaged in publicity or public relations work for any department of government, or any agency of the government including government-owned corporations.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 4, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has the government sold any scrap metal to junk dealers during the calendar year 1941 ?

2. If so, how much and at what price?

3. What are the names and addresses of the concerns to which scrap metal was sold?



Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 19, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the location of and the capacity of each of the interior or terminal grain elevators owned or otherwise controlled by the Government of Canada whether in Canada or the United States?

2. Which of said elevators have been leased to private corporation or individuals?

3. What was the actual amount paid by each to the Government as rental by each of the lessees thereof during the years (a) 1940, and (b) 1941?

4. What is the amount paid to each of the said lessees for wheat or other grain storage during each of the said years by, (a) the Government of Canada directly or indirectly; (b) the Canadian Wheat Board?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 18, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has Leo J. McIsaac a contract at Halifax, with the Government, to supply men and trucks for work on or around Government property, such as The Wellington Barracks, Military Hospital, South Barracks, M.D. No. 6 Headquarters, Customs and Federal Buildings, or on defence projects, since September, 1939?

2. If so, what is the nature of the contract?

3. What are the rates of pay under the contract?

4. Does McIsaac receive a salary for supervising the work? If so, how much has he been paid?

5. If he is not on salary, how much has he been paid?

6. What check is made of the work done under this contract?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 25, 1942, for a Return showing the names and addresses of next of kin of all persons who were serving outside of Canada who have appeared on the casualty lists of (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, (c) the Air Force.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 26, 1942, for a Return showing the total number of women who have enlisted in each of the branches of the services open to them.

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 16, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Did the Government, during the months of October, November and December, 1941, purchase pork and bacon for the training camps at Valcartier, Joliette and St. Jerome?

2. If so, what quantity was purchased for each of these camps?

3. What prices were paid per pound at each of these camps?

4. Were the loins or fat parts of this pork consumed by the army?

5. If not, were they re-sold to any person?

6. To whom and at what price?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many officers in Reserve Force Units have resigned their commissions since the outbreak of the present war?

2. How many officers were under the age of 35 years at the date they resigned their commissions.

3. How many officers were in category "A", in category "B" at the date they resigned their commissions.

4. On what grounds may an officer resign his commission during war time?



Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 23, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, memoranda and all other documents addressed by Lt.-Col. Alan Cockeram, D.S.O., to the Minister of National Defence or anyone in the National Defence Department, concerning the defence of the City of Halifax and of the Atlantic coast, from the beginning of the war.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What use is being made of the Armouries at Merrickville and Kemptville in Grenville-Dundas?

2. What was the total cost of maintenance of each of these armouries during each of the years 1940 and 1941?

3. Will these armouries be put to full use in war work?

Mr. Michaud, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What sums have been paid out or were earned in Nova Scotia in each of the calendar years 1937 to 1941, inclusive, grants or bonuses on, (a) dry cod, (b) pickled cod, (c) pickled herring, (d) pickled mackerel, (e) vinegar-cured herring?

2. What are the names of the persons or firms to whom grants or bonuses have been paid, or who have made claims for such grants or bonuses on vinegar-cured herring in the calendar years 1937 to 1941, inclusive, stating the amount paid or claimed by each person or firm for each year, and the quantity of fish in each case?

Mr. St. Laurent, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report by the Minister of Justice pursuant to paragraph 3, of Regulation 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations. (Detention of Persons.)

Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Did the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act erect a community pasture in rural municipality of Montrose, No. 315, Saskatchewan, in 1937? If so, what was the total cost at that date?

2. Was an extension of the said pasture authorized in 1938?

3. Were tenders called for barbed wire, hardware, etc., for said pasture in 1938? If so, what persons or companies were invited to submit tenders?

4. From whom were tenders received and what was the amount of each tender?

5. To whom was the contract or contracts let?

6. Did the Department of Agriculture or Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act receive a petition against the extension of the pasture in 1938?

7. What action did the Department take as a result of this petition?

8. Did Mr. O. Freer, Superintendent, Land Utilization Branch, Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, Regina, authorize any employee of the department to try to persuade residents of rural municipality of Montrose, No. 315, who had petitioned against the pasture, to sign a counter petition in its favour?

9. If so, who was the employee; what time was occupied in this work; what were the salary and expenses during this period?

10. What amount of money in salary, mileage and other expenses was paid to Mr. T. Waters, employee of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act Branch, while working in rural municipality, Montrose, No. 315, in 1938?

11. Is the department or Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act Branch at Regina considering the extension of the community pasture in rural municipality, Montrose, No. 315, again this year?

12. If so, at whose request or upon whose recommendation?

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, including those employed on a temporary basis under the provisions of the National Film Act, have been employed by the National Film Board since June 28th, 1941, who are, (a) British citizens of Canadian birth; (b) British citizens domiciled in Canada prior to September 7th, 1939; (c) British citizens not domiciled in Canada prior to September 7th, 1939; (d) citizens of foreign countries not at war with Canada, and (e) citizens of foreign countries with which Canada is at war?

2. What is the name, age and citizenship of each such person and, if not born in Canada, how long had he resided in Canada prior to the date he was first employed by the National Film Board.

3. Under what authority was each such person employed and by whom and on what grounds was he certified as eligible for employment under the provisions of Order in Council 4759 of June 27th, 1941?

4. Between what dates has each such person been employed?

5. In what capacity was each person employed and what were the duties performed by each such person during his term of employment to date?

6. What is the total amount that has been paid to each such person, (a) in salary, fees and/or allowances; (b) living expenses or subsistence allowances while in Ottawa, and (c) travelling expenses?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 26, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many farmers and farm labourers have been called up for military training under the National Resources Mobilization Act in New Brunswick?

2. What number of farmers in New Brunswick have secured one or more postponements in the hearing of their appeals against military service?

3. How many of those called up have been placed in an inferior medical category?

4. Has the Government authorized local commissions to hear and determine requests for leave by farmers who desire to return to their land during the farm work season?

5. Has the Government appointed an Agricultural Representative on the Board of Review for New Brunswick? If so, who has been appointed?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of April 20, 1942, for a Return showing the name, date of appointment, salary, manner of appointment, duties performed, travelling expenses incurred during the past year, previous occupation, in the case of each person employed directly, or indirectly, in the work of the National Film Board.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of April 20, 1942, for a Return showing the name, date of appointment, emolument, and ordinary occupation of each member of the National Film Board.

On motion of Mr. Abbott it was ordered,—That the petition of Nettye Steinberg Litner, presented on the 20th instant, praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve the marriage of the petitioner, together with the Report of

the Clerk of Petitions thereon, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders to consider the suspension of Standing Orders 92 and 93 (3 (a) and (c) in relation thereto.

On motion of Mr. Boucher it was ordered,—That the petition of Effie Euphemia Shannon Monette, presented on the 20th instant, praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve the marriage of the petitioner, together with the Report of the Clerk of Petitions thereon, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders to consider the suspension of Standing Orders 92 and 93 (3) (a) and (c) in relation thereto.

The following Bills from the Senate were severally read the first time, on division, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz:—

Bill No. 57 (Letter K-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Celina Broadhurst LaRose."—*Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City)*.

Bill No. 58 (Letter L-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elsie Epstein Cohen."—*Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas)*.

Bill No. 59 (Letter M-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gertrude Pelletier Patenaude."—*Mr. Boucher*.

Bill No. 60 (Letter N-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marieatt Venditello Diano."—*Mr. Gray*.

Bill No. 61 (Letter O-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Annie Heazle Constable."—*Mr. Boucher*.

Bill No. 62 (Letter P-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Reed Cushing."—*Mr. Boucher*.

Bill No. 63 (Letter Q-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sarto Desnoyers."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to make provision for the settlement on the land of veterans of the present war.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to introduce a measure to make provision for the settlement on the land of veterans of the present war, to prescribe the terms of such settlement and to grant a measure of financial assistance to such settlers, and further for the appointment of a Director, of officers and other employees in connection therewith.

Resolution to be reported.

— — — — —

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre) then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 65, An Act to assist War Veterans to Settle upon the Land, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 56, An Act to make provision with respect to Insurance of Property against War Risks and the payment of Compensation for War Damage;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce*.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.





No. 50

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 22ND APRIL, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Three petitions were laid on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Crerar, for Mr. Mackenzie King, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), be added to the Special Committee set up to deal with the disposition of Canteen Funds.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Agreements made under the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940, Statutes of Canada 1940-41, Chapter 2, Section 8.

And also,—Copy of a Report by Mr. T. D'Arcy Leonard on War Risks and Bombardments Insurance.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 25, 1942, for a Return showing how many Salvation Army men are enlisted in (a) the Army, (b) the Air Force, (c) the Navy.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of April 20, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the total number of men who have been discharged from, (a) the Navy, (b) the Army, (c) the Air Force, since the outbreak of war?

2. How many men have been discharged from, (a) the Navy, (b) the Army, (c) the Air Force, during each month since the outbreak of war?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of April 20, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Are any grants by way of capital assistance made by any Department other than the Department of Munitions and Supply?

2. If so, what departments?

3. How much has been granted by each such other department?

4. What is the amount of capital assistance so granted by each department to private industry in the province of New Brunswick?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of April 20, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many men in category A are in the ordnance branch of the Army?
2. How many men in category A are in the administration branch of the Air Force?

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—1. Have any wearing tests been arranged by the Department of National Defence on leather army boots?

2. Has any standard treatment been applied to army boots with a view to extending the average wearing life?

3. Has the attention of the Department been called to the suggestions in this respect made by the Select Committee of the British House of Commons on National Expenditures in their eleventh report?

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Esling:—1. According to the last census, how many Canadian citizens are seventy years of age or over?

2. How many residents in Canada are in receipt of old age pension?

By Mr. Nicholson:—1. What is the total value of contracts awarded to the Valley Field Construction Company since war began?

2. What is the total value of contracts awarded to the Valley Field Construction Company by Wartime Housing Limited?

The following Addresses were voted to His Excellency the Governor General, and Orders of the House issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas) for Mr. Cardiff:—Order of the House for a Return showing the names of all counsel retained since January 1, 1940, in connection with prosecutions or other legal work under the Combines Investigation Act, together with a statement of the total amount paid to such persons by way of fee, living allowance, travelling expenses or on any other ground.

By Mr. Stokes:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all final agreements entered into between the Government of Canada and the Governments of any Province with reference to the proposed vacation by the Provinces of the fields of Income and Corporation Taxes.

By Mr. Stokes:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents exchanged between any Minister or official of the Government of Canada and any Minister or official of a Provincial Government since February 20, 1942, with reference to the proposed vacation by the Provinces of the fields of Income and Corporation Taxes.

By Mr. Ross (Calgary East):—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports and other documents dealing in any way with the control of Canadian beef cattle exports, exchanged between (a) any Minister or official of the Government and any buyer, dealer in or producer of beef cattle in Canada, (b) any member or officer of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and any buyer, dealer in or producer of beef cattle in Canada.

By Mr. Church:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all Orders in Council, letters, telegrams, rulings, regulations and other documents exchanged between the Steel Controller or Department of Munitions and Supply or any officer thereof and the Corporation of the City of Toronto or chief officials thereof, relating to the use of steel for the new sewage disposal plant at Toronto.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell it was resolved,—That a Special Committee consisting of Messrs. Bruce, Donnelly, Edwards, Fraser (Peterborough West), Lafontaine, Leger, McCulloch, Marier, Mitchell, Noseworthy, O'Brien, Reid, Roebuck, Shaw and Winkler be appointed to consider a Bill intituled: "An Act to assist in the carrying on and co-ordination of Vocational Training" and that the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records and to report from time to time.

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That the Governor in Council be authorized to raise by way of loan under the provisions of The Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, 1931, an amount not to exceed in the whole the sum of seven hundred and fifty million dollars for paying or redeeming the whole or any portion of loans or obligations of Canada and also for purchasing unmatured securities of Canada and for public works and general purposes.

Whereupon Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the said proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.





No. 51

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 23RD APRIL, 1942

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PRAYERS.

One petition was laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Twenty-fifth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 22nd instant, and finds that the time for receiving petitions for private bills having expired, they should not be received, viz:—

Of Elsie May Cape Newman, of Ville LaSalle, Quebec, presently residing in Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Edgar Ashburnham Newman, of Ville LaSalle, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of William James Chafe, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Judith May Dooley Chafe, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Of Freda Sybil Nisbet Baldwin, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Frederick Walter Baldwin, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, briefs, statements, memoranda and all other papers passing between the medical profession, any medical society or any university medical faculty in Canada, or any officer or officers or members thereof, or of any students of medicine, or any other person, and the Government of Canada, or any officer thereof, regarding a loan or grant towards the annual expenses of medical students in university who are also training for medical services later in His Majesty's Forces.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the total value of goods shipped to Britain since the outbreak of war?

2. How much of this was charged to the account of the British Purchasing Board?

3. What were the ten major commodities and what is the total value of each?

4. What payments have been received to date?

5. What is the total amount of Canadian securities returned or repatriated in payment of this debt, and what are the types and amounts of each class of securities? How much of this obligation has been paid in gold?

6. Has there been a cancellation of any of this debt incurred since the war, (a) if so, how much of the debt has been cancelled, how much has been assumed by the Canadian Government, and what rate of interest is being paid; (b) if not, has the Government considered cancelling all or part of this debt in order to assist the war effort?

Mr. St. Laurent, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill No. 66, An Act to amend the Canada Evidence Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Return, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Hatfield: 1. Has a Pulpwood Controller been appointed? If so, who is he?

2. Upon whose request was such controller appointed?

3. Have advisory committees been appointed in different sections?

4. If so, please list the committees, giving names of appointees, stating upon whose recommendation such men were selected?

5. Is there a serious shortage of pulpwood in Canada?

6. If so, in what sections does the shortage prevail?

7. Is there a ceiling price on pulpwood?

8. If so, is production being restricted because the ceiling price is too low?

9. Is volume of production or the ceiling price the most important?

10. What prevailing regulations restrict the export of pulpwood to the United States?

11. Is there a ceiling price in the United States?

12. Is the Canadian ceiling, if any, the same as the price ceiling in the United States, considering the rate of exchange?

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Cardiff: 1. Have any recommendations been made by the Government of the Province of Quebec with reference to the suspension of tolls on the Victoria and Harbour bridges in the city of Montreal?

2. If so, what is the nature of such representations?

3. Has any action been taken by the Government with respect to such representations?

4. If so, what is the nature of such action?

Bill No. 64, An Act to assist in the carrying on and co-ordination of Vocational Training, was read the second time, and referred to the *Special Committee on Vocational Training*.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 65, An Act to assist War Veterans to Settle upon the Land;

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre) moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, and referred to the *Special Committee on Land Settlement of Veterans of the Present War*.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Crerar, the House then adjourned at 11 o'clock, p.m., until Tuesday, April 28th, instant, at 3 o'clock, p.m., pursuant to Special Order made April 20, 1942.





No. 52

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 28TH APRIL, 1942

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PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Twenty-sixth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 23rd instant, and finds that the time for receiving petitions for private bills having expired, it should not be received, viz:—

Of Marion Ellen Topp Dore, of Cookshire, Quebec, presently residing in Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Walter J. Dore, of Cookshire, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. McIlraith.*

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Agreement made under the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940, Statutes of Canada 1940-41, Chapter 2, Section 8.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What was the total amount of money expended by the government in building the necessary additions and repairs to the original John Inglis Boiler Plant to provide accommodation for the manufacture of Bren Guns?

2. What amount of money did the government spend in providing new equipment for this plant?

3. What was the value of the old equipment transferred to this plant?

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of March 18, 1942, for a copy of all Orders in Council, Treasury Board Minutes, letters, telegrams, memoranda of conversations, and all other memoranda, reports or documents, dated since the 1st day of January, 1936, relating to the acquisition by the Government of the property of Brading's Breweries Limited, on Wellington street, in the City of Ottawa.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of April 22, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. According to the last census, how many Canadian citizens are seventy years of age or over?
2. How many residents in Canada are in receipt of old age pension?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of April 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Have any recommendations been made by the Government of the Province of Quebec with reference to the suspension of tolls on the Victoria and Harbour bridges in the city of Montreal?
2. If so, what is the nature of such representations?
3. Has any action been taken by the Government with respect to such representations?
4. If so, what is the nature of such action?

Mr. Mitchell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of April 22, 1942, for a Return showing the names of all counsel retained since January 1, 1940, in connection with prosecutions or other legal work under the Combines Investigation Act, together with a statement of the total amount paid to such persons by way of fee, living allowance, travelling expenses or on any other ground.

Mr. Macdonald (Kingston City), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of April 20, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, charter-parties or any other documents in the possession of the Government, dated since 1st September, 1939, relating to the leasing of the tug *Bally* or to her operation or her subsequent release from service, and including any reports which were made on the condition of the said vessel.

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What reserve force units take training at their local headquarters, (a) infantry units, (b) artillery units, (c) machine gun units, (d) other units.
2. (a) How many (1) officers, (2) other ranks are there on the Administrative and Training Staffs of Reserve Force Units; (b) what is the date of such return of strength?
3. What is the total amount of pay and allowances paid to (a) officers, (b) other ranks of the Administrative and Training Staffs of Reserve Force Units in each of the years 1940 and 1941?
4. What is the total amount of all moneys (including pay and allowances of Administrative and Training Staffs) expended on Reserve Force Units during each of the years 1940 and 1941?

On motion of Mr. Bercovitch it was ordered,—That the petition of Jean Creighton King, presented on March 27th; of Frederick Charles Shankland, presented on April 20th, and of Elsie May Cape Newman, William James Chafe and Freda Sybil Nisbet Baldwin, presented on April 22nd, together with the reports of the Clerk of Petitions thereon, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders to consider the suspension of Standing Orders 92 and 93 (3) (a) and (c) in relation thereto.

On motion of Mr. McIlraith it was ordered,—That the petition of Marion Ellen Topp Dore, presented on April 23rd, together with the report of the Clerk of Petitions thereon, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders to consider the suspension of Standing Orders 92 and 93 (3) (a) and (c) in relation thereto.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.





No. 53

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 29TH APRIL, 1942

PRAYERS.

One petition was laid on the Table.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Orders in Council P.C. 14/2057, dated March 16, 1942, and P.C. 9/3183, dated April 21, 1942, amending regulations passed under authority of the Old Age Pensions Act, R.S.C. 1927, Chapter 156, Section 20 (2).

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Financial Budget of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited for the calendar year 1942.

On motion of Mr. Howe it was ordered,—That the Annual Budget of the Canadian National Railways and Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited, tabled to-day, and the Annual Reports for the year 1941, laid on the Table of the House on March 19, 1942, viz: Canadian National Railways; Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited; Canadian National Railways Securities Trust; George A. Touche and Company, Auditors of the Accounts of the Canadian National Railways System; and the Annual Report of Trans-Canada Air Lines for 1941, tabled on March 23, 1942, be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping, together with the following Items of the Estimates for 1942-43:—

400 Maritime Freight Rates Act, Canadian National Railways Eastern Lines.....	\$3,350,000 00
401 Maritime Freight Rates Act—Railways other than Canadian National Railways.....	900,000 00
410 Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited— Capital—Advances .....	20,000 00

## 411 Prince Edward Island Car Ferry and Terminals Deficit

1942 ..... 400,000 00

And that the Resolution passed by the House on the 20th February, 1942, referring Votes Nos. 400, 401, 410 and 411 to the Committee of Supply, be rescinded.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 16, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What was the total number of fishing boats collected from the Japanese, giving the numbers in each respective class of boats, such as seine boat, gillnet, packer, etc.?

2. How many of these boats have been disposed of by cash sale, giving each respective class of boat and the price paid in each instance?

3. How many of the Japanese boats impounded have been found to have a lien or mortgage on them, held by individuals or companies?

4. How many of these boats have been released to either individuals or companies on claims made by way of liens or mortgage?

5. Have fishing companies to date registered claims either by way of lien or mortgage?

6. If so, what fishing companies and on what number and type of boats?

7. What is the value of the claims made by the various fishing companies?

8. Have any individual valuations been placed by the Committee on any of the boats offered for sale?

9. If so, how do the individual valuations compare with prices set on these boats by the Japanese?

10. If not, why were practical steps not taken to prevent prices being obtained which are above the present value of some of the boats?

11. What facilities are in effect now to allow interested buyers to inspect these boats?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 26, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the pay, sustenance allowance, and all other emoluments of officers and men of His Majesty's three forces?

2. What is paid also to officers and members of the women's army?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 26, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What are the daily rates of pay and allowances in the various services of, (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, (c) the Air Force?

2. What are the separation allowances in the various services of, (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, and (c) the Air Force?

3. What are the dependents' allowances in the various services of, (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, and (c) the Air Force?

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Hazen:—1. On what goods and materials, domestic and imported, are subsidies now being paid?

2. What subsidy is paid on each kind of goods and materials?

3. How much has been paid to date on each kind of goods and materials?

By Mr. Church:—1. Has the Government any statement to make to the House on the beef situation?

2. Have complaints been received that the price ceilings have been exceeded?

3. If so, what action will be taken?
4. Have any subsidies or bonuses been paid?
5. Do speeches made by the Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board herein, and orders made by the Board, represent Government policy?
6. Were the orders and speeches first approved by the Government?

By Mr. Church:—1. Will the Government reconsider the whole question of paying a high cost of living bonus to dependents of His Majesty's Forces?

2. What boards have been set up in each military district to give effect to the Veterans' Assistance Regulations adopted last November?

3. What amount of money has been paid out at Toronto, Military District No. 2, for such work, how many have applied, how much has been paid out and to what number of dependents?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Esling:—1. Since the outbreak of war how many temporary administrative buildings have been erected in Ottawa by the Government for war purposes?

2. Where are such buildings located and how are they designated?

3. What was the cost of each building?

4. What temporary buildings are now under construction and what is the estimated cost of each?

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—1. How many names were on the lists of people eligible to vote on the plebiscite?

2. How many of these people voted on the plebiscite?

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—1. What was the total cost of the plebiscite?

2. What was the cost of the radio broadcasts on the plebiscite for, (a) chains, (b) individual Stations?

3. How much did J. H. Fitzgerald and his firm receive for their work on the plebiscite?

4. What was the cost of the printing in connection with the plebiscite?

5. How much did the work done by the Department of National War Services through the Information Bureau on the plebiscite cost?

6. What are the names of all persons employed by the National Plebiscite Commission?

7. How much did each receive in, (a) salary, (b) expenses, (c) travelling expenses?

The following Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General, and Orders of the House issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Church:—Order of the House for a return showing—1. A list of the price ceiling subsidies issued, the estimated amount of same and on what articles, or in what trade and commerce.

2. A list of the Members of the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation, a list of their chief officers, servants and agents, showing where they are located, the number thereof, together with their salaries and other allowances.

3. Estimated cost of one year of maintaining the ceiling prices staff herein, and the aggregate number of officials and total payroll.

4. The estimated cost per annum of the operation of this Corporation.



5. The walks of business life that are not yet supervised or directed by any departments of state.

6. What training the members of this Corporation and their chief officials have had in actual trade or commerce, or in a competitive business.

7. What Minister of the Crown is responsible to Parliament for the work of this Corporation.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a copy of the legal opinions given to the Department of National War Services relative to the mobilization of Indians.

By Mr. Hansell:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams, agreements and other documents exchanged between the Government or any department thereof, and any person or persons in respect to the renting of space in the Canadian Legion Building at Vulcan, Alberta.

By Mr. McGregor:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all Governor General's Warrants issued since the 31st March, 1941.

Mr. Maekenzie King moved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to examine the expenditure defrayed out of moneys provided by parliament for the defence services, and for other services directly connected with the war, and to report what, if any, economies consistent with the execution of the policy decided by the government may be effected therein, and that notwithstanding Standing Order 65 the committee shall consist of twenty-four members, as follows:—Messrs. Abbott, Bereovitch, Black (Cumberland), Boucher, Bradette, Chevrier, Cleaver, Douglas (Weyburn), Fournier (Hull), Gladstone, Golding, Graham, Harris (Danforth), Homuth, Johnston (Bow River), Macdonald (Halifax), Mayhew, McIlraith, Picard, Pottier, Reid, Ross (Moose Jaw), Sissons, Winkler, with power to send for persons, papers and records; to examine witnesses and to report from time to time to the House.

And a Debate arising thereon; the said Debate was, on motion Mr. Blackmore, adjourned.

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 54

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 30TH APRIL, 1942

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PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Twenty-seventh Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 29th instant, and finds that the time for receiving petitions for private bills having expired, it should not be received, viz:—

Of Bessie McKenzie Balfour Whiteley Willard, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Westmount, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Eugene Wallace Willard, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Boucher.*

Mr. Turgeon, from the Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends that twelve members shall constitute a quorum.

Mr. Howden, from the Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping, owned, operated and controlled by the Government, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends,—

1. That it be empowered to print, from day to day, 500 copies in English and 200 copies in French of its minutes of proceedings and evidence, and that Standing Order 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

2. That it be empowered to sit while the House is sitting.

3. That the quorum of the Committee be reduced from 12 members to 8 members.

Mr. Macdonald (Branford City), from the Special Committee set up to deal with the disposition of Canteen Funds, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends,—

1. That it be empowered to print, from day to day, 500 copies in English and 200 copies in French of its minutes of proceedings and evidence, and that Standing Order 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

2. That it be empowered to sit while the House is sitting.
3. That the quorum of the Committee be fixed at 12 members.

Mr. Macmillan, from the Special Committee on Land Settlement of Veterans of the present War, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends that it be empowered to print from day to day, 500 copies in English and 200 copies in French of its minutes of proceedings and evidence, and that Standing Order 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

On motion of Mr. Howden, the First Report of the Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping, owned, operated and controlled by the Government, presented this day, was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City), the First Report of the Special Committee set up to deal with the disposition of Canteen Funds, presented this day, was concurred in.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of March 16, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Were any labour representatives appointed to war boards before the Prime Minister's statement to the delegation from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada on February 12th, last?

2. If so, how many, what are their names and whom do they represent?

3. Have any such representatives been appointed to war boards since February 12th, 1942?

4. If so, how many, what are their names and whom do they represent?

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of April 29, 1942, for a copy of the legal opinions given to the Department of National War Services relative to the mobilization of Indians.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Return, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Church:—1. Has the Minister for Naval Services any statement to make as to the opening of the naval college and has his attention been called to a statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty on March 11, last, as to the condition of the personnel and their avenues of promotion and standards of training in the Royal Navy?

2. What provision will be made by way of aid or scholarships or otherwise, in secondary Canadian schools to those whose parents cannot afford expensive training, to attract the youth of Canada to service in our Navy and Merchant Marine?

3. What is the method of selection now in vogue?

4. Who are the staff of the college and what actual naval experience have they had either in the Royal or Canadian Navies or Merchant Marine at sea?

Mr. Macdonald (Kingston City), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Hansell:—1. What is the number of unemployed in each Canadian city, of a population of ten thousand or over?

2. How many in each of these cities are receiving direct relief?

By Mr. Roy:—1. Are there any air line companies receiving grants, subsidies or allowances for certain services in Magdalen Islands, Quebec?

2. If so, what are these companies and what amounts are they receiving or have they received and for what reason?

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mackenzie King,—That a select committee be appointed to examine the expenditure defrayed out of moneys provided by parliament for the defence services, and for other services directly connected with the war, and to report what, if any, economies consistent with the execution of the policy decided by the government may be effected therein, and that notwithstanding Standing Order 65 the committee shall consist of twenty-four members, as follows:—Messrs. Abbott, Bercovitch, Black (Cumberland), Boucher, Bradette, Chevrier, Cleaver, Douglas (Weyburn), Fournier (Hull), Gladstone, Golding, Graham, Harris (Danforth), Homuth, Johnston (Bow River), Macdonald (Halifax), Mayhew, McIlraith, Picard, Pottier, Reid, Ross (Moose Jaw), Sissons, Winkler, with power to send for persons, papers and records; to examine witnesses and to report from time to time to the House.

After further Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.





No. 55

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 1ST MAY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Donnelly, from the Special Committee on Vocational Training, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends that it be empowered to print, from day to day, 500 copies in English and 200 copies in French of its minutes of proceedings and evidence, and that Standing Order 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

Your Committee further recommends that it be given leave to sit while the House is sitting.

Mr. Golding, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has given consideration to the suspension of Standing Orders 92, 93 (3) (a) and (c) in relation to the following petitions for private bills.

- (1) *Saguenay Transmission Company, Limited; Saguenay Electric Company; Aluminum Power Company, Limited.*

Representations made indicated that doubt existed as to whether or not certain rivers and streams affected by the transmission and distribution lines of the petitioners were navigable. The Department of Public Works was consulted in January, 1942, and on February 5, 1942, that department ruled that all these rivers and streams were navigable. It became necessary, therefore, to apply to Parliament for an Act approving the site and plans of the said transmission and distribution lines. It was impossible, however, for the petitioners to complete the necessary proceedings and file the petition within the time specified by Standing Order 92.

In relation to the above petition, your Committee recommends that Standing Order 92 be suspended and that the petition be read and received; that Standing Order 93 (3) (c) be suspended; and that Standing Order 93 (3) (a) be suspended in its application to the suspension of Standing Order 93 (3) (c). If adopted, these recommendations would impose a penalty charge of \$100.

The petitions commented upon hereunder are all for bills of divorce.

(2) *Max Shulman.*

The last day for the presentation of petitions for private bills was March 4, 1942. This petition was presented on March 5, 1942.

(3) *Margaret Heddrick Lieth Gauld.*

The Montreal solicitor concerned did not know that he could and should have filed this petition in the House of Commons without waiting to serve and, thereafter, to file the documents required by the Senate.

(4) *Nettye Steinberg Litner.*

The petitioner was unable to secure the necessary evidence until April 9, 1942.

(5) *Effie Euphemia Shannon Monette.*

Proceedings were commenced in December, 1941. Thereafter, prolonged illness of the petitioner resulted in failure to file the petition within the required time.

(6) *Jean Creighton King.*

Evidence of guilt was not obtained until the middle of February, 1942, and lack of funds delayed the taking of proceedings after that time.

(7) *Frederick Charles Shankland.*

Although the petition was prepared on March 3, 1942, a sponsor could not be secured within the time limit, viz, March 4, 1942.

(8) *Elsie May Cape Newman.*

Serious illness and lack of funds prevented the petitioner from commencing proceedings within the stipulated time.

(9) *William James Chafe.*

The necessary evidence was not obtained until March 13, 1942. The petition was prepared on the following day, while service was effected on March 16, 1942.

(10) *Marion Ellen Topp Dore.*

The petition was prepared on April 20, 1942, two days after proof of guilt was secured.

Your Committee recommends that Standing Order 92 be suspended in relation to the following petitions, and that these petitions be read and received, viz:—

(2) Max Shulman.

(3) Margaret Heddrick Lieth Gauld.

(5) Effie Euphemia Shannon Monette.

(6) Jean Creighton King.

(7) Frederick Charles Shankland.

(8) Elsie May Cape Newman.

In relation to (2) Max Shulman, your Committee further recommends that Standing Order 93 (3) (c) be suspended.

In connection with the following petitions, your Committee recommends as well, suspension of Standing Order 93 (3) (c); also suspension of Standing Order 93 (3) (a) in its application to the suspension of Standing Order 93 (3) (c), viz:—

- (5) Effie Euphemia Shannon Monette.
- (6) Jean Creighton King.
- (8) Elsie May Cape Newman.

Your Committee does not recommend suspension of Standing Order 92 in relation to the following petitions, viz:—

- (4) Nettye Steinberg Litner.
- (9) William James Chafe.
- (10) Marion Ellen Topp Dore.

Adoption by the House of the recommendations made herein in relation to petitions for bills of divorce will impose penalty charges as follows:—

(2) Max Shulman.....	\$200 00
(3) Margaret Heddrick Lieth Gauld.....	300 00
(5) Effie Euphemia Shannon Monette.....	100 00
(6) Jean Creighton King.....	100 00
(7) Frederick Charles Shankland.....	300 00
(8) Elsie May Cape Newman.....	100 00

On motion of Mr. Boucher it was ordered,—That the petition of Bessie McKenzie Balfour Whiteley Willard, presented on April 30th, together with the report of the Clerk of Petitions thereon, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders to consider the suspension of Standing Orders 92 and 93 (3) (a) and (c) in relation thereto.

On motion of Mr. Turgeon, the Second Report of the Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, presented to the House on April 30, was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Macmillan, the First Report of the Special Committee on Land Settlement of Veterans of the Present War, presented to the House on April 30, was concurred in.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000.000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Crerar, the House then adjourned at 6 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.





No. 56

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, MONDAY, 4TH MAY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Tenth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Tenth Report:—

Your examiner has duly examined the following petition for a Private Bill, and finds that all the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with, viz:—

Of Saguenay Transmission Company, Limited, Saguenay Electric Company, and Aluminum Power Company, Ltd., for an Act empowering the Governor in Council to approve, in accordance with the provisions of the Navigable Waters Protection Act, the site and plans of the present existing crossings of their respective transmission and distribution lines over certain rivers.

On motion of Mr. Golding it was ordered,—That the First Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House on May 1, be concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Donnelly it was ordered,—That the First Report of the Special Committee on Vocational Training, presented to the House on May 1, be concurred in.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of April 29, 1942, for a copy of all Governor General's Warrants issued since the 31st March, 1941.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 26, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the strength of the Reserve Army as of 1st February, 1942?
2. How many men were called for 30 days' training?

3. How many men called for 30 days' training enlisted in the Active Force?
4. What further training have the men called for 30 days' training received to date?
5. How many men were called for four months' training or for service for the duration of the war?
6. How many men called for four months' training or for the duration enlisted in the Active Force?
7. What is the strength of the Reserve Force units that train at local headquarters, and what is the date of the return of strength of these Reserve Force Units?
8. Are the men who received 30 days' training and then attached on paper to Reserve Force Units included in this total?
9. How many days will Reserve Force Units train in 1942?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 25, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has the Government authorized life insurance companies to canvass men in the armed forces for policies or so-called Pension Bonds, etc.?
2. If so, has the Government examined the provisions and alleged benefits payable under such policies or bonds?
3. Has the Government authorized the payment of premiums on such policies or bonds, by the assignment of pay of men in the Canadian Active Service Force?
4. If so, will the Government authorize a careful inquiry to be made into the terms and conditions of these contracts, including commissions paid to agents, cash surrender values in one-year, three-year, five-year and ten-year periods, comparing these amounts with total premiums paid?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 26, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What attempts, if any, are being made to salvage and reclaim used lubricating oil?
2. Has the Oil Controller jurisdiction over such questions?
3. Has any consideration been given to prohibiting the burning or destruction of such oil?

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 16, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many farmers and farm labourers have been called up for military training under the National Resources Mobilization Act in (a) Ontario, (b) Quebec?
2. What number of farmers in (a) Quebec, and (b) Ontario, have secured one or more postponements in the hearing of their appeals against military service?
3. How many of those called up have been placed in an inferior medical category?
4. Has the Government authorized local Commissions to hear and determine requests for leave by farmers who desire to return to their land during the farm work season?
5. Has the Government appointed an Agricultural Representative for administrative Division "E" at Montreal? If so, who has been so appointed?

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many parcels of land have been expropriated by the Department of National Defence for the Artillery Range at Tracadie, New Brunswick?

2. From whom have they been acquired?
3. What price was paid for each parcel?
4. How many have not yet been settled for?
5. What amount of taxes, both for schools and municipal tax, including road tax, was due on each parcel?
6. How were these taxes settled for?
7. What amount of money was paid to Clovis P. Richard, M.L.A. (agent solicitor) for the Department of Justice, in searching the title, attending to the execution of the title deed, etc., for each parcel, showing detailed statement?
8. What was the method used in arriving at a value of the various lots comprised within the area?
9. Has any protest been filed by any one regarding the methods used to induce the settlers to hand over their properties to the Department?
10. Have any of the settlers protested against the adjustment or the amounts offered them in settlement for their lands? If so, what are their names?
11. Have any of these persons offered their lands gratis for the purpose for which they have been acquired, for the duration of the war, rather than accept the offer made by the Department? If so, what are their names?
12. What settlement was made with those who were living on lots approved by the Government of New Brunswick, but for which no grants had been issued, and what amounts were paid in each case and by whom were these amounts paid?
13. By whom were the several parcels of land appraised?
14. Is this area in a French speaking community?
15. Did the appraisers sent to make agreements with the people for the sale of their lands speak French? If not, how was conversation carried on between the adjuster and the settler or owner of the land, and who acted as interpreter?
16. What amount of money was paid to him and what are details of his account, both as interpreter and as taxi driver for the adjuster?
17. How many of these lots are in Northumberland County (if any) and have any adjustments been made with the people living there?
18. Is it the intention of the department to extend this Range? If so, in what direction will it be extended?
19. What amount of money was paid by way of adjustment, or compensation, to the Commission in charge of the estate by George Dignard, how was the amount arrived at and how many lots of land were involved?
20. Have any houses been destroyed on lands that have not yet been settled for? If so, whose?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has the position of Fire Marshal of the Canadian Army been newly created?
2. Has anyone been appointed to such position?
3. If so, (a) whom, (b) at what salary?
4. Does the appointee assume also the position of Assistant Q.M.G.?
5. Does he carry a rank in the Canadian Army?
6. If so, what rank?
7. Has the appointee previously held rank in the Canadian Army?
8. If so, (a) what rank, (b) for what period, (c) in what unit?



9. What is the age of the appointee?

10. If previously holding a rank in the army, in what category was he?

11. If not holding rank in the army, has he presented himself for service and been turned down because of being medically unfit?

12. What experience has this officer had, (a) in fire prevention methods; (b) the newest fire-fighting technique; (c) executive work in relation to the new department?

13. Were the fire services of the large centres in Canada consulted before this appointment was made?

14. If so, (a) were they permitted to make recommendations; (b) was this appointment made on the recommendation of a chief of department of any fire service in any of the large centres?

15. Will this appointee have full authority, (a) to purchase new equipment; (b) to make appointments to the staff?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What use is being made of the armouries at Norwood, Madoc, Trenton, Belleville and Picton?

2. What was the total cost of maintenance of each of these armouries during each of the years 1940 and 1941?

3. Are these five armouries being used full time? If not, why?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of March 26, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What date was the Exhibition Military Train projected?

2. At what date is it expected that the train will complete its travels?

3. What is the estimated cost of the equipment, materials and supplies used in making up the exhibition?

4. What has been the total cost for labour used in making up the train and conducting it to the different points in Canada?

5. What has been the total cost of payments made to each railway?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of April 20, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. In making provision for the office staff of the Fire Marshal of the Canadian Army, is use being made of the experienced help now in the Department?

2. Have any been engaged independent of the Civil Service Commission?

3. Has a new type of Fire Extinguisher, not heretofore recommended by A.R.P. officers, been ordered?

4. If so, were the previous types considered obsolete or unsatisfactory?

5. What type of hand alarm was recommended by the A.R.P. officials?

6. Has this been changed to an electric alarm, and if so what is the reason for the change?

7. What additional expense will the change involve?

Also,—Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of March 26, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What are the daily rates of pay and allowances in the various services of, (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, (c) the Air Force?

2. What are the separation allowances in the various services of (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, and (c) the Air Force?

3. What are the dependents' allowances in the various services of (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, and (c) the Air Force?

And also,—Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of March 26, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the pay, sustenance allowances, and all other emoluments of officers and men of His Majesty's three forces?

2. What is paid also to officers and members of the women's army?

Mr. Michaud, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Cardin, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 19, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What are the contemplated total requirements of (a) copper, (b) brass, (c) aluminum, needed for the new Canadian National Railway depot at Montreal?

2. Is the new Canadian National Railway depot at Montreal to have authorization releasing copper for the roof?

3. If so, in what quantity?

Mr. Mulock, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of April 30, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Are there any air line companies receiving grants, subsidies or allowances for certain services in Magdalen Islands, Quebec?

2. If so, what are these companies and what amounts are they receiving or have they received and for what reason?

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Stokes:—1. How many officers of the Permanent Force of the Canadian Army are now serving in Canada, and how many are serving overseas?

2. What is the name of each officer of the Permanent Force of the Canadian Army?

3. What rank was held and what pay and allowances and/or salary was received by each such officer in the fiscal year prior to the outbreak of war?

4. What rank does each such officer now hold and what is the total pay and allowances and/or salary of each such person at the present time?

By Mr. Stokes:—How many members of the Pentecostal or Full Gospel Church are in (a) the army, (b) the air force, (c) the navy?

By Mr. Jackman:—1. Is any officer or employee of this Government or any government-owned corporation, or other emanation of the crown, in receipt of any salary, remuneration or other emolument, as to which the recipient is guaranteed a net amount irrespective of the rate of personal income tax, or is any such recipient the holder of a contractual right or undertaking given by the payor whereby the amount received is dependent on the rate of personal income tax?

2. If so, what are the names of such officers or employees?

3. How much does each receive annually?

4. How much is the tax assumed indirectly by the payor in each case on the income paid to such individual for the calendar year 1941?

The following Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General, and Orders of the House issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Coldwell:—Order of the House for a copy of the National War Labour Board's decision regarding wage and bonus adjustments and the reasons therefor, in the case of: (a) the application of the employees of the Martin Transport Company through their union, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees; (b) the application of the employees of the Dominion Coal Company and other coal companies in Nova Scotia through their union, District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America.

By Mr. Noseworthy:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all correspondence, during the years 1939, 1940, 1941 and to date in 1942, exchanged between, (a) W. A. Gunn and Mr. Ilsley, regarding cannel coal; (b) Mr. Roebuck, M.P., and Mr. Ilsley regarding Toronto coal trade; (c) Mr. Conant, Attorney General for Ontario, and Mr. Ilsley, regarding Toronto coal trade; (d) Mr. J. F. Ogston, Manager of the Ferguson Fuels Limited, and the Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board; (e) Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the Fuel Administrator and the Toronto Retail Fuel Dealers Association, together with letters written by individual Toronto coal dealers to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the Fuel Administrator; (f) W. A. Gunn and Mr. Ralston and Mr. Ilsley regarding a 10 per cent import tax on coal covering the 1940 season; (g) The Toronto Retail Fuel Dealers' Association and the Toronto Trade and Industry Commission.

Also a copy of the brief presented to the Manager of the Combines Act by Senator McGuire, on behalf of the Toronto Retail Fuel Dealers' Association.

By Mrs. Nielsen:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other communications exchanged during the last six months, between the Government and any individual regarding the Post Office at Amiens, Saskatchewan, and the appointment of a new postmaster in that office.

By Mr. Hansell:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams, agreements and other documents exchanged during the past year between the Government or any department thereof, and any person or persons, regarding the changing of the name of No. 40 Service Flying Training School from Kircaldy to Vulcan.

By Mr. Johnson (Bow River):—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams, agreements, evidence and other documents in the possession of the Department of Munitions and Supply, dated since the beginning of the present war, regarding the Ottawa Car and Aircraft Manufacturing Company of Ottawa.

Mr. St. Laurent moved,—That a Select Committee of this House, consisting of the following members: Messrs. Bence, Bertrand (Laurier), Black (Yukon), Claxton, Dupuis, Hansell, Hazen, MacInnis, McKinnon (Kenora-Rainy River), Martin, Maybank, Michaud, O'Neill, Ross (Calgary), Slaght, be appointed to consider and review the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941 and amendments thereto; with power to send for persons, papers and records; to examine witnesses under oath; and to report their opinions and observations from time to time to the House.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.





No. 57

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 5TH MAY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Fournier (Hull), from the Special Committee on War Expenditures, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends:—

1. That it be empowered to determine the manner and extent to which the evidence and proceedings shall be printed or typed, and that where the same are ordered to be printed there be printed 500 copies in English and 200 copies in French and that Standing Order 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

2. That it be given permission to sit while the House is sitting and to adjourn from place to place.

3. That 8 members of the Committee constitute a quorum and that Standing Order 65 (3) be suspended in relation thereto.

4. That the Committee be empowered to appoint subcommittees, to fix the quorum of any such subcommittee and to refer to such subcommittees any of the matters referred to the Committee; that any such subcommittee so appointed have power to send for persons, papers and records and to examine witnesses; to sit while the House is sitting, to adjourn from place to place, and to report from time to time to the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull) the First Report of the Special Committee on War Expenditures, presented this day, was concurred in.

Mr. Church, seconded by Mr. Black (Cumberland), by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 67, An Act to amend the Judges Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 58

# JOURNALS

OF THE

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

### OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 6TH MAY, 1942

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#### PRAYERS.

Mr. Howden, from the Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping owned, operated and controlled by the Government, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has considered the following Items of the Estimates referred to it on April 29th, 1942, and approves of same, viz:—

400 Maritime Freight Rates Act, Canadian National Railway Eastern Lines.....	\$3,350,000 00
401 Maritime Freight Rates Act—Railways other than Canadian National Railways.....	900,000 00
410 Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited—Capital—Advances .....	20,000 00
411 Prince Edward Island Car Ferry and Terminals Deficit 1942.	400,000 00

Mr. McCann, from the Special Committee on Radio Broadcasting, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends that it be given permission to print, from day to day, 500 copies in English and 200 copies in French, of its minutes of proceedings and evidence, and that Standing Order 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

Your Committee also recommends that it be empowered to sit while the House is sitting.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was ordered,—That Estimates Items Nos. 400, 401, 410 and 411, approved and reported upon by the Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping owned, operated and controlled by the Government, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Hansell be substituted for that of Mr. Kuhl on the Special Committee on Radio Broadcasting.



On motion of Mr. McCann, the First Report of the Special Committee on Radio Broadcasting, presented this day, was concurred in.

Mr. Mitchell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of April 30, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the number of unemployed in each Canadian city, of a population of ten thousand or over?
2. How many in each of these cities are receiving direct relief?

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 26, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What rates or fares or tolls are charged soldiers of His Majesty's forces on Canadian railways, also for meals on railway trains?
2. Is any reduction being sought herein in these rates?

Mr. Michaud, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Cardin, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of April 20, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, charter-parties or any other documents in the possession of the Government, dated since 1st September, 1939, referring to the lease and operation of the tug *Peggy L.*

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Jean:—1. According to the latest statistics what is the number, in each province, of (a) young men of 18, 19 and 20 years of age; (b) young men of 21, 22, 23 and 24 years; (c) young men of 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 years?

2. What is the number in each province of those actually mobilized or in active service in each category?

3. What is the number, by provinces, of those who have been declared incapable of military service?

4. What is the number, by provinces, of young men between 18 and 30 years of age who are exempt from military service under the law or by reason of their beliefs?

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Church:—1. How many ships are now engaged in carrying parcels to Canadian prisoners of war in enemy and enemy controlled countries?

2. Who charters such ships and have any of them been sunk?

3. Has any official statement yet been published or received by the Government from the Red Cross regarding the delivery of parcels to Canadians in all enemy countries?

4. How many parcels per month or week have been delivered to Canadian prisoners?

5. Is the Government aware that friends in Canada of our war prisoners have become alarmed by statements in the British press and criticisms in the House of Commons in Great Britain, regarding non-delivery of parcels to prisoners of war?

6. Is it not a Government responsibility to look after our prisoners of war?

7. Does the Government accept responsibility for the services provided by voluntary organizations in this respect?

The following Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General:—

By Mr. Cardiff:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all letters, telegrams or other communications, passing between any official of the Government of the Province of Quebec and any official of the Government of Canada with reference to the abolition of tolls on the Victoria and Harbour bridges in the city of Montreal.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 59

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 7TH MAY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

One petition was laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had laid on the Table the Eleventh Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Eleventh Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petitions for Private Bills, severally praying for the passing of an Act to grant a divorce, and to dissolve the marriage of the Petitioner, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Margaret Heddrick Lieth Gauld, of Montreal, Que., wife of James Grant Gauld.

Of Elsie May Cape Newman, of Montreal, Que., wife of Edgar Ashburnham Newman.

Of Max Shulman, of Montreal, Que., husband of Ray Hymovitch Shulman.

Mr. Macdonald (Kingston City), a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Power, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 18, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many airports in Canada, Newfoundland, Labrador and Greenland were constructed by or received assistance from the Government?

2. Where are they located?

3. What has been the cost of, (a) the land, (b) the grading, (c) the drainage, (d) water supply, (e) roads leading to the airports, (f) paving runways, (g) erecting buildings, (h) equipping and fitting each airport?

4. What has been the total cost of each airport?

5. Have any other governments made contributions to such airports?

6. If so, what amount for each airport?

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of April 22, 1942, for a copy of all Orders in Council, letters, telegrams, rulings, regulations and other documents exchanged between the Steel Controller or Department of Munitions and Supply or any officer thereof and the Corporation of the City of Toronto or chief officials thereof, relating to the use of steel for the new sewage disposal plant at Toronto.

Mr. Michaud, for Mr. Cardin, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 68, An Act respecting The Toronto Harbour Commissioners, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Question on the Order Paper was passed by the House as an Order for Return, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and an Order of the House was issued to the proper officer accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Jackman:—1. How many pensions are being paid under the Old Age Pensions Act in each of the Provinces of Canada as of a recent date?

2. What is the average amount paid to each individual pensioner?

3. What is the aggregate cost to the Dominion and Provincial Governments of all pensions paid under the Old Age Pensions Act during the last available calendar year, or twelve months fiscal period?

4. What would have been the additional cost to the Dominion Government if the maximum pension had been raised from \$20 to \$25 per month during such twelve-month period?

5. What would have been the estimated cost under the Act to the Dominion Government during such twelve-month period if the pensionable age had been lowered to 65 years instead of 70 years?

6. What was the cost of administration to the Dominion Government during such twelve-month period?

7. What amount was recovered by the Dominion Government during such twelve months period under (a) Section 9, subsection 2, of the Old Age Pensions Act; (b) Section 9, subsection 3, of the Old Age Pensions Act?

8. What would be the estimated cost under the Act to the Dominion Government of granting an old age pension of \$25 per month to all citizens of Canada, irrespective of private means, on the basis of the 1941 census, (a) on the basis of the 70 year age limit; (b) on the basis of the 65 year age limit?

9. How much was paid to each province by the Dominion Government under the Old Age Pensions Act during 1930, 1940 and 1941?

10. At what time or times were audits made of the accounts and other records of each province relating to old age pensions?

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock p.m.



No. 60

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 8TH MAY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Twenty-eighth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 7th instant, and finds that the time for receiving petitions for private bills having expired, it should not be received, viz:—

Of Mary Tocki, Clara Hutek and Alphonsa Grabowska, of Grandview, Manitoba, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate The Felician Sisters of Winnipeg.—*Mr. Howden.*

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 69 (Letter C of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to change the name of The Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company to Fidelity Life Assurance Company."

Bill No. 70 (Letter R-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Milroy Davidson."

Bill No. 71 (Letter S-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Audrey Meredith Mann Harrison."

Bill No. 72 (Letter T-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of François Henri Drack."

Bill No. 73 (Letter U-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gladys Irene Dale Weston."

Bill No. 74 (Letter V-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruth Ufand Fishman."

Bill No. 75 (Letter W-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Norma Brown Stevenson."

Bill No. 76 (Letter X-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Cummings Bullock."

Bill No. 77 (Letter Y-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Gertrude DeSerres Gould."—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Bill No. 78 (Letter Z-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Clifford Stanley Darbyson."

Bill No. 79 (Letter A-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Celia Reynolds Schellenberg."

And also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the petitions of William Milroy Davidson, Audrey Meredith Mann Harrison, Francois Henri Drack, Gladys Irene Dale Weston, Ruth Uiland Fishman, Norma Brown Stevenson, Mary Cummings Bullock, Elizabeth Gertrude De Serres Gould, John Clifford Stanley Darbyson and Celia Reynolds Schellenberg respectively, praying for Bills of Divorce, and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Howden it was ordered,—That the petition of Mary Tocki, Clara Hutek and Alphonsa Grabowska, presented on the 7th instant, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate The Felician Sisters of Winnipeg, together with the Report of the Clerk of Petitions thereon, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders to consider the suspension of Standing Orders 92 and 93 (3) (a) and (c) in relation thereto.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Agreements made under the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940, Statutes of Canada 1940-41, Chapter 2, Section 8.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many dollar a year men are serving the Government of Canada?
2. What are their names and addresses?
3. What are their duties?
4. What living allowance and other expenses do they receive in addition to the \$1 a year?
5. On what basis is such living allowance paid?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of April 22, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the total value of contracts awarded to the Valley Field Construction Company since war began?
2. What is the total value of contracts awarded to the Valley Field Construction Company by Wartime Housing Limited?

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Crerar, the House then adjourned at 6 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

No. 61

# JOURNALS

## OF THE

### HOUSE OF COMMONS

### OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, MONDAY, 11TH MAY, 1942

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#### PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had laid on the Table the Twelfth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Twelfth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petitions for Private Bills, severally praying for the passing of an Act to grant a divorce, and to dissolve the marriage of the Petitioner, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Freda Sweet Simon, of Outremont, P.Q., wife of Harry Simon.

Of Celia Reynolds Schellenberg, of Montreal, P.Q., wife of August Schellenberg.

Of Bella White Wolfe, of Montreal, P.Q., wife of William Wolfe.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 23, 1942, showing what the Government paid the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway respectively, for (a) express, (b) freight, (c) telegrams, (d) any other services, in each of the four quarterly periods during the year 1941?

Mr. Mitchell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1941, which includes reports of proceedings under the following statutes: Labour Department Act, Conciliation and Labour Act, Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Government Annuities Act, Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, Technical Education Act, Combines Investigation Act, Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act and Youth Training Act.

Mr. Mackenzie King moved for leave to introduce a Bill, No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to, on division. .

The said Bill was then accordingly introduced, read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Bills from the Senate were severally read the first time (divorce bills on division), and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz:—

Bill No. 69 (Letter C of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to change the name of The Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company to Fidelity Life Assurance Company."—*Mr. McNiven (Regina City)*.

Bill No. 70 (Letter R-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Milroy Davidson."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

Bill No. 71 (Letter S-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Audrey Meredith Mann Harrison."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

Bill No. 72 (Letter T-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of François Henri Drack."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

Bill No. 73 (Letter U-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gladys Irene Dale Weston."—*Mr. Hazen*.

Bill No. 74 (Letter V-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruth Ufland Fishman."—*Mr. McIlraith*.

Bill No. 75 (Letter W-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Norma Brown Stevenson."—*Mr. Claxton*.

Bill No. 76 (Letter X-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Cummings Bullock."—*Mr. Whitman*.

Bill No. 77 (Letter Y-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Gertrude DeSerres Gould."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

Bill No. 78 (Letter Z-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Clifford Stanley Darbyson."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

Bill No. 79 (Letter A-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Celia Reynolds Schellenberg."—*Mr. McIlraith*.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Desmond:—1. How many lawyers have been appointed to positions under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board since October 1, 1941?

2. What is the name of each such appointee?

3. Where did each such appointee engage in practice prior to his appointment?

4. What length of experience at the Bar had each such appointee?

5. What salary and/or allowance is paid to each such appointee?

6. What are the duties in which each such appointee is engaged?

7. By what authority was each such person appointed?

8. In how many cases was it certified pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 4759 that the appointment of a particular person was in the public interest?

9. Are any of these persons carrying on a private practice in addition to their duties with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board?

10. If so, what are the names of such persons?



By Mr. Pouliot:—1. Did Sir Edward Peacock come to Canada on or about June 25, 1941?

2. If so, did the Honourable Minister of Finance meet him?

3. If not, was he met by other members of the Cabinet?

4. If so, by whom and in what capacity?

5. On that date, was there an acting Minister of Finance?

6. If so, who was he and for how long did he so act?

By Mr. Ross (Souris):—1. How many terminal grain elevators are there in Canada?

2. Where are they located and by whom are they owned? What are their respective storage capacities?

3. By whom are they operated?

Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Lacombe:—1. During the present seeding season does the Government propose to take the necessary steps to stop the calling up of farmers, farmers' sons and agricultural employees for obligatory military training?

2. Has the Government given, or does it intend to give to Divisional Registrars, the necessary instructions to that end?

3. If so, what arrangements has the Government made for this purpose and what instructions will it give, or has it given to the Registrars?

4. Has the Government advised, or will it advise Regimental Commanding Officers who find farmers are imperatively required in their districts, to bring before the appropriate Commissions immediately all requests for delay submitted by the farmers referred to?

5. If so, what are the views or instructions that the Government has given, or proposes to give, to Regimental commanding officers?

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—1. How much cane or beet sugar, crude or refined, was used in Canada in each of the calendar years 1939, 1940 and 1941 in the manufacture of alcohol?

2. How much cane or beet sugar molasses, crude or refined, was used in the same years for this purpose?

3. What was the total quantity of alcohol manufactured from sugar and molasses in Canada in the above years?

4. What was the quantity of such alcohol used in each of the above years in Canada in the manufacturing of war materials?

5. What was the quantity of alcohol used in each of the above years for the manufacture of, (a) wines, (b) beers, (c) liquors?

6. What was the quantity of such alcohol used for other commercial purposes?

7. What was the total quantity of alcohol used in Canada for all purposes in each of the calendar years 1939, 1940 and 1941?

By Mr. Bruce:—1. What is the population of the eastern part of the Province of Ontario, which is included in Military District No. 4, Montreal?

2. In computing returns of recruiting in the Province of Quebec, are the recruits from this part of Ontario included?

3. How many recruits have been secured from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively, for, (a) active service anywhere; (b) service in Canada only?



By Mr. Hansell:—1. How many Japanese immigrants entered Canada during each year from 1930 to 1941 inclusive?

2. What was the Japanese population in Canada as at the census of 1931 and the census of 1941?

3. How many Japanese became naturalized during the years from 1930 to 1941 inclusive?

By Mr. Marshall:—1. What are the names, ages, addresses and qualifications of the financial superintendents who have been appointed in each branch of the three fighting services?

2. Are these persons members of His Majesty's Forces, or civilians?

By Mr. Desmond:—1. Has a Committee been established to study the question of health insurance and to formulate a health insurance plan?

2. If so, who are the members of such Committee?

3. What are the terms of reference to such Committee?

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper Officers:—

By Mr. Diefenbaker:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, memoranda, or other documents addressed by the Director-General of Aircraft Production, or any official of the Aircraft Production Branch, and directed to any official of an Aircraft Industry or Company engaged in whole or in part in the production of aircraft or parts thereof, with reference to the appointment of E. G. Hirst of Toronto to undertake a morale building campaign in the Aircraft and allied industries; and in particular with reference to the manner in which his out-of-pocket expenses for travelling, organizing and office assistance are to be paid.

By Mr. Cardiff:—Order of the House for a copy of all opinions rendered by the Department of Justice with reference to the power of the Governor in Council under the War Measures Act to conscript men for service in any theatre of war.

Mr. St. Laurent, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Castleden:—Order of the House for a return showing—1. What contracts have been let by the Department of Munitions and Supply to the Pool Construction Company, Limited, Regina, Saskatchewan, since September, 1939, and the dates of such contracts.

2. In which cases there was a call for public tenders.

3. The amount of tender in each case.

4. The total amount paid by the Government to this company.

By Mr. Nicholson:—Order of the House for a return showing the plans, specifications and contracts in connection with the building of houses in Hull, Quebec, by Wartime Housing Limited.

By Mr. Cardiff:—Order of the House for a copy of the basic memorandum which constitutes the agenda of the Committee on Reconstruction referred to by the Minister of Pensions and National Health, at Page 26 of the Evidence of the Select Committee of the House on Reconstruction and Re-Establishment.

By leave of the House, Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of correspondence between the Prime Minister and the Honourable J. P. A. Cardin respecting the resignation of the latter as Minister of Public Works and Minister of Transport.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 62

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 12<sup>TH</sup> MAY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 4, 1942, for a Return showing how many members of the Pentecostal or Full Gospel Church are in (a) the army, (b) the air force, (c) the navy?

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.





No. 63

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 13TH MAY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Weir, from the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee requests:—

1. That it be empowered to sit while the House is sitting.
2. That the quorum be reduced from 20 to 15 members, and that Standing Order 63 (1) (f) be suspended in relation thereto.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. MacInnis be added to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 11, 1942, for a copy of all letters, memoranda, or other documents addressed by the Director-General of Aircraft Production, or any official of the Aircraft Production Branch, and directed to any official of an Aircraft Industry or Company engaged in whole or in part in the production of aircraft or parts thereof, with reference to the appointment of E. G. Hirst of Toronto to undertake a morale building campaign in the Aircraft and allied industries; and in particular with reference to the manner in which his out-of-pocket expenses for travelling, organizing and office assistance are to be paid.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 11, 1942, for a return showing:—

1. What contracts have been let by the Department of Munitions and Supply to the Pool Construction Company, Limited, Regina, Saskatchewan, since September, 1939, and the dates of such contracts.
2. In which cases there was a call for public tenders.
3. The amount of tender in each case.
4. The total amount paid by the Government to this company.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 11, 1942, for a return showing the plans, specifications and contracts in connection with the building of houses in Hull, Quebec, by Wartime Housing Limited.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 19, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many one dollar a year men are actually in the employment of the Government?
2. What are their names, qualifications and addresses, and on what date was each one appointed?
3. For what firm or companies did each one work before entering the service of the Government?
4. Which of them still work for these firms or companies?
5. Have any of such firms or companies received contracts from the Government?
6. If so, on what date or dates and for what amount in each case?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 11, 1942, for a copy of the basic memorandum which constitutes the agenda of the Committee on Reconstruction referred to by the Minister of Pensions and National Health, at Page 26 of the Evidence of the Select Committee of the House on Reconstruction and Re-Establishment.

Mr. Mitchell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 4, 1942, for a copy of the National War Labour Board's decision regarding wage and bonus adjustments and the reasons therefor, in the case of: (a) the application of the employees of the Martin Transport Company through their union, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees; (b) the application of the employees of the Dominion Coal Company and other coal companies in Nova Scotia through their union, District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America.

On motion of Mr. Weir, the Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented this day, was concurred in.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Return, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Cruickshank:—1. What is the Government's position in respect to the employment of conscientious objectors on Wartime projects?

2. Are any of such persons employed in War Industries and projects and do they receive the regular rates of pay?

3. If any of the above class of military age are employed in War Industries, may they now be called upon to serve in a work camp for the duration of the war under Section 20 of the National War Services Regulations 1940 (Recruits) (Consolidation 1941)?

By Mr. Diefenbaker:—1. How many gallons of gasoline were sold in Canada (a) by retail, (b) by wholesale, in each of the years 1938 to 1941 inclusive?

2. (a) How many gasoline ration books have been issued to date; (b) what is the number in each category; (c) how many gallons may be purchased per month or year in each category?

3. If the limit permitted under the ration books issued to date was in fact purchased during the year what would be the consumption of gasoline during the year commencing April 1, 1942?

4. What amount of gasoline does the Oil Controller estimate will be consumed during the year commencing April 1, 1942, by persons or companies who are not required to have ration books?

By Mr. Perley:—1. What contracts have been placed or let for the bulk sale of used lubricating oil at each of the air training centres and army training centres in the Province of Saskatchewan?

2. What persons or firms have such contracts and what are the terms of each?

By Mr. Desmond:—1. What are the names and qualifications of the individual specialists who have been engaged by the Committee on Reconstruction headed by Dr. James and what remuneration is paid to each?

2. Will their reports be published?

3. Will their reports be made available to the House of Commons?

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Bruce:—1. Does the Government consider there is any shortage of paper in Canada, (a) at the present time; (b) likely to be in the future?

2. Have any steps been taken to ensure economy in the various departments of the government and, if so, what steps have been taken?

3. Is the Government aware that literature is being sent out from the Department of Public Information in triplicate?

By Mr. Roy:—What are the scales of wages paid to journeymen carpenters, painters and plumbers employed by the Departments of Public Works and National Defence?

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 64

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 14TH MAY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

One petition was laid on the Table.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 11, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many Japanese immigrants entered Canada during each year from 1930 to 1941 inclusive?
2. What was the Japanese population in Canada as at the census of 1931 and the census of 1941?
3. How many Japanese became naturalized during the years from 1930 to 1941 inclusive?

Mr. Michaud, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of April 20, 1942, for a Return showing the total cost of advertising the sale of canned lobster (1) in Canada; (2) in other countries, together with a statement showing the names of the advertising agencies through whom this advertising was placed and the total amount paid to each such agency.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of April 20, 1942, for a statement showing the names of all persons engaged in the work of lobster control during the past year and showing also the salary, allowances and travelling expenses received by such person, the duties in which each such person is engaged and the previous experience of each such person.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Church:—1. How many employees, men and women, has the War-time Prices and Trade Board in each Province out delivering speeches, lectures, and radio addresses, and writing material to be used by them, supporting policies of that Board, at public meetings and banquets and at lectures?



2. What are their names, salaries, hotel bills, travelling expenses and all other expenses?

3. Who instructs the speakers, and do they state Government policy at these meetings?

By Mr. MacInnis:—1. How many persons, whose last employment or position was with the Robert Simpson Company, Limited, of Toronto, have been appointed to Government Boards or have been or are employed by Boards or Departments under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government from September 1, 1939, to April 30, 1942?

2. How many such persons are at present in the employ of the Government in, (a) Department of Finance, (b) Department of National Defence, (c) Department of Munitions and Supply, (d) Department of War Services, (e) Department of Labour?

3. What are their names?

4. What is the salary and/or other remuneration paid to each?

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 65

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 15TH MAY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Twenty-ninth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 14th instant, and finds that the time for receiving petitions for private bills having expired, it should not be received, viz:—

Of Bella Miller Keller, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Benjamin Keller, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. McIlraith.*

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 11, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many lawyers have been appointed to positions under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board since October 1, 1941?
2. What is the name of each such appointee?
3. Where did each such appointee engage in practice prior to his appointment?
4. What length of experience at the Bar had each such appointee?
5. What salary and/or allowance is paid to each such appointee?
6. What are the duties in which each such appointee is engaged?
7. By what authority was each such person appointed?
8. In how many cases was it certified pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 4759 that the appointment of a particular person was in the public interest?
9. Are any of these persons carrying on a private practice in addition to their duties with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board?
10. If so, what are the names of such persons?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 13, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many gallons of gasoline were sold in Canada (a) by retail, (b) by wholesale, in each of the years 1938 to 1941 inclusive?
2. (a) How many gasoline ration books have been issued to date; (b) what is the number in each category; (c) how many gallons may be purchased per month or year in each category?

3. If the limit permitted under the ration books issued to date was in fact purchased during the year what would be the consumption of gasoline during the year commencing April 1, 1942?

4. What amount of gasoline does the Oil Controller estimate will be consumed during the year commencing April 1, 1942, by persons or companies who are not required to have ration books?

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Crerar, the House then adjourned at 6 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

No. 66

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, MONDAY, 18TH MAY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of April 22, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents exchanged between any Minister or official of the Government of Canada and any Minister or official of a Provincial Government since February 20, 1942, with reference to the proposed vacation by the Provinces of the fields of Income and Corporation Taxes.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of April 20, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the basis of exemption of civil servants from the wage ceiling?
2. What statutory increases in salaries were given to civil servants in January?
3. What is the basis for exemption of civil servants under the Unemployment Insurance Act?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 6, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many ships are now engaged in carrying parcels to Canadian prisoners of war in enemy and enemy controlled countries?
2. Who charts such ships and have any of them been sunk?
3. Has any official statement yet been published or received by the Government from the Red Cross regarding the delivery of parcels to Canadians in all enemy countries?
4. How many parcels per month or week have been delivered to Canadian prisoners?
5. Is the Government aware that friends in Canada of our war prisoners have become alarmed by statements in the British press and criticisms in the House of Commons in Great Britain, regarding non-delivery of parcels to prisoners of war?

6. Is it not a Government responsibility to look after our prisoners of war?
7. Does the Government accept responsibility for the services provided by voluntary organizations in this respect?

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 13, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the Government's position in respect to the employment of conscientious objectors on Wartime projects?

2. Are any of such persons employed in War Industries and projects and do they receive the regular rates of pay?

3. If any of the above class of military age are employed in War Industries, may they now be called upon to serve in a work camp for the duration of the war under Section 20 of the National War Services Regulations 1940 (Recruits) (Consolidation 1941)?

Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Annual Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada for the year 1941.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Bruce:—1. What was the total number of soldiers in Canada and overseas entitled to vote on the recent plebiscite?

2. What number of these cast their ballots, (a) in Canada, (b) overseas?

3. Were precautions taken to ensure the secrecy of the ballot?

By Mr. Diefenbaker:—1. From whom was coal purchased for use at Camp Borden from January 1, 1941, to date?

2. How many tons were purchased; what were the various kinds of coal supplied and the price paid for each of them?

3. Did the successful vendors secure the contract by tender? If so, what other persons or companies tendered and what prices were asked by the unsuccessful tenderers?

Mr. Michaud, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Diefenbaker:—1. From whom was coal purchased for use at Petawawa Camp since January 1, 1941, to date?

2. How many tons were purchased; what were the several kinds of coal supplied and the price of each of them?

3. Did the said company or companies secure the contract to supply such coal by tender?

4. If so, what other companies tendered and what was the price asked by each?

Mr. Michaud, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Castleden:—How many postponements were granted prior to April 10, 1942, by each of the National War Services Boards in which the postponement was given conditional to the applicant enrolling in the Reserve Forces?

By Mr. Bruce:—What was the cost of advertising the recent plebiscite campaign, (a) in all daily and weekly newspapers in Ontario, (b) in the Protestant religious press, (c) in the Roman Catholic press?



By Mr. Ferland:—1. How many military recruits have applied for farm leave in Military Districts 4 and 5 since March?

2. How many have been granted leave for harvesting and other farm work?

3. Is it true that some of these men have obtained leave for six weeks only?

By Mr. MacInnis:—1. Has the government purchased the property known as the Dunsmuir Hotel at Vancouver, British Columbia?

2. If so, who was the registered owner of this property at the time of purchase by the government?

3. Did the government purchase the property from the registered owner or from the holder of an option on the hotel?

4. If from the holder of an option, what is the name of such person?

5. What was, (a) the purchase price, (b) the terms of payment?

6. What was the assessed value of this property at the time of purchase, (a) land, (b) buildings?

By Mr. Purdy:—1. Has the bonus which was formerly paid to producers of fluid milk in Nova Scotia been discontinued?

2. If so, has any increase in retail price of milk in Halifax and other centres or other assistance to milk producers been authorized or arranged for to offset this?

3. Have protests been lodged with the Government by Mr. Harold A. Reid, Shubenacadie, Secretary of the United Milk Producers Association, and other organizations with respect to this situation, pointing out that unless an adjustment is made promptly there will be a milk famine in the district?

4. What is the present ceiling retail price for fluid milk in, (a) Halifax, (b) Saint John?

5. Will the Government investigate the situation promptly?

6. What was the price per ton Fort William at the end of each month during 1941 and 1942 to date for carload lots of: (a) bran, (b) shorts, (c) middlings, (d) barley meal, (e) oat chop?

7. What is the freight per ton on feed grain from Fort William to (a) Saint John, (b) Halifax?

By Mr. Shaw:—1. How many Controllers have been appointed since September, 1939?

2. What is the name and address of each Controller?

3. What was the occupation or profession of each such Controller at the time of or immediately prior to his appointment as Controller?

4. Were any or all Controllers obliged as a condition of appointment to sever connections with the business carried on privately at the time of appointment?

5. What rates of salary, wages, living allowances, travelling expenses, etc., are paid to Controllers and what amount or amounts have been paid to each Controller from appointment to date?

6. What specific commodity (or commodities) is controlled by each Controller?

7. Where is each central control office located?

8. How many regional control offices have been set up since September, 1939?

9. What is the name and the address of each official in charge of a regional control office?

10. What was the occupation or profession of each regional control officer at the time of or immediately prior to the time of his appointment?

11. How many regional controllers still continue to carry on the businesses in which they were engaged at the time of appointment?

12. What are the names of those regional controllers who still carry on private businesses?

13. What rate of salary, wage, living allowance, etc., is paid to each regional controller?

By Mr. Fair:—What amount of money was expended by the Government for Plebiscite advertising in publications of the following churches, (a) United, (b) Presbyterian, (c) Baptist, (d) Church of England, (e) Roman Catholic, (f) Salvation Army, (g) other churches, specifying same?

By Mrs. Nielsen:—What are the figures for voluntary recruiting for (a) March, 1941, March, 1942, (b) April, 1941, April, 1942, (c) May, 1941, May, 1942, to date?

By Mr. Raymond:—1. Is the Government aware of the growing scarcity of farm labourers?

2. Since the statement of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on March 24 last, relative to the military service of persons employed on farms, have any farmers and their sons and agricultural labourers generally, been called up for compulsory military training? If so, how many?

3. How many farmers, sons of farmers and farm employees generally, were, by virtue of the Mobilization Act of 1940, actually undergoing training on March 23, 1942, and have since applied for leave of absence to resume their farm work, (a) to how many has such leave been granted; (b) to how many has it been refused?

By Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas):—What percentage of "R" recruits have gone active while receiving their training at each basic training centre since March, 1941 (by training centres)?

The following Addresses were voted to His Excellency the Governor General:—

By Mr. Senn:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of any letters, telegrams or other communications and replies thereto which have passed between Members of the House of Commons or the Provincial Legislature and the Department of National War Services, or any official thereof, or between such members and the Divisional Administration of the National War Services Board of the Province of Saskatchewan regarding the subject of conscientious objectors.

By Mr. Diefenbaker:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all Orders in Council passed since the outbreak of war which amend, suspend or otherwise alter the operation of any Statute or Statutes passed by the Parliament of Canada, and a list of all statutes so affected.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 67

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 19TH MAY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Mitchell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of the Dominion Supervisor of Training, Department of Labour, on the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training and War Emergency Training Programmes for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1942.

Mr. St. Laurent, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House;—Report by the Minister of Justice pursuant to Paragraph 3, of Regulation 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations. (Detention of Persons.)

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 68

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 20TH MAY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

One petition was laid on the Table.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Supplementary Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of April 22, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents exchanged between any Minister or official of the Government of Canada and any Minister or official of a Provincial Government since February 20, 1942, with reference to the proposed vacation by the Provinces of the fields of Income and Corporation Taxes.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 11, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How much cane or beet sugar, crude or refined, was used in Canada in each of the calendar years 1939, 1940 and 1941 in the manufacture of alcohol?
2. How much cane or beet sugar molasses, crude or refined, was used in the same years for this purpose?
3. What was the total quantity of alcohol manufactured from sugar and molasses in Canada in the above years?
4. What was the quantity of such alcohol used in each of the above years in Canada in the manufacturing of war materials?
5. What was the quantity of alcohol used in each of the above years for the manufacture of, (a) wines, (b) beers, (c) liquors?
6. What was the quantity of such alcohol used for other commercial purposes?
7. What was the total quantity of alcohol used in Canada for all purposes in each of the calendar years 1939, 1940 and 1941?

Mr. Mulock, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 4, 1942, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other communications exchanged during the last six months, between the Government and any individual regarding the Post Office at Amiens, Saskatchewan, and the appointment of a new postmaster in that office.



The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper Officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Reid:—1. What has been the total expenditure up to the end of April, 1942, made by the Security Commission set up to handle the movement of Japanese from the Coast of British Columbia?

2. What amount of money has been spent on equipment at the Hastings Park camp or depot, showing (a) number and cost of beds, (b) number and cost of cooking stoves or ranges, (c) cost of lumber and hardware used in construction of fence, (d) cost of labour?

3. What number are employed in this camp, including clerical staff, police and all other help?

4. What total number can now be accommodated at Hastings Park?

5. Is it the intention to leave any particular class or classes of Japanese at the Hastings Park camp?

By Mr. Wright:—1. What was the total number of cattle exported to the United States during the first four months of 1941, (a) dairy cattle, (b) calves, (c) other cattle?

2. What was the total number of cattle exported to the United States during the first four months of 1942, (a) dairy cattle, (b) calves, (c) other cattle?

3. What was the total number of cattle marketed in Canada in the first four months of 1941, (a) dairy cattle, (b) calves, (c) other cattle?

4. What was the total number of cattle marketed in Canada in the first four months of 1942, (a) dairy cattle, (b) calves, (c) other cattle?

5. What was the total number of cattle marketed in the first four months of 1941 in, (a) stock yards, (b) direct to packers?

6. What was the total number of cattle marketed in the first four months of 1942 in, (a) stock yards, (b) direct to packers?

7. What was the total amount of beef in storage in Canada on January 1, 1941, and May 1, 1941?

8. What was the total amount of beef in storage in Canada on January 1, 1942, and May 1, 1942?

By Mr. Jackman:—1. What was the total appropriation voted by Parliament during each of the last two fiscal years for the work of the National Film Board?

2. What was the total amount made available to the National Film Board during each of the last two fiscal years from the War Appropriation Acts?

3. What was the total amount made available to the National Film Board during each of the last two fiscal years by transfer from grants made by Parliament for other branches of government service?

4. What was the grand total of all the expenditures of the National Film Board during each of the last two fiscal years?

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—1. What are the names and addresses of persons employed by the Government in the marketing, handling and storage of canned lobster for 1941 in, (a) Prince Edward Island, (b) Nova Scotia, (c) New Brunswick?

2. For what period was each such person employed, what were his or her duties, what was the rate of remuneration and the total amount paid to each for, (a) services, and (b) expenses?

3. What were the rents or charges paid for offices, storage or warehouse space, the location and the periods of lease or use, to whom were payments made and the amount paid for each?

4. What were the additional expenditures in each Province, stating for what purposes they were made and to whom paid?

5. What number of cases of lobster 8 doz. tins, (a) 1/2s, (b) 1/4s, (c) 4 doz. flats, did the Government buy in each province during the Spring season of 1941, also during the Fall season of 1941 and what prices were paid and from whom were purchases made?

6. What quantity of each size was sold and at what price?

7. (a) In what newspapers and magazines did the Government place advertisements regarding canned lobster, (b) what was the cost of such advertising and (c) what was the name of the person or agency handling such advertising and the percentage and total commission paid to each?

8. Did the Government charge buyers 8 per cent sales tax on every sale, if not, why not?

9. Did the Government reject any lobsters, if so, state reasons, names of packers and addresses and quantity in each instance?

10. Did the Government oversell during the Spring season, or Fall season, if so, state quantity of each size and full particulars?

11. What profit or loss did the Government incur on the 1941 canned lobster business, including advertising and all other expenses?

The following Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General and Orders of the House issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Hazen:—Order of the House for a return showing—(a) The names and addresses of the persons to whom cheques were issued for \$4,000 to \$5,000 as wheat acreage reduction bonus; (b) how the amounts were made up; (c) how much each person received.

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Fisheries or the Salt Fish Board and the Government of Nova Scotia, companies, agencies or persons with respect to the curing and the marketing of pickled or vinegar-cured herring and the bonusing or assisting same during the years 1939 to March 31, 1942.

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—Order of the House for a copy of correspondence during 1941 and 1942 in connection with the appointment of postmaster at Atwood's Brook, Shelburne County, Nova Scotia, and the application of Mr. Ernest Kenny and Robert G. Stoddart, an ex-service man; and the retirement of the previous incumbent and the appointment of his successor.

By Mr. Noseworthy:—Order of the House for a statement showing the amount of duty paid on coal cleared at the Port of Toronto between May 1 and July 31 (inclusive), 1940.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 69

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 21st MAY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Thirtieth Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 20th instant, and finds that the time for receiving petitions for private bills having expired, it should not be received, viz:—

Of Dora Platt Vaz, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Outremont, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Frederick Morton Vaz, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Whitman.*

On motion of Mr. McIlraith, it was ordered,—That the petition of Bella Miller Keller, presented on the 14th instant, praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve the marriage of the petitioner, together with the report of the Clerk of Petitions thereon, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders to consider the suspension of Standing Orders 92 and 93 (3) (a) and (c) in relation thereto.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 18, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has the government purchased the property known as the Dunsmuir Hotel at Vancouver, British Columbia?

2. If so, who was the registered owner of this property at the time of purchase by the government?

3. Did the government purchase the property from the registered owner or from the holder of an option on the hotel?

4. If from the holder of an option, what is the name of such person?

5. What was, (a) the purchase price, (b) the terms of payment?

6. What was the assessed value of this property at the time of purchase, (a) land, (b) buildings?

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of May 6, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams or other communications, passing



between any official of the Government of the Province of Quebec and any official of the Government of Canada with reference to the abolition of tolls on the Victoria and Harbour bridges in the city of Montreal.

He also, for Mr. Ilsley, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 7, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many pensions are being paid under the Old Age Pensions Act in each of the Provinces of Canada as of a recent date?

2. What is the average amount paid to each individual pensioner?

3. What is the aggregate cost to the Dominion and Provincial Governments of all pensions paid under the Old Age Pensions Act during the last available calendar year, or twelve months fiscal period?

4. What would have been the additional cost to the Dominion Government if the maximum pension had been raised from \$20 to \$25 per month during such twelve-month period?

5. What would have been the estimated cost under the Act to the Dominion Government during such twelve-month period if the pensionable age had been lowered to 65 years instead of 70 years?

6. What was the cost of administration to the Dominion Government during such twelve-month period?

7. What amount was recovered by the Dominion Government during such twelve-month period under (a) Section 9, subsection 2, of the Old Age Pensions Act; (b) Section 9, subsection 3, of the Old Age Pensions Act?

8. What would be the estimated cost under the Act to the Dominion Government of granting an old age pension of \$25 per month to all citizens of Canada, irrespective of private means, on the basis of the 1941 census; (a) on the basis of the 70 year age limit; (b) on the basis of the 65 year age limit?

9. How much was paid to each province by the Dominion Government under the Old Age Pensions Act during 1930, 1940 and 1941?

10. At what time or times were audits made of the accounts and other records of each province relating to old age pensions?

Mr. Power, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 4, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, agreements and other documents exchanged during the past year between the Government or any department thereof, and any person or persons, regarding the changing of the name of No. 40 Service Flying Training School from Kircaldy to Vulean.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Hansell:—1. How much gold (in ounces and value) is now held in Canada by, (a) the Canadian Government, (b) the Bank of Canada, (c) Foreign Exchange Control Board, (d) the Chartered Banks?

2. How much of this gold is held on behalf of foreign governments?

3. How much gold was exported from Canada and to what countries during each of the years 1930 to 1941 inclusive?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Black (Yukon):—1. What amounts has the Government expended to date on each of the following airports, Dawson Creek, Fort St. John, Watson Lake, Fort Nelson, Whitehorse, Dawson?

2. What amount has been spent to date on each of the airports on Vancouver Island, and what are the names of such airports?



By Mr. Black (Yukon):—What amounts has the Government expended to date on each of the airports at Prince George and at Grande Prairie?

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—1. How many of the following persons, appointed to the staff of the National Film Board under authority of the National Film Act, to wit: Ross McLean, Allan G. McLean, Annette Allard, Alan H. Adamson, Irene Baird, Gudrun J. Bjerring, Maurice Blackburn, Lois M. Bright, Kathleen F. Brooks, Donald W. Buchanan, James A. Beveridge, F. Elizabeth Bertram, Edward Buckman, Henry C. Campbell, Marguerite C. Chestnutt, May Kathleen Corp, Doreen Curry, A. P. Cote, Thomas C. Daly, R. J. Edmonds, Donald G. D. Fraser, Herbert G. Glover, Dorothy R. Hazel, Alice Heggveit, Robert J. Humble, Margaret Humble, Charles C. Hyndman, Richard J. Jarvis, Mrs. S. Josie, Anne MacDonnell, Graham B. McInnes, Robinson F. MacLean, W. A. Macdonald, C. Grant McLean, Jane Marsh, L. G. Marcotte, Sydney C. Newman, R. K. Nevers, John A. O'Meara, Vincent Paquette, Margaret M. Palmer, Nicholas C. Read, Roger Racine, Lois Rae, Leon M. Shaw, Douglas Sinclair, Janet C. Scellen, Edwin W. Scythes, Hazen E. Sise, D'Arcy Sheard, Katharine P. Symons, Fay Thomson, Gordon Weisenborn, Pamela Wilcox, have had any technical or professional experience in motion picture production and laboratory work, prior to their appointment, indicating in each case the experience which such person has had?

2. How many of the above persons have been continuously employed for more than three months, indicating which persons?

3. How many of the above noted persons have been in receipt of a regular weekly or monthly salary, honorarium or fee from the National Film Board since the date of their appointment?

4. Before each of the above noted persons was appointed to the position he or she now fills, what steps, if any, were taken by the National Film Board or its executive officers to advertise the positions or to provide so that other Canadian citizens, including the heads of families and war veterans, with equal or better qualifications and experience, especially in film production, distribution and laboratory processing work, might have an equal opportunity to make application and receive equal consideration for appointment to the positions now filled by the above noted persons?

5. How, upon what basis and by whom was each of the above persons selected for and upon whose recommendation was each of them appointed to the position he or she now fills?

6. Prior to the appointment of each of the above persons were any recommendations submitted to the National Film Board for approval or were the appointments, in each case, made by officers of the National Film Board on their own initiative and responsibility and the Board then asked to confirm them?

7. Has Treasury Board at any time ruled that the National Film Act should be interpreted as applying to persons employed casually for the duration of individual projects and not to any person continuously employed?

8. If so, when and what was the full import of such ruling?

9. Has the Treasury Board at any time ruled that the authority of the National Film Act for the employment of staff without prior approval of the establishment by Treasury Board could not be accepted?

10. If so, when and what was the full import of such ruling?

By Mr. Hatfield:—1. Has the National Film Board any (a) production contracts; (b) distribution contracts, with Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures of New York?

2. If so, how many in each category?

3. What is the total number of feet of film which have been acquired by Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures of New York from the National Film Board since March 31, 1941?

4. Upon what arrangement or arrangements was such film acquired by Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures of New York from the National Film Board?

5. Has the National Film Board sold to Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures of New York any seized German films that have come into the Board's possession or any copies or reproductions thereof other than that contained in completed films produced and released by the National Film Board?

6. If so, how many feet of (a) negative, (b) duplicate negative, (c) duplicate positive and/or (d) positive has been sold to Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures of New York and on what terms and conditions?

7. Has the National Film Board, at any time since the outbreak of war, made available to Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures of New York any seized German films that have come into its possession or any copies thereof in order that the latter might duplicate or reproduce all or any portion of such films or copies thereof?

8. If so, who authorized such loan and upon what terms and conditions were the films or copies thereof loaned to Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures of New York?

By Mr. Jackman:—1. What are the names of all films produced by the National Film Board since January 1, 1941?

2. What was the total number of feet of film used in each such film which was purchased or acquired in any other manner from any British film company or organization?

3. What was the total number of feet of film which was seized from German or other enemy sources?

4. What was the total number of feet of film used in each such film which was actually taken in Canada?

5. What was the total cost of each such film?

6. By whom was each such film distributed (a) in Canada, (b) in the United States?

7. Upon what arrangement was each such film distributed by each such organization or organizations?

By Mr. Jackman:—1. How many contracts in connection with the production of films have been awarded by the National Film Board since March 31, 1941?

2. Of these, how many were for amounts in excess of \$5,000?

3. How many were approved by the Minister of Trade and Commerce or the Minister of National War Services in his capacity of Chairman of the National Film Board prior to being awarded?

4. How many were approved by the Treasury Board and/or the Governor in Council prior to being awarded?

5. How many were awarded after tenders had been called or on a competitive basis where two or more companies or individuals had been given an equal opportunity to submit tenders or proposals?

6. Of those for total amounts in excess of \$5,000, how many were awarded to, (a) companies owned and operated by Canadians in Canada; (b) foreign controlled companies operating in Canada; (c) British companies; (d) companies owned and operated in the United States of America?

By Mr. Jackman:—1. How many contracts in connection with the distribution of films have been awarded or entered into by the National Film Board since March 31, 1941?

2. How many, if any, of such contracts were submitted to and approved by the National Film Board prior to being signed?

3. Upon whose recommendation were these contracts approved and awarded by the National Film Board?

4. In each case, who signed the contracts on behalf of the Dominion Government and/or the National Film Board?

5. How many of such contracts were awarded by public tender or on a competitive basis where more than one company or individual submitted proposals?

6. How many of such contracts were entered into as a result of direct negotiation with one company, without others being given an equal opportunity to submit proposals?

By Mr. Church:—1. What is the total guarantee to the Banks, by Provinces, on account of capital building expenditure for subsidized houses built, (a) by Federal subsidy; (b) by local authorities and private enterprise; (c) The War-time Housing Commission, for war munition workers?

2. What number of the Wartime Housing houses have been utilized and in what cities, (a) for civilians out of homes; (b) for families of soldiers?

3. What municipalities have asked the Government for aid to house soldiers' families?

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 70

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 22ND MAY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of April 22, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports and other documents dealing in any way with the control of Canadian beef cattle exports, exchanged between (a) any Minister or official of the Government and any buyer, dealer in or producer of beef cattle in Canada, (b) any member or officer of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and any buyer, dealer in or producer of beef cattle in Canada.

On motion of Mr. Whitman, it was ordered,—That the petition of Dora Platt Vaz, presented on the 20th instant, praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve the marriage of the petitioner, together with the report of the Clerk of Petitions thereon, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders to consider the suspension of Standing Orders 92 and 93 (3) (a) and (c) in relation thereto.

The Bill No. 68. An Act respecting the Toronto Harbour Commissioners, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Michaud.—That Bill No. 9, An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways, be now read the second time.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 2, An Act to repeal the Petroleum and Naphtha Inspection Act, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.



The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 11, An Act to authorize an Agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa;

Mr. Michaud moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 66, An Act to amend the Canada Evidence Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), the House then adjourned at 6 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

No. 71

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, MONDAY, 25<sup>TH</sup> MAY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 4, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, agreements, evidence and other documents in the possession of the Department of Munitions and Supply, dated since the beginning of the present war, regarding the Ottawa Car and Aircraft Manufacturing Company of Ottawa.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper Officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Winkler:—1. How many training schools are there under the Royal Canadian Air Force?

2. Of these, how many are located in centres possessing other war industries, and what are the names of these centres?

3. Have any bonus or consideration or anything in the form of services been offered by civic corporations to the Government in order to assist or induce the construction of air training centres?

4. If so, what are these and where?

By Mr. Blackmore:—1. How many men have been recruited for the army in the Province of Saskatchewan during the present war?

2. How many soldiers of the Active Canadian Army are being trained in Saskatchewan in 1942?

3. What was the maximum number of soldiers being trained in Saskatchewan during each of the years, 1939, 1940 and 1941?

By Mr. Shaw:—1. Were any Members of Parliament sent outside of this country by or for the Dominion Government since the beginning of this session?

2. If so, who were they? Where have they been sent? How long have they been away from this country? What were their duties, remuneration, living allowances and travelling expenditures?

By Mr. Church:—1. What action is the Government taking with regard to conditions at Detention Barracks of those who belong to His Majesty's Forces in Canada and are any improvements to be carried out in the near future?

2. Will any departmental investigation be undertaken as to treatment, training, accommodation and feeding of these soldiers while under sentence in military prisons and Detention Barracks?

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—1. Is Wesley Greene employed by the National Film Board?

2. If so, in what capacity?

3. When was he first employed by the National Film Board?

4. In what capacity?

5. On what date did his present appointment commence?

6. Is he a citizen of the United States of America?

7. At the time of his first appointment, was he the owner or part owner and/or manager of either the College Film Center or the International Film Center or both?

8. Are these two organizations, or either of them, engaged in the commercial enterprise of selling and distributing films in the United States?

9. Is he still associated with the ownership and management of either or both of these organizations?

10. If so, in what capacity?

11. At any time since the first engagement of Wesley Greene by the National Film Board have either the College Film Center of Chicago, Ill., U.S.A., or the International Film Center of Chicago, Ill., U.S.A., been engaged in the sale or rental of copies of films produced by the National Film Board?

12. At any time was either of these two organizations granted any form of exclusive rights to sell and rent copies of films produced or released by the National Film Board in any part of the United States?

13. Are either of these organizations now engaged in the sale or rental of copies of films produced by the National Film Board, and do they, or either of them, now enjoy exclusive rights to the sale or distribution of copies of such films in any part of the United States?

14. Between August 1, 1941, and January 31, 1942, did Wesley Greene make his headquarters in Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.?

15. During that time, or any part of it, was he directly associated with the management of the College Film Center or the International Film Center?

16. Between August 1, 1941, and January 31, 1942, was he in receipt of a regular monthly or weekly salary or fee from the National Film Board?

17. If so, what was the amount?

18. In addition to any such salary or fee, did he, during this period, receive any commission on the sale or rental of copies of films produced or released by the National Film Board?

19. What was the total amount paid to him by the National Film Board for travelling expenses between August 1, 1941, and January 31, 1942?

20. Was he in receipt of living expenses while in Ottawa during this period?

21. If so, what is the total amount paid to him?

22. On what date did he enter Canada to accept his present position?

23. Did he enter Canada as an immigrant or as a United States citizen accepting employment in Canada?

24. Was he granted a permit to enter Canada as a United States citizen to accept employment?

25. If so, on what grounds and for what period?

26. Before such permit was granted, what steps, if any were taken by the Immigration authorities to ascertain whether any British subject, resident in Canada, with appropriate experience and qualifications was available to fill the position which Wesley Greene entered Canada to accept?

27. Was the position of Supervisor of Film Distribution of the National Film Board established prior to the appointment of Wesley Greene?

28. If so, on what date?

29. If previously established, was this position filled prior to the appointment of Wesley Greene?

30. If so, by whom and at what salary or fee?

31. When did the previous incumbent of the position cease to be employed and for what reason?

32. Has the previous incumbent of the position of Supervisor of Film Distribution been re-employed by the National Film Board and, if so, on what date was he first so re-employed, in what capacity and at what salary?

33. Is the employment of Wesley Greene temporary?

34. If so, for what period?

35. If not temporary or for a stated period, is it the intention of the National Film Board to advertise the position and fill it by competitive examination or will the Board seek authority to confirm Wesley Greene in the position either permanently or for an indefinite period without affording others who may possess the appropriate experience and qualifications an opportunity to qualify for appointment?

By Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas):—1. How many of the officers on the reserve list at the outbreak of war now hold commissions in the Canadian Army?

2. Of the above how many are, (a) Active Army, (b) Reserve Army?

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—1. What were the (a) salaries, (b) commissions, (c) expenses, incurred in Pictou county, Nova Scotia, in connection with each of the last two Victory Loan campaigns?

2. To whom were such payments made?

3. What was the total amount subscribed in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, in each campaign?

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—1. What position did Adjutor Savard hold with the R.C.A.F. Overseas?

2. What were the duties of that position?

3. What were his qualifications for that position?

4. What salary and/or pay and allowances did he receive?

5. Is he still connected with the R.C.A.F.?

6. If so, what duties is he performing?

7. What salary and/or pay and allowances does he receive?

8. Did he complete the duties for which he was sent to England?

9. If not, why has he been brought back to Canada?

10. What results, if any, were achieved by his mission in England?

11. Has his position Overseas been filled by the appointment of any other person?

12. If so, by whom has it been filled?

Mr. Power, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—What is the total amount which has been paid to Adjutor Savard from the Public Treasury for any duties performed by him for any Department of the Government since October 23, 1935, specifying the amount paid by each Department and the services rendered in each instance?

By Mr. MacKinnon (Kootenay East):—1. How many films have been produced for the National Film Board by Walt Disney Productions, Inc., of Hollywood, California?



2. What is the name of each such film, its length and its total cost including all positive prints supplied to the National Film Board?

3. For what government department or governmental organization was each such film produced and for what purpose?

4. What government department or governmental organization defrayed the cost of each such film and from what vote or appropriation was the cost of each such film defrayed?

By Mr. Pouliot:—1. Was the Honourable Minister of Finance in Ottawa on or about June 25, 1941?

2. If not, was there at the time an acting Minister of Finance?

3. If so, was it the Honourable Minister of National Defence?

4. If so, did he meet either Sir Edward Peacock or Sir Arthur Salter or both around that time?

5. Were Sir Edward Peacock and Sir Arthur Salter also met on that or on other occasions by the Honourable Minister of Munitions and Supply in United States or in Canada, or in both countries?

The following Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General, and Orders of the House issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Nicholson:—Order of the House for a return showing plans, specifications and other details prepared by National Housing Administration, with a view to building staff houses and prefabricated houses prior to the incorporation of Wartime Housing Limited.

By Mr. Gillis:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, recommendations, Orders in Council and other documents passing between the Department of Pensions and National Health and the Treasury Branch, relative to the inclusion of merchant seamen and salt-water fishermen under the terms of the Canadian Pensions Act.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), presented,—Return to the foregoing Address forthwith.

By Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), for Mr. Stokes:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, reports or other documents in the possession of the Minister of National War Services, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Deputy Minister of National War Services, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce or any other official of either department, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Mines and Resources, the Civil Service Commission or any official thereof, the National Film Board or any official thereof, with reference to the appointment, assignment or loan of A. G. McLean to the position of Secretary and Controller of the National Film Board.

By Mr. Ross (St. Paul's):—Order of the House for a copy of all reports made by John Grierson to the Government or any Minister or official thereof prior to his appointment as Government Film Commissioner.

The Order being read for the third reading of Bill No. 2. An Act to repeal the Petroleum and Naphtha Inspection Act;

Mr. Gibson moved,—That the said Bill be now read the third time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time and passed.



The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 16, An Act to authorize the Governor in Council to enter in agreements with the Governments of the Provinces of Canada respecting the vacation by the provinces of the personal income and corporation tax fields for the duration of the war;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 17, An Act to provide for the payment of subsidies to the Maritime Provinces;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 72

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 26TH MAY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had laid on the Table the Thirteenth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Thirteenth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petitions for Private Bills, severally praying for the passing of an Act to grant a divorce, and to dissolve the marriage of the Petitioner, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Jean Walker Creighton King, of Montreal, Que., wife of Aden King.

Of Effie Euphemia Shannon Monette, of Montreal, Que., wife of John Francis Monette.

Mr. Moore, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has carefully considered Bill No. 56—"An Act to make provision with respect to Insurance of Property against War Risks and the payment of Compensation for War Damage"—and has agreed to report the said Bill with amendments.

A reprint of the said bill, as amended, has been ordered.

Mr. Mitchell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 20, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What has been the total expenditure up to the end of April, 1942, made by the Security Commission set up to handle the movement of Japanese from the Coast of British Columbia?

2. What amount of money has been spent on equipment at the Hastings Park camp or depot, showing (a) number and cost of beds, (b) number and cost of cooking stoves or ranges, (c) cost of lumber and hardware used in construction of fence, (d) cost of labour?

3. What number are employed in this camp, including clerical staff, police and all other help?
4. What total number can now be accommodated at Hastings Park?
5. Is it the intention to leave any particular class or classes of Japanese at the Hastings Park camp?

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Annual Report of the National Harbours Board for the calendar year 1941.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

#### INTERIM SUPPLY

##### MAIN ESTIMATES, 1942-43

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding \$19,401,586.20, being one-twelfth of the amount of each of the several items to be voted, as set forth in the Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1943, laid before the House of Commons at the present session of Parliament, be granted to His Majesty, on account, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1943.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding \$550,655.91, being one-twelfth of the amount of each of the several following items to be voted, as set forth in the Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1943, laid before the House of Commons at the present session of Parliament, in addition to the sum mentioned in Resolution No. 1, be granted to His Majesty, on account, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1943, namely:—

Votes Nos. 31, 80, 116, 117, 128, 129, 300.

Resolutions to be reported.

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By leave of the House the said Resolutions were reported, read the second time and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1943, the sum of \$19,952,242.11 be granted out the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

By leave of the House the said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in, and the Committee of Ways and Means to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Ilsley then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 81, An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1943, which was read the first time.

By leave of the House, the said Bill was read the second time; considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 66, An Act to amend the Canada Evidence Act, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with an amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 18, An Act to amend The Alberta Natural Resources Acts;

Mr. Crerar moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to, on division.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.





No. 73

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 27TH MAY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 11, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Did Sir Edward Peacock come to Canada on or about June 25, 1941?
2. If so, did the Honourable Minister of Finance meet him?
3. If not, was he met by other members of the Cabinet?
4. If so, by whom and in what capacity?
5. On that date, was there an acting Minister of Finance?
6. If so, who was he and for how long did he so act?

Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 25, 1942, for a copy of all reports made by John Grierson to the Government or any Minister or official thereof prior to his appointment as Government Film Commissioner.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Roy:—1. Have any carburettors for reducing gas consumption in automobiles, invented and patented in Canada since 1930, been sold to the Government of the Dominion or that of the United Kingdom, to individuals, companies, or in foreign countries?

2. If so, (a) by whom, (b) to whom, (c) at what price, (d) are they still in use, (e) where and how?

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—1. Were lands purchased in 1941 and 1942 for military training grounds at Aldershot, Nova Scotia?

2. If so, (a) from whom were such lands purchased, (b) acreage of each purchase, (c) amount asked by each owner and the amount paid?

The following Addresses were voted to His Excellency the Governor General, and Order of the House issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Bence for Mr. Homuth:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams, memoranda or other documents dated since July 1, 1941, in the possession of the Prime Minister, the Minister of National War Services, or any other Minister of the Crown or of the National Film Board or any member or official thereof with reference to any legal action or proposed legal action by March of Time, Inc., or the producers of the series of films known as "March of Time," against Loew's Incorporated, Warwick Pictures Incorporated and Moredall Realty Corporation.

By Mr. Castleden:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all Orders in Council, regulations and instructions issued by the Department of Agriculture, between March 1, 1941, and May 15, 1942, concerning the Wheat Acreage Reduction Bonus.

By Mr. Johnston (Bow River):—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all letters, telegrams, recommendations and other documents exchanged between the Government and/or any department thereof, and corporations, companies and individuals, dealing in any way with the Calgary Rolling Mills, since 1938, to the present time.

The Bill No. 66, An Act to amend the Canada Evidence Act, was read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 18, An Act to amend The Alberta Natural Resources Acts, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 74

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 28TH MAY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

One petition was laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter which he had received:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
OTTAWA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

28th May, 1942.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Honourable Thibaudeau Rinfret, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber to-day, Thursday the 28th of May, at 5.45 p.m., for the purpose of giving the Royal Assent to certain Bills.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. L. C. PEREIRA,  
*Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.*

The Honourable  
The Speaker of the House of Commons,  
Ottawa.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill:—

Bill No. 81, An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1943.

And also,—A Message informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 2, An Act to repeal the Petroleum and Naphtha Inspection Act.

Bill No. 9, An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways.

Bill No. 11, An Act to authorize an Agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

Bill No. 68, An Act respecting The Toronto Harbour Commissioners.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of April 22, 1942, for a copy of all final agreements entered into between the Government of Canada and the Governments of any Province with reference to the proposed vacation by the Provinces of the fields of Income and Corporation Taxes.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 14, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many employees, men and women, has the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in each Province out delivering speeches, lectures, and radio addresses, and writing material to be used by them, supporting policies of that Board, at public meetings and banquets and at lectures?

2. What are their names, salaries, hotel bills, travelling expenses and all other expenses?

3. Who instructs the speakers, and do they state Government policy at these meetings?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 16, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Is the Government aware that a strike of workers has taken place in the Montreal plant of the Canada Bread Company?

2. If so, what steps have been taken to date to settle such strike?

3. Have Government contracts for the supplying of bread and pastry to Canadian military or air force establishments been given to the Canada Bread Company since September 1, 1941?

4. If so, upon what dates were such contracts given, for what quantities and at what prices?

5. Have complaints been registered with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board or any other department of the government by employees of the Canada Bread Company regarding hours of labour and rates of pay?

6. If so, when, and what action has been taken with regard to such complaints?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 18, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What was the total number of soldiers in Canada and overseas entitled to vote on the recent plebiscite?

2. What number of these cast their ballots, (a) in Canada, (b) overseas?

3. Were precautions taken to ensure the secrecy of the ballot?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 18, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has the bonus which was formerly paid to producers of fluid milk in Nova Scotia been discontinued?

2. If so, has any increase in retail price of milk in Halifax and other centres or other assistance to milk producers been authorized or arranged for to offset this?



3. Have protests been lodged with the Government by Mr. Harold A. Reid, Shubenacadie, Secretary of the United Milk Producers Association, and other organizations with respect to this situation, pointing out that unless an adjustment is made promptly there will be a milk famine in the district?

4. What is the present ceiling retail price for fluid milk in, (a) Halifax, (b) Saint John?

5. Will the Government investigate the situation promptly?

6. What was the price per ton Fort William at the end of each month during 1941 and 1942 to date for earload lots of: (a) bran, (b) shorts, (c) middlings, (d) barley meal, (e) oat chop?

7. What is the freight per ton on feed grain from Fort William to (a) Saint John, (b) Halifax?

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Reid:—1. Have representations been made to the Dominion Government by any of the Provinces seeking amendments to the Old Age Pension Act, with a view to increasing the amount provided for in this Act?

2. If so, by what Provinces and of what nature were such representations?

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—1. What is the present rate of subsidy paid on the following, (a) grapefruit juice, (b) pineapple juice, (c) prunes (dried)?

2. What quantity of each has been imported to May 1, 1942, and on which subsidy has been paid, (a) grapefruit juice, (b) pineapple juice, (c) prunes (dried)?

3. What is the total amount of subsidy which has been paid to May 1, 1942, on, (a) grapefruit juice, (b) pineapple juice, (c) prunes (dried)?

By Mr. Diefenbaker:—1. What is the total amount that has been disbursed for (a) domestic subsidies, (b) import subsidies since the commencement of price ceiling operations?

2. What is the total amount as yet unpaid now due or accruing due and for which the Government is liable, (a) for domestic subsidies, (b) for import subsidies?

By Mr. O'Brien:—1. What is the total amount which has been expended to date, under the provisions of The War Appropriation (United Kingdom Financing) Act 1942?

2. What methods are adopted to segregate accounting under this Act from accounting for other purchases of munitions and supplies?

3. Are records kept to indicate the total quantity and monetary value of each type of munitions and supplies purchased in Canada pursuant to the provisions of this Act?

4. Have any regulations been made by the Governor in Council, pursuant to Section 3 of the Act?

5. Has the Governor in Council approved the form, terms and conditions of the obligation of the United Kingdom, pursuant to Section 4 (2) of the Act?

6. Has the Governor in Council approved any terms and conditions subject to which the Minister may purchase Dominion of Canada securities and Canadian National Railway securities provided for in Section 5 of the Act?

By Mr. Diefenbaker:—1. What has been the total cost to date of the morale-building campaign in the aircraft industry conducted by E. G. Hirst?

2. Have any brochures, pamphlets, magazines, circulars, or other publications or material for use in connection with said campaign been issued? If so, what firm or firms did the printing? What was the total amount paid to each such firm therefor?

3. What has been the total expenditure for other printing in connection with this campaign, whether incurred by or under the direction of Mr. Hirst or otherwise?

4. What is the total amount which has been paid by Mr. Garratt to Mr. Hirst in connection with this campaign? On what dates were payments made, what was the amount of each payment and for what particular purpose was each payment made?

5. What persons have been employed and/or paid by the Department of Munitions and Supply to assist Mr. Hirst in his morale-building campaign? What are their names, and what salary and or allowances does each receive?

6. Are any persons employed to assist Mr. Hirst in this campaign who are not paid by the Department of Munitions and Supply? If so, what are their names and what salary does each receive?

7. What is the total amount of contributions which have been received by Mr. Garratt from aircraft companies? What companies contributed and in what amounts?

8. Have any contributions been returned to the aircraft companies? If so, what companies and on what dates?

By Mr. Roy:—1. Has Mr. Valmore Bienvenue, K.C., of Quebec, been employed by the Dominion Government or any government commission, during the years 1941 and 1942?

2. If so, (a) upon what dates, (b) for what services, (c) what has been paid him to date for expenses and fees?

The Bill No. 56, An Act to make provision with respect to Insurance of Property against War Risks and the payment of Compensation for War Damage, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again later this day.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 16, An Act to authorize the Governor in Council to enter into agreements with the Governments of the Provinces of Canada respecting the vacation by the provinces of the personal income and corporation tax fields for the duration of the war, with amendments, which are as follows:—

1. Page 2, line 41. Between the words “pay” and “to” insert the words “with respect to each year of the term of the agreement”.

2. Page 2, line 42. Between the words “receipts” and “from” insert the words “during the said year”.

And also,—A Message informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 17, An Act to provide for the payment of additional subsidies to the Maritime Provinces, with an amendment, which is as follows:—

1. Page 2, lines 16 and 17. For the words “of the said provinces” substitute the words “such province”.

The Order being read for consideration of amendments made by the Senate to Bill No. 16, An Act to authorize the Governor in Council to enter into agreements with the Governments of the Provinces of Canada respecting the vacation by the provinces of the personal income and corporation tax fields for the duration of the war;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That the said amendments be concurred in.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said amendments were accordingly read the second time and concurred in.

The Order being read for consideration of an amendment made by the Senate to Bill No. 17, An Act to provide for the payment of additional subsidies to the Maritime Provinces;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That the said amendment be concurred in.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said amendment was accordingly read the second time and concurred in.

The House then resumed the consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill No. 56, An Act to make provision with respect to Insurance of Property against War Risks and the payment of Compensation for War Damage.

After some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

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A Message was received from the Honourable Mr. Justice Thibaudeau Rinfret, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to the Senate Chamber; and being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported that His Honour the Deputy Governor General had been pleased to give, in His Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Bills:—

An Act to repeal the Petroleum and Naphtha Inspection Act.

An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways.

An Act to authorize an Agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

An Act respecting The Toronto Harbour Commissioners.

An Act to authorize the Governor in Council to enter into agreements with the Governments of the Provinces of Canada respecting the vacation by the provinces of personal income and corporation tax fields for the duration of the war.

An Act to provide for the payment of additional subsidies to the Maritime Provinces.

And that to these Bills the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

"In His Majesty's name, the Honourable the Deputy Governor General doth assent to these Bills."

And that the Honourable the Speaker of the Commons had then addressed the Honourable the Deputy Governor General, as follows:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

"The Commons of Canada have voted supplies required to enable the Government to defray certain expenses of the public service.

"In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Honour the following Bill:—

"An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1943.

"To which Bill I humbly request Your Honour's assent."

And that to this Bill the Clerk of the Senate, by Command of the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, did thereupon say:—

"In His Majesty's name, the Honourable the Deputy Governor General thanks His Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

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The House then resumed the consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill No. 56, An Act to make provision with respect to Insurance of Property against War Risks and the payment of Compensation for War Damage, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 75

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 29<sup>TH</sup> MAY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Thirty-first Report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 28th instant, and finds that the time for receiving petitions for private bills having expired, it should not be received, viz:—

Of Beatrice Ashwell Dyson, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing at 623 Liverpool Road, Amsdale, in the County of Lancaster, England, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Percy Brooks Dyson, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Abbott.*

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 82 (Letter C-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Miriam Scott."

Bill No. 83 (Letter D-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marguerite Elsie Ramsay Murdoch."

Bill No. 84 (Letter E-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Molnar Schneider."

Bill No. 85 (Letter F-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Max Kaback."

Bill No. 86 (Letter G-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George McDonald Joseph Carew."

Bill No. 87 (Letter H-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Wandless Joseph Henry Verdon."

Bill No. 88 (Letter I-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Eileen Scott Warrington."

Bill No. 89 (Letter J-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Bergman."

Bill No. 90 (Letter K-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Martha Hermine Browne Peters."



Bill No. 91 (Letter L-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel Gerson Kalmanovitch."

Bill No. 92 (Letter M-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Freda Sweet Simon."

Bill No. 93 (Letter N-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Mary Alice Verrinder Horrell."

Bill No. 94 (Letter O-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of James McKinna Wood."

And also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the petitions of Annie Miriam Scott, Marguerite Elsie Ramsay Murdoch, Elizabeth Molnar Schneider, Max Kabaek, George McDonald Joseph Carew, Wandless Joseph Henry Verdon, Mary Eileen Scott Warrington, Joseph Bergman, Marie Martha Hermine Browne Peters, Ethel Gerson Kalmanovitch, Freda Sweet Simon, Phyllis Mary Alice Verrinder Horrell and James McKinna Wood respectively, praying for Bills of Divorce; and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

Mr. Mitchell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Exchange of Notes dated March 6 and 12, 1942, between Canada and the United States of America recording an Agreement respecting Unemployment Insurance, in force April 12, 1942. (English and French editions.)

On motion of Mr. Claxton it was ordered,—That the petition of Beatrice Ashwell Dyson, presented on the 28th instant, praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve the marriage of the petitioner, together with the Report of the Clerk of Petitions thereon, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders to consider the suspension of Standing Orders 92 and 93 (3) (a) and (c) in relation thereto.

The Order for Private Bills being called;

Mr. Bercovitch moved,—That the following Divorce Bills from the Senate be now read the second time:—

Bill No. 20 (Letter E of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eleanor Adele Rea Barrett."

Bill No. 21 (Letter F of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eleanor Edith McKechnie Barlow."

Bill No. 22 (Letter G of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Agnes Henrietta Russell Cantlie."

Bill No. 23 (Letter H of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Irene Coadie Murphy."

Bill No. 24 (Letter I of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lester Lewis Catchpaw."

Bill No. 25 (Letter J of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Ruth Fisher Allen."

Bill No. 26 (Letter K of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Adelia LaFleur Johnston."

Bill No. 27 (Letter L of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Webb."

Bill No. 28 (Letter M of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Morgan Black."

Bill No. 29 (Letter N of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Betty Leah Bregman Beloff."

Bill No. 30 (Letter O of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Malca Levitt, otherwise known as Atty Maley Levitt."

Bill No. 31 (Letter P of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jack Simon."

Bill No. 32 (Letter Q of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Louise McCarthy Smyth."

Bill No. 33 (Letter R of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Glenna Grace Thomas Reynolds."

Bill No. 34 (Letter S of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isabel Jessica Black Jolley."

Bill No. 35 (Letter T of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaretha Elisabeth Buck Peereboom."

Bill No. 36 (Letter U of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel May Marshall James."

Bill No. 37 (Letter V of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anastasia Tkaczuk Wojtkowycz."

Bill No. 38 (Letter W of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Wilda Valentine Park Evans."

Bill No. 39 (Letter X of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Louise Mehliiss Jackson."

Bill No. 40 (Letter Y of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bertha Beatrix Berlind Ripstein."

Bill No. 41 (Letter Z of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lola McIntosh."

Bill No. 46 (Letter A-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Stella Kathleen Marguerite Winnall Barwick."

Bill No. 47 (Letter B-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joyce Elizabeth Blackburn Gordon."

Bill No. 48 (Letter C-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kate Elizabeth Laidlaw McNiven."

Bill No. 49 (Letter D-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Livingstone Turnbull Woodard."

Bill No. 50 (Letter E-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Sunsheine Steirman Cooke."

Bill No. 51 (Letter F-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Golt Rosner."

Bill No. 52 (Letter G-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anna Pohopoluck Yacobchak."

Bill No. 53 (Letter H-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Myer Levine."

Bill No. 54 (Letter I-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Sutherland Cameron, junior."

Bill No. 55 (Letter J-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Fred Catlow."

Bill No. 57 (Letter K-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Celina Broadhurst LaRose."

Bill No. 58 (Letter L-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elsie Epstein Cohen."

Bill No. 59 (Letter M-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gertrude Pelletier Patenaude."

Bill No. 60 (Letter N-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marieatt Venditello Diano."

Bill No. 61 (Letter O-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Annie Heazle Constable."

Bill No. 62 (Letter P-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Reed Cushing."

Bill No. 63 (Letter Q-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sarto Desnoyers."

Bill No. 70 (Letter R-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Milroy Davidson."

Bill No. 71 (Letter S-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Audrey Meredith Mann Harrison."

Bill No. 72 (Letter T-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of François Henri Drack."

Bill No. 73 (Letter U-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gladys Irene Dale Weston."

Bill No. 74 (Letter V-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruth Uffand Fishman."

Bill No. 75 (Letter W-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Norma Brown Stevenson."

Bill No. 76 (Letter X-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Cummings Bullock."

Bill No. 77 (Letter Y-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Gertrude DeSerres Gould."

Bill No. 78 (Letter Z-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Clifford Stanley Darbyson."

Bill No. 79 (Letter A-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Celia Reynolds Schellenberg."

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to, on division.

By leave, the said Bills were accordingly read the second time, on division, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills* (together with the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, on the petitions on which the said Bills were founded).

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 69 (Letter C of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to change the name of The Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company to Fidelity Life Assurance Company;

Mr. McNiven (Regina City) moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time and referred to the *Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce*.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 42 (Letter B of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Canadian Dental Association;

Mr. McIlraith moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time and referred to the *Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills*.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Crerar, the House then adjourned at 6 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

No. 76

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, MONDAY, 1st JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 28, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the total amount that has been disbursed for (a) domestic subsidies, (b) import subsidies since the commencement of price ceiling operations?
2. What is the total amount as yet unpaid now due or accruing due and for which the Government is liable, (a) for domestic subsidies, (b) for import subsidies?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 28, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the present rate of subsidy paid on the following, (a) grapefruit juice, (b) pineapple juice, (c) prunes (dried)?
2. What quantity of each has been imported to May 1, 1942, and on which subsidy has been paid, (a) grapefruit juice, (b) pineapple juice, (c) prunes (dried)?
3. What is the total amount of subsidy which has been paid to May 1, 1942, on, (a) grapefruit juice, (b) pineapple juice, (c) prunes (dried)?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of April 29, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. On what goods and materials, domestic and imported, are subsidies now being paid?
2. What subsidy is paid on each kind of goods and materials?
3. How much has been paid to date on each kind of goods and materials?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of April 29, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. A list of the price ceiling subsidies issued, the estimated amount of same and on what articles, or in what trade and commerce.



2. A list of the Members of the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation, a list of their chief officers, servants and agents, showing where they are located, the number thereof, together with their salaries and other allowances.

3. Estimated cost of one year of maintaining the ceiling prices staff herein, and the aggregate number of officials and total payroll.

4. The estimated cost per annum of the operation of this Corporation.

5. The walks of business life that are not yet supervised or directed by any departments of state.

6. What training the members of this Corporation and their chief officials have had in actual trade and commerce, or in a competitive business.

7. What Minister of the Crown is responsible to Parliament for the work of this Corporation.

He also laid before the House,—Copy of Treasury Board Ruling of November 15, 1940, regarding National Film Act (Employment of Staff).

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Opinion of the Department of Justice, referred to in Sessional Paper No. 211a, respecting the application of Order in Council P.C. 4759, approved June 27, 1941, with respect to the employment of persons of military age by the National Film Board.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of March 25, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, resolutions, memoranda, or any other documents:—

(1) Exchanged between the Government of Ontario or any official thereof and any minister or official of the Dominion Government;

(2) Exchanged between the Minister of National Revenue, the Commissioner of Customs, the Minister of Transport, the Deputy Minister of Transport, the Minister of Munitions and Supply, the Deputy Minister of Munitions and Supply or any other official of these departments and the Railway Association of Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Railways, the Michigan Central Railway, the Toronto-Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, the Wabash Railways or the Pere Marquette Railroad or any official of any of these companies;

(3) Exchanged between any Minister or official of the Government and any municipal council in the Province of Ontario or official thereof with reference to any request of International Highway Forwarders Limited or any motor transport carriers in the United States for permission to operate any transport in bond between United States points through Canadian territory.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of April 29, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Since the outbreak of war how many temporary administrative buildings have been erected in Ottawa by the Government for war purposes?

2. Where are such buildings located and how are they designated?

3. What was the cost of each building?

4. What temporary buildings are now under construction and what is the estimated cost of each?

The following Bills from the Senate were severally read a first time, on division, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz:—

Bill No. 82 (Letter C-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Miriam Scott."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

Bill No. 83 (Letter D-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marguerite Elsie Ramsay Murdoch."—*Mr. Claxton*.



Bill No. 84 (Letter E-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Molnar Schneider."—*Mr. McIlraith.*

Bill No. 85 (Letter F-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Max Kaback."—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Bill No. 86 (Letter G-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George McDonald Joseph Carew."—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Bill No. 87 (Letter H-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Wandless Joseph Henry Verdon."—*Mr. Abbott.*

Bill No. 88 (Letter I-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Eileen Scott Warrington."—*Mr. McIlraith.*

Bill No. 89 (Letter J-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Bergman."—*Mr. Whitman.*

Bill No. 90 (Letter K-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Martha Hermine Browne Peters."—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

Bill No. 91 (Letter L-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel Gerson Kalmanovitch."—*Mr. Abbott.*

Bill No. 92 (Letter M-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Freda Sweet Simon."—*Mr. Gray.*

Bill No. 93 (Letter N-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Mary Alice Verrinder Horrell."—*Mr. McIlraith.*

Bill No. 94 (Letter O-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of James McKinna Wood."—*Mr. Bercovitch.*

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Bence:—1. With respect to how many articles has the Wartime Prices and Trade Board permitted the Retail Price Ceiling to be broken?

2. Give a list of such articles, the basic Retail Selling Price and the amount by which the Board has permitted such basic Retail Selling Prices to be increased.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Roy:—1. Has the Government given or offered concessions to any companies to encourage prospecting for oil in the Province of Quebec?

2. If so, (a) what is the nature and value of these concessions; (b) who are the interested companies?

3. Has the Government taken any steps to promote oil prospecting in Quebec?

4. If so, what has been done?

By Mr. O'Brien:—1. How many tank cars, that is railway cars, suitable for the transportation of petroleum products, are (a) owned by the Canadian National Railways; (b) owned by other Canadian railway companies; (c) owned by Canadian oil companies; (d) owned by Canadian chemical companies; (e) owned by other Canadian companies or persons; (f) leased by any of the aforementioned companies or persons; (g) owned or leased by United States companies but used in Canada?

2. What is the total gallonage of all such tank cars which are presently in use for the transportation of petroleum products?

3. What products other than petroleum products are transported in tank cars?

4. What is the total gallonage of all tank cars presently in use for the transportation of products other than petroleum products?

5. What is the total gallonage of all tank cars which are not presently in use for the transportation of petroleum products but which could be diverted to such use?

6. For the periods April 22 to May 22, 1941 and 1942, or the nearest monthly period for which statistics are available, how many tank cars and with what total gallonage were engaged in transporting petroleum products for use in, (a) Prince Edward Island, (b) Nova Scotia, (c) New Brunswick, (d) Quebec, (e) Ontario, (f) Manitoba, (g) Saskatchewan, (h) Alberta, (i) British Columbia?

7. During these periods, how many tank cars, and with what total gallonage, were engaged within each such province transporting petroleum products from base points within the province to other points within the province?

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—1. How many mine sweepers or other naval boats have been built at Meteghan River or at other points in Digby County, Nova Scotia?

2. Were these boats let by lump sum contract and to whom, and by whom were such boats built?

3. What were the contract prices for each such boat?

4. How many of these boats have been launched, stating dates of launching?

5. Have deliveries been made to and accepted by buyers?

6. If not, what were reasons for refusal or failure to accept deliveries?

7. What sums have been paid on account of each such boat?

8. What further sums are payable on each such boat?

By Mr. O'Brien:—1. What are the boundaries of each of the income tax districts?

2. What was the total amount of, (a) personal income tax, (b) corporation income tax collected in each of the income tax districts for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942?

3. What was the total amount of National Defence Tax collected in each of the income tax districts for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1941 and 1942?

By Mr. O'Brien:—1. What is the total revenue, tabulated by provinces, which has been received from the federal gasoline tax since its imposition?

2. What is the total revenue, tabulated by provinces or income tax districts, which has been received under the Dominion Succession Duties Act since its coming into force?

3. What is the total revenue, tabulated by provinces, which has been received from the tax on entertainment since its imposition?

4. What was the total revenue, tabulated by provinces, which has been received from the excise tax on railway, steamship, motor-bus and aeroplane fares since its imposition?

By Mr. White:—1. What was the total acreage purchased for the erection of the Trade School at Hamilton?

2. From whom was the land purchased?

3. What was the purchase price of the land?

4. Was any agent employed in connection with the purchase of this land?

5. If so, what was the name of such agent?

6. What was the total amount of commission paid to him?

7. What is the name of the lawyer who acted for the Government in the completion of this purchase?

8. What is the total amount of legal fees paid in connection therewith?
9. Did this property require to be filled?
10. If so, how many cubic yards of filling were required?
11. To whom was the contract for filling this property awarded?
12. Were tenders called, and if so was the lowest tender accepted?
13. What was the total amount paid to the contractor for filling this property?
14. What is the grand total of the cost of this site?
15. To whom was the contract for the erection of the buildings awarded?
16. Were tenders called, and, if so, what were the names of the tenderers and the amount of each tender?
17. Was contract awarded to lowest tenderer?
18. What is the total cost of the buildings erected to date?

By Mr. Hazen:—1. Do Government employees in the Reserve Army, who go to summer camp for two weeks training, have to forfeit their civil pay during that period?

2. Do Government employees, who attend these summer camps, forfeit part or all of their annual holidays?

3. What pay do Government employees, who are privates in the Reserve Army, receive while attending camp with their reserve unit?

4. Is the pay sufficient for married men to support their wives and children?

5. Is any provision made to enable temporary Government employees, known as prevailing rates men, who receive no holidays, to attend camp with Reserve Army Units?

By Mr. Fleming:—1. How many provincial field men or organizers are there in connection with the National Salvage Campaign?

2. Who appointed them?

3. Upon whose recommendation?

4. What are their present salaries?

5. What do they do?

6. What did they do immediately prior to their present appointment?

7. What are their qualifications for salvage work?

8. Are the present appointees the only incumbents of these offices, or were there other appointees?

9. If so, why were their services dispensed with?

By Mr. Roy:—1. Has British Department of Food requested the shipment of fresh cod filets or other fresh fish from Atlantic Coast fishers for the current year?

2. If so, what quantity of each variety of fish?

3. Are there enough fishermen or labourers available to make this supply?

4. If not, what action is the government taking in order to release fishermen from Military Service during the fishing season?

By Mr. Roy:—1. Will the Government grant leave for the duration of the fishing season to the fishermen of Gaspé and the Magdalen Islands, who are now on military service?

2. If not, what other steps will the Government take to permit fishing syndicates and other firms engaged in commercial fishing to fill their orders for filets of fresh cod and other fish received from the British Ministry of Food?



- By Mr. Church:—1. Will the present Housing Act be continued?  
2. What representations have been made in favour of this policy?  
3. What amount has been spent to date, (a) under the Housing Act; (b) by Wartime Housing Limited?

By Mr. Fulford:—1. What, in tons, was the production of spirituous liquors in Canada last year?

2. How many tons of commercial ethyl alcohol could have been recovered from this?

3. By present methods, how many tons of Buna-S synthetic rubber could thereby be produced?

4. Should the Government adopt the policy of converting the distilling industry from liquor to alcohol, approximately how many bushels of wheat could be utilized by this one industry in the production of Buna-S rubber?

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Diefenbaker:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, memoranda or other documents in the possession of the Minister of Munitions and Supply, the Minister of Finance, the Director-General of Aircraft Production, the Comptroller of the Treasury, or of any official of said Departments in any way referring to the morale-building campaign by E. G. Hirst, or with regard to any alteration in the terms of his appointment or the method of remuneration or reimbursement, and in particular granting to or refusing the aircraft companies concerned the right to charge any contribution made by them for the use of the said Hirst to overhead.

By Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), for Mr. White:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, memoranda, contracts and other documents in possession of any department of the Government with reference to the purchase of the property for the Trade School at Hamilton and also with reference to the erection of the buildings on these premises.

By Mr. Wright:—Order of the House for a copy of all contracts by and between the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Victoria Machinery Depot Company Limited, covering construction of cargo vessels by the said company.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), for Mr. Church:—Order of the House for a copy of the agreement between the Government and the City of Toronto and the Canadian National Exhibition with reference to the lease of Exhibition Park and buildings thereon by the Government for the duration of the war.

By Mr. MacInnis:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, memoranda and other documents in the possession of any Department of the Government with reference to the transfer of the Registration Card of Alan C. Wright, 61 Albany street, Toronto, to Vancouver, on or about April 27, 1942, and the order made on the said Alan C. Wright to report for military service under the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, and the return of the Registration Card of the said Alan C. Wright to Toronto, and the cancellation of his service call.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.





No. 77

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 2ND JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Howden, from the Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping, owned, operated and controlled by the Government, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee notes with satisfaction the continued and material improvement in all branches of the transportation system.

Extension of the Trans-Canada Airways to provide service with Newfoundland and subsequently with the Yukon Territory is also viewed with pleasure by your Committee. In this regard, however, some concern is felt in that a competing company at present in control of extensive branch lines from coast to coast, may seek the right to operate a trans-Canada service. With any such suggestion the Committee is in disagreement.

In the opinion of your Committee there should be no departmental instructions as to the routing of traffic but every transportation company should be allowed to compete on its merits.

Your Committee recommends that standardized accounting practices be made applicable to all Canadian railways at the first opportune time.

A copy of the printed evidence taken is tabled herewith.

*(For Minutes of Proceedings, Evidence, etc., accompanying said Report, see Appendix to the Journals, No. 1.)*

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report on the Administration of Old Age Pensions and Pensions for Blind Persons in Canada, under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, Chapter 156, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended by 21-22 George V, Chapter 42 (1931) 1 George VI, Chapter 13 (1937), for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1942.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 78

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 3RD JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Michaud, from the Special Committee on the Defence of Canada Regulations, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends:—

- (1) That it be given leave to sit while the House is sitting.
- (2) That seventeen stenographic reports of the proceedings be taken by the official reporters and transcribed, from day to day as the Committee may decide, for the confidential use of the Committee.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 28, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Have representations been made to the Dominion Government by any of the Provinces seeking amendments to the Old Age Pension Act, with a view to increasing the amount provided for in this Act?

2. If so, by what Provinces and of what nature were such representations?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 25, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Were any Members of Parliament sent outside of this country by or for the Dominion Government since the beginning of this session?

2. If so, who were they? Where have they been sent? How long have they been away from this country? What were their duties, remuneration, living allowance and travelling expenditures?

Mr. Gibson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 20, 1942, for a statement showing the amount of duty paid on coal cleared at the Port of Toronto between May 1 and July 31 (inclusive), 1940.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 1, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What are the boundaries of each of the income tax districts?
2. What was the total amount of, (a) personal income tax, (b) corporation income tax collected in each of the income tax districts for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942?
3. What was the total amount of National Defence Tax collected in each of the income tax districts for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1941 and 1942?

On motion of Mr. Michaud, the First Report of the Special Committee on the Defence of Canada Regulations, presented this day, was concurred in.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Church:—1. What has been the yearly cost to Canada of the League of Nations since its inception to date?

2. Where are its head offices and who are the officers in charge?

3. Does it still function, and how was the vote for 1941 spent?

By Mr. MacKinnon (Kootenay East):—1. How many Canadians resident in the United States have been made subject to the draft laws of that nation?

2. How many Canadians resident in the United States have been actually drafted for service in the armed forces of that nation?

3. Are such persons given the right to elect to return to Canada and enter the armed forces of Canada?

4. If so, how many have done so?

5. Are those who do return to Canada automatically enlisted in the active armed forces of Canada and thus liable to service overseas or in any theatre of war?

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—What were the costs of taking the plebiscite vote, (a) printing, (b) advertising, (c) other head office expenses, (d) expenses in constituencies, (e) total payments to date, (f) estimate accounts not paid, (g) total estimated costs?

By Mr. Church:—1. When will summer clothing be issued to the men of the army in training at (a) Camp Borden, (b) Toronto Exhibition grounds, (c) Petawawa, (d) other army camps in military districts 1, 2 and 3?

2. How many are now without the same in each of these districts?

3. What does the summer issue consist of?

By Mr. Church:—1. How many members of the Royal Canadian Air Force at Toronto, Trenton, Camp Borden, Ottawa and other camps in Ontario, have been issued summer clothing and uniforms?

2. How many have yet to be issued such summer clothing?

By Mr. Winkler:—1. At the R.C.C. Signals Training Centre at Barriefield, at the R.C. Ordnance Corps Training Depot at Long Branch, and at the Army Trade School at Hamilton, who are the commanding officers and departmental heads?

2. What are the technical qualifications of each?

3. What were their pre-war occupations in each case?



The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer:—

By Mr. Hazen:—Order of the House for a return showing the number of men who have enlisted in, (a) the Navy, (b) the Army, (c) the Air Force during each of the first five months of 1942.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 79

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 4TH JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

One petition was laid on the Table.

Mr. Moore, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has considered Bill No. 69 (Letter C of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to change the name of The Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company to Fidelity Life Assurance Company" and has agreed to report the said bill without amendment.

Mr. Golding, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has given consideration to the suspension of Standing Orders 92, 93 (3) (a) and (c) in relation to the following petitions for private bills:—

(1) *The Felician Sisters of Winnipeg* (incorporation of)

Representations made indicated that this is essentially a charitable institution and that circumstances had not permitted the petitioners to file their petition within the period allowed under Standing Order 92.

In relation to this petition your Committee recommends that Standing Order 92 be suspended and that the petition be read and received; and that Standing Orders 93 (3) (a) and (c) be also suspended. If this recommendation is adopted, no penalty charge will be incurred.

The petitions commented upon hereunder are all for bills of divorce.

(2) *Freda Sybil Nisbet Baldwin*

Evidence of guilt was not obtained until April 16, after which the petition was filed as soon as possible. Representations were made to the effect that the petitioner is of limited means.

(3) *Bessie McKenzie Balfour Whiteley Willard*

The petitioner was not aware of the alleged offence in time to file a petition within the period allowed under Standing Order 92. The petitioner has been ill for some time and has no private means outside of an alimony of \$50 a month.

(4) *Bella Miller Keller*

Lack of funds and the solicitor's illness prevented the petitioner from commencing proceedings within the stipulated time. The Senate Committee on Divorce has heard this application and has given it favourable consideration.

(5) *Dora Platt Vaz*

The alleged offence was committed in December, 1941, but the petitioner had no available funds to commence proceedings within the time limit, viz, March 4, 1942.

(6) *Beatrice Ashwell Dyson*

The petitioner resides in Great Britain. Her income was insufficient to enable her to commence proceedings earlier.

Your Committee recommends that Standing Order 92 be suspended in relation to the following petitions and that these petitions be read and received, viz,—

(2) Freda Sybil Nisbet Baldwin.

(3) Bessie McKenzie Balfour Whiteley Willard

(4) Bella Miller Keller.

In relation to (3) Bessie McKenzie Balfour Whiteley Willard, and (4) Bella Miller Keller, your Committee further recommends that Standing Orders 93 (3) (a) and (c) be suspended.

Your Committee does not recommend suspension of Standing Order 92 in relation to the following petitions, viz,—

(5) Dora Platt Vaz.

(6) Beatrice Ashwell Dyson.

Adoption by the House of the recommendations made herein in relation to petitions for bills of divorce will impose penalty charges as follows:—

(2) Freda Sybil Nisbet Baldwin..... \$300 00

(3) Bessie McKenzie Balfour Whiteley Willard..... None

(4) Bella Miller Keller..... None

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented.—Partial Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of May 27, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, recommendations and other documents exchanged between the Government and/or any department thereof, and corporations, companies and individuals, dealing in any way with the Calgary Rolling Mills, since 1938, to the present time.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Return, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Lacombe:—1. Have the professional services of Mr. Francois Leduc, C.E., of Montreal, and his associates, been employed by the Government in connection with analyses of certain chemical products?

2. If so, when and for what period?

3. What payments have been made to date for such services?

By Mr. Lacombe:—1. Does the Wartime Prices and Trade Board control transportation in Canada?

2. Has a controller general of transport been appointed? If so, what is his name?

3. Have any regional controllers been named? If so, for what provinces?

4. Has a regional controller been named for the Province of Quebec?

5. If so, what is his name, residence and occupation, and is he a French-Canadian by origin?

6. Have representations been made to the authorities by any public bodies, urging the appointment of a French-Canadian as regional controller of transport for the Province of Quebec?

7. If so, has any attention been paid to such representations?

8. Does the Government propose to give further consideration to them?

By Mr. Church:—1. Are chapels or other facilities of worship provided in each of Canada's military camps, and what is the custom in relation thereto?

2. Are there such chapels in the larger Air Force camps and depots?

3. Will a survey be made in Canada on this matter with a view to providing facilities for worship in each camp?

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.





No. 80

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 5TH JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Thirty-second report of the Clerk of Petitions stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 4th instant, and finds that the time for receiving petitions for private bills having expired, it should not be received, viz:—

Of Pierre J. Perrin, of Montreal, Quebec, and others, praying for the passing of an Act to Incorporate the petitioners under the name of Canadian Alliance Insurance Company, and in French, la Compagnie d'Assurances Alliance Canadienne.—*Mr. Bertrand (Laurier)*.

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of the Right Honourable Sir Lyman Poore Duff, G.C.M.G., made pursuant to the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 1160, approved February 12, 1942, appointing him a Commissioner under Part I of the Inquiries Act to enquire into the circumstances surrounding the dispatch of a Canadian Expeditionary Force to the Crown Colony of Hong Kong, together with a letter of transmission dated June 4, 1942, and a copy of Order in Council P.C. 4782, approved June 5, 1942, submitting the said Report to His Excellency the Governor General.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King it was ordered,—That 1,500 copies in English and 500 copies in French of the Report made by Right Honourable Sir Lyman P. Duff, G.C.M.G., a Commissioner appointed to enquire into all matters respecting the dispatch of a Canadian Expeditionary Force to the Crown Colony of Hong Kong, be printed in blue book form and that Standing Order 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Agreements made under the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940, Statutes of Canada, 1940-41, Chapter 2, Section 8.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 27, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Have any carburettors for reducing gas consumption in automobiles, invented and patented in Canada since 1930, been sold to the Government of the Dominion or that of the United Kingdom, to individuals, companies, or in foreign countries?

2. If so, (a) by whom, (b) to whom, (c) at what price, (d) are they still in use, (e) where and how?

The House went again into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred for certain services therein mentioned, consequent upon the present state of war.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to introduce a measure to provide,

1. That sums not exceeding \$1,500,000,000 be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses or making any advances or loans that may be incurred or granted by or under the authority of the Governor in Council during the year ending March 31, 1943, for—

(a) the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada;

(b) the conduct of naval, military and air operations in or beyond Canada;

(c) promoting the continuance of trade, industry and business communications, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against war risk or in any other manner whatsoever; and

(d) the carrying out of any measures deemed necessary or advisable by the Governor in Council in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

2. That the Governor in Council be empowered to raise by way of loan under the provisions of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, 1931, such sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of \$1,500,000,000 as may be required for the purpose of defraying such expenses or making such advances or loans, the principal and interest of any such loan to be a charge upon and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

3. That the Governor in Council be empowered to re-expend, advance or loan moneys that may be received by way of refund or repayment of advances, loans or expenditure under the War Appropriation Acts of 1939 (Second Session), 1940, 1941 and 1942.

Resolution to be reported.

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The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Ilsley then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 95, An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for National Defence and Security, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Crerar, the House then adjourned at 6.16 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

No. 81

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, MONDAY, 8TH JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, seconded by Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), it was Resolved,—That, on this, the occasion of the official celebration in Canada of the birthday of His Majesty, King George VI, a humble address be sent to His Majesty in the following words:—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty:

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, the members of the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, desire respectfully to extend our loyal and heartfelt greetings to Your Majesty on this day set apart for the official celebration in Canada of Your Majesty's birthday.

At this time when, throughout the world, freedom itself is at stake, Your Majesty's calm courage, steadfast faith and active service have been an inspiration to your own peoples and those of other nations joined in the common struggle.

It is our united prayer that, throughout these days of supreme trial, Divine Providence may continue to protect and guide Your Majesty, and that until the day of ultimate triumph and for many years thereafter, you may be given the strength to bear the great burdens which war has already created and may continue to impose.

With one voice we join to-day, as never before, in the words:—

God save our gracious King,  
Long live our noble King,  
God save the King;  
Send him victorious,  
Happy and glorious,  
Long to reign over us;  
God save the King.

Mr. Donnelly, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has considered the following bills and has agreed to report them without amendment:—

Bill No. 20 (Letter E of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eleanor Adele Rea Barrett."

Bill No. 21 (Letter F of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eleanor Edith McKechnie Barlow."

Bill No. 22 (Letter G of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Agnes Henrietta Russell Cantlie."

Bill No. 23 (Letter H of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Irene Coadic Murphy."

Bill No. 24 (Letter I of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lester Lewis Catchpaw."

Bill No. 25 (Letter J of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Ruth Fisher Allen."

Bill No. 26 (Letter K of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Adelia LaFleur Johnston."

Bill No. 27 (Letter L of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Webb."

Bill No. 28 (Letter M of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Morgan Black."

Bill No. 29 (Letter N of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Betty Leah Bregman Beloff."

Bill No. 30 (Letter O of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Malca Levitt, otherwise known as Atty Malcy Levitt."

Bill No. 31 (Letter P of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jack Simon."

Bill No. 32 (Letter Q of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Louise McCarthy Smyth."

Bill No. 33 (Letter R of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Glenna Grace Thomas Reynolds."

Bill No. 34 (Letter S of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isabel Jessica Black Jolley."

Bill No. 35 (Letter T of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaretha Elisabeth Buck Peereboom."

Bill No. 36 (Letter U of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel May Marshall James."

Bill No. 37 (Letter V of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anastasia Tkaczuk Wojtkowycz."

Bill No. 38 (Letter W of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Wilda Valentine Park Evans."

Bill No. 39 (Letter X of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Louise Mehliiss Jackson."

Bill No. 40 (Letter Y of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bertha Beatrix Berlind Ripstein."

Bill No. 41 (Letter Z of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lola McIntosh."

Bill No. 42 (Letter B of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate the the Canadian Dental Association."

Bill No. 46 (Letter A-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Stella Kathleen Marguerite Winnall Barwick."

Bill No. 47 (Letter B-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joyce Elizabeth Blackburn Gordon."

Bill No. 48 (Letter C-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kate Elizabeth Laidlaw McNiven."



Bill No. 49 (Letter D-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Livingstone Turnbull Woodard."

Bill No. 50 (Letter E-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Sunsheine Steirman Cooke."

Bill No. 51 (Letter F-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Golt Rosner."

Bill No. 52 (Letter G-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anna Pophopoluck Yacobchak."

Bill No. 53 (Letter H-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Myer Levine."

Bill No. 54 (Letter I-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Sutherland Cameron, junior."

Bill No. 55 (Letter J-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Fred Catlow."

Bill No. 57 (Letter K-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Celina Broadhurst LaRose."

Bill No. 58 (Letter L-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elsie Epstein Cohen."

Bill No. 59 (Letter M-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gertrude Pelletier Patenaude."

Bill No. 60 (Letter N-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marieatt Venditello Diano."

Bill No. 61 (Letter O-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Annie Heazle Constable."

Bill No. 62 (Letter P-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Reed Cushing."

Bill No. 63 (Letter Q-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sarto Desnoyers."

Bill No. 70 (Letter R-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Milroy Davidson."

Bill No. 71 (Letter S-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Audrey Meredith Mann Harrison."

Bill No. 72 (Letter T-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of François Henri Drack."

Bill No. 73 (Letter U-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gladys Irene Dale Weston."

Bill No. 74 (Letter V-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruth Ufland Fishman."

Bill No. 75 (Letter W-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Norma Brown Stevenson."

Bill No. 76 (Letter X-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Cummings Bullock."

Bill No. 77 (Letter Y-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Gertrude DeSerres Gould."

Bill No. 78 (Letter Z-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Clifford Stanley Darbyson."

Bill No. 79 (Letter A-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Celia Reynolds Schellenberg."

Mr. Donnelly, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

In relation to one of the bills reported upon in the First Report of this committee, viz, Bill No. 63 (Letter Q-2 of the Senate), An Act for the relief of Sarto Desnoyers, proceedings were commenced last session when a penalty charge of \$100 was paid to the House of Commons for late presentation of the petition.

Subsequent proceedings, however, had to be discontinued last session because it was not found possible to arrange a date, suitable to both parties, for a hearing before the Senate Divorce Committee.

Your Committee recommends that the penalty charge of \$100 paid last session be refunded.

Mr. Donnelly, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends that the quorum be reduced from 15 members to 10 members, and that Standing Order 63 (1) (c) be suspended in relation thereto.

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Correspondence, etc., with reference to the transfer of natural resources of the Province of Alberta, (*re* Bill No. 18, An Act to amend The Alberta Natural Resources Acts).

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Isnor:—1. What action has the Government taken with regard to the closing of the plant, Acadia Sugar Refining Company at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia?

2. What steps has the Government taken in respect to the men, numbering about 200, who will be thrown out of work?

3. Will the Government take steps to investigate the cause of the closing of this plant?

By Mr. Fauteux:—1. Have scientific investigations been carried on by the Department of Trade and Commerce as to the possibility of utilizing Canadian grown cereals to produce butadiene which is used in manufacturing synthetic rubber?

2. Has the Department of Trade and Commerce made scientific research into the possibility of producing alcohol, rubber, starch and other commodities from certain farm products?

3. If such research has been carried out, was a report made to the Department of Munitions and Supply thereon?

4. Has the Department caused research to be made into the possibility of converting certain Canadian grown cereals into products necessary to our war effort by, (a) companies engaged in distributing petroleum and rubber in Canada, (b) the Department of Munitions and Supply, (c) The National Research Council?

Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Raymond:—1. When was the Unemployment Insurance Commission appointed?

2. What is the proportion of French-Canadian employees contributing to the Unemployment Insurance Fund?

3. How many contributors has the Commission in, (a) Ontario, (b) Quebec, (c) Maritimes, (d) Prairie Provinces, (e) British Columbia?

4. What is the total of the contributions collected in each of the districts named?

5. How many inspectors of Unemployment Insurance are there in each district and what are their names?

6. How many employees, permanent and otherwise, are there in the Head Office at Ottawa, including the Commissioners, whose salaries exceed \$3,000 per annum?

7. How many persons constitute the Advisory Committee and what are their names?

8. How many members compose the National Committee on Employment, and what are their names?

9. How many compose the Committee on the holdings of the Insurance Investment Fund and what are their names?

10. Is the English minority of Quebec represented on the District Bureau of the Province of Quebec by a deputy assistant district superintendent?

11. If so, who is he and what are his duties?

12. Have French-Canadians in the other districts similar representatives? If so, what are their names?

By Mr. Castleden:—1. What steps have been taken prior to May 15, 1942, to ascertain that the cards of all single persons, widowers, divorced and legally separated male persons, without dependents, between the ages of 19 and 45 at the time of registration, are in the hands of the divisional registrars?

2. Has any check relative to these cards been made between the central registry at Ottawa and the duplicates which were forwarded to the divisional registrars?

By Mr. Diefenbaker:—1. How many, (i) single men or widowers without children, (ii) married men or widowers with children, of the following inclusive age-groups, (a) 18-20, (b) 21-24, (c) 25-30, (d) 31-35, (e) 36-40, (f) 41-45, were there in, (1) each province, (2) each military district, (3) each administrative division, at the time of the National Registration?

2. How many men, by (a) provinces, (b) military districts, (c) administrative divisions, have attained the age of 21 years since the National Registration?

3. How many men in the said groups, by provinces, military districts and/or administrative divisions, have (a) enlisted voluntarily in (1) the Navy, (2) the Army, (3) the Air Force; (b) been called up for service under the National Resources Mobilization Act; (c) been found unfit after medical examination; (d) applied for postponement of military training; (e) been granted postponement of military training; (f) actually been accepted for service at basic training centres; (g) are engaged in industry, agriculture or are otherwise gainfully employed?

4. Has a survey been made by the Government with a view to ascertaining how many men are still available for military service in each of the foregoing classes?

5. If so, who made the survey, and when was it made?

6. How many men were estimated to be still available for military service by provinces, military districts and/or administrative divisions in each of the said age-groups?

By Mr. MacInnis:—1. How many departments, boards or other agencies of the government have made use of billboard advertising in the past twelve months?

2. What was the nature of each of these advertising campaigns, the dates for which billboards were used, the amount of money expended for the rent of the boards and production of the posters, and the total number of billboards rented?

3. Through what advertising agencies have these campaigns been placed?

4. Is there any administrative control to avoid overlapping of billboard advertising campaigns by government departments?

5. If so, what is the name of the official responsible?



By Mr. MacLean (Cape Breton North-Victoria):—1. Are pensions being paid to the widows and dependents of men who lost their lives while serving in the merchant marine, (a) on ships of Canadian and British registry; (b) on ships of foreign registry engaged in taking supplies to the United Nations?

2. What is the monthly wage paid to an ordinary seaman on ships of Canadian registry?

3. Is any dependents' allowance paid to the wives or dependents of said seamen?

By Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):—1. In what classification do brewers' and distillers' trucks and trailers come, under the regulations governing the supply of gasoline and tires?

2. What restrictions, if any, have been placed on the transportation of alcoholic liquors by truck, up to the present time?

3. What materials used by the brewing and distilling interests have been rationed and to what extent?

By Mr. MacNicol:—1. What is the name and tonnage of each of the steamers, ships, boats or other vessels operating, or which have operated, on the Great Lakes which have been (a) purchased, (b) chartered by or for the Government of Canada from the outbreak of War to date?

2. From what persons, firms or companies was each of the said vessels, (a) purchased, (b) chartered?

3. In the case of vessels, (a) purchased, (b) chartered from companies, what is the name of the president, the general manager and/or managing director of each such company?

4. What was the total purchase price paid by the Government for each such vessel purchased?

5. What were the terms of payment contained in the charter party of each such vessel chartered?

6. What was the purchase price paid by the owner of such vessel for such vessel on the last transfer of ownership prior to its acquisition by the Government?

7. Were any agents employed in connection with the (a) purchase, (b) chartering of any of the said vessels?

8. If so, what are the names of such agents and what was the total commission or other remuneration paid to each such agent in respect of the purchase or chartering of each vessel?

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to authorize the raising by way of loan under the provisions of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, 1931, of an amount not to exceed in the whole the sum of seven hundred and fifty million dollars.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Governor in Council be authorized to raise by way of loan under the provisions of The Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, 1931, an amount not to exceed in the whole the sum of seven hundred and fifty million dollars for paying or reducing the whole or any portion of loans or obligations of Canada and also for purchasing unmatured securities of Canada and for public works and general purposes.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Ilsley then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill No. 96, An Act to authorize the raising, by way of loan, of certain sums of money for the Public Service, which was read the first time and the second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to Government Notices of Motions.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on a certain proposed Resolution respecting Canada-United States Taxation Agreements.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient that the Houses of Parliament do approve of the Convention and Protocol entered into at Washington on the 4th day of March, 1942, by the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning rates of Income Tax upon non-resident individuals and corporations, the avoidance of double taxation, the prevention of fiscal evasion in the case of Income Tax and the exchange of certain fiscal information, and that this House do approve of the same.

Resolution to be reported.

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The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

The Bill No. 95, An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for National Defence and Security, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock p.m.





No. 82

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 9TH JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Golding the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House on June 4, was concurred in.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House.—Copies of Agreements made under the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940, Statutes of Canada, 1940-41, Chapter 2, Section 8.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of February 23, 1942, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Government of Canada or any officer thereof and any other person or persons relating to the paying of a high cost of living bonus to dependents of those serving in His Majesty's Forces.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 25, 1942, showing the total amount which has been paid to Adjutor Savard from the Public Treasury for any duties performed by him for any Department of the Government since October 23, 1935, specifying the amount paid by each Department and the services rendered in each instance.

Also,—Final Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of May 27, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, recommendations and other documents exchanged between the Government and/or any department thereof, and corporations, companies and individuals, dealing in any way with the Calgary Rolling Mills, since 1938, to the present time.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 1, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Do Government employees in the Reserve Army, who go to summer camp for two weeks training, have to forfeit their civil pay during that period?

2. Do Government employees, who attend these summer camps, forfeit part or all of their annual holidays?

3. What pay do Government employees, who are privates in the Reserve Army, receive while attending camp with their reserve unit?

4. Is the pay sufficient for married men to support their wives and children?

5. Is any provision made to enable temporary Government employees, known as prevailing rates men, who receive no holidays, to attend camp with Reserve Army Units?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 3, 1942, for a return showing the number of men who have enlisted in, (a) the Navy, (b) the Army, (c) the Air Force, during each of the first five months of 1942.

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of May 4, 1942, for a copy of all correspondence, during the years 1939, 1940, 1941 and to date in 1942, exchanged between, (a) W. A. Gunn and Mr. Ilsley, regarding cannel coal; (b) Mr. Roebuck, M.P., and Mr. Ilsley, regarding Toronto coal trade; (c) Mr. Conant, Attorney General for Ontario, and Mr. Ilsley, regarding Toronto coal trade; (d) Mr. J. F. Ogston, Manager of the Ferguson Fuels Limited, and the Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board; (e) Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the Fuel Administrator and the Toronto Retail Fuel Dealers Association, together with letters written by individual Toronto coal dealers to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the Fuel Administrator; (f) W. A. Gunn and Mr. Ralston and Mr. Ilsley, regarding a 10 per cent import tax on coal covering the 1940 season; (g) The Toronto Retail Fuel Dealers' Association and the Toronto Trade and Industry Commission.

Also a copy of the brief presented to the Manager of the Combines Act by Senator McGuire, on behalf of the Toronto Retail Fuel Dealers' Association.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 13, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What contracts have been placed or let for the bulk sale of used lubricating oil at each of the air training centres and army training centres in the Province of Saskatchewan?

2. What persons or firms have such contracts and what are the terms of each?

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 18, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many military recruits have applied for farm leave in Military Districts 4 and 5 since March?

2. How many have been granted leave for harvesting and other farm work?

3. Is it true that some of these men have obtained leave for six weeks only?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 25, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many of the officers on the reserve list at the outbreak of war now hold commissions in the Canadian Army?

2. Of the above how many are, (a) Active Army, (b) Reserve Army?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 3, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. When will summer clothing be issued to the men of the army in training at (a) Camp Borden, (b) Toronto Exhibition grounds, (c) Petawawa, (d) other army camps in military districts 1, 2 and 3?

2. How many are now without the same in each of these districts? -

3. What does the summer issue consist of?

Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 20, 1942, for a return showing—(a) The names and addresses of the persons to whom cheques were issued for \$4,000 to \$5,000 as wheat acreage reduction bonus; (b) how the amounts were made up; (c) how much each person received.

Mr. Gibson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 1, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the total revenue, tabulated by provinces, which has been received from the federal gasoline tax since its imposition?

2. What is the total revenue, tabulated by provinces or income tax districts, which has been received under the Dominion Succession Duties Act since its coming into force?

3. What is the total revenue, tabulated by provinces, which has been received from the tax on entertainment since its imposition?

4. What was the total revenue, tabulated by provinces, which has been received from the excise tax on railway, steamship, motor-bus and aeroplane fares since its imposition?

The Bill No. 95, An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for National Defence and Security, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 96, An Act to authorize the raising, by way of loan, of certain sums of money for the Public Service, was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Ilsley moved, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolution was adopted (*Less amounts voted in Interim Supply*):—

#### AGRICULTURE

##### ADMINISTRATION SERVICE

1 Departmental Administration ..... \$ 125,558 00

Resolution to be reported.

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Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.





No. 83

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 10<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 16, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How much motion picture equipment has the Government purchased since the outbreak of the war?
2. How much motion picture equipment has been sent to the Canadian Forces overseas?
3. Was any motion picture equipment sent to the Canadian Forces in Hong Kong?
4. What companies received motion picture contracts from the Government, and what is the amount of each contract?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 20, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What was the total number of cattle exported to the United States during the first four months of 1941, (a) dairy cattle, (b) calves, (c) other cattle?
2. What was the total number of cattle exported to the United States during the first four months of 1942, (a) dairy cattle, (b) calves, (c) other cattle?
3. What was the total number of cattle marketed in Canada in the first four months of 1941, (a) dairy cattle, (b) calves, (c) other cattle?
4. What was the total number of cattle marketed in Canada in the first four months of 1942, (a) dairy cattle, (b) calves, (c) other cattle?
5. What was the total number of cattle marketed in the first four months of 1941 in, (a) stock yards, (b) direct to packers?
6. What was the total number of cattle marketed in the first four months of 1942 in, (a) stock yards, (b) direct to packers?
7. What was the total amount of beef in storage in Canada on January 1, 1941, and May 1, 1941?
8. What was the total amount of beef in storage in Canada on January 1, 1942, and May 1, 1942?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 25, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What action is the Government taking with regard to conditions at Detention Barracks of those who belong to His Majesty's Forces in Canada and are any improvements to be carried out in the near future?

2. Will any departmental investigation be undertaken as to treatment, training, accommodation and feeding of these soldiers while under sentence in military prisons and Detention Barracks?

On motion of Mr. Donnelly the Second and Third Reports of the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented on June 8, were concurred in.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Cardiff:—1. To what firms have contracts for the erection of houses in the province of Ontario been awarded by the Wartime Housing Limited up to May 15, 1942?

2. At what places were such houses erected or now under contract for construction and how many at each place?

3. What was the actual amount paid or to be paid each building contractor under each contract for each of the several types of dwellings?

4. Were tenders called in all cases?

5. Was the tender extended in any case for additional houses in excess of the original contract? If so, in what cases and did the same price prevail as in the original contract; if not, what differences existed in each case?

6. Has any amount been paid to any of the contractors over and above the original contract? If so, give details of each instance.

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—1. How much has the Wartime Prices and Trade Board spent on newspaper advertising up to the 31st of May, 1942?

2. What amount was spent for newspaper advertising in each province?

3. What amount was spent for magazine advertising? In what magazines did the advertising appear?

4. Does this Board give its advertising to an advertising agency or agencies?

5. If so, to what agency or agencies?

6. If it does not give the advertising to an agency, does the Board employ advertising men?

7. If so, who are they?

By Mr. Reid:—1. What was the number of applications for loans under the Canadian Farm Loan Board in the Province of British Columbia in each month since January 1, 1939, to May 30, 1942?

2. What number of loans were granted and for what amount, during each of these months?

3. What amount was collected by the Canadian Farm Loan Board in the Province of British Columbia during each of the above months?

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Noseworthy:—Order of the House for a statement showing a day by day breakdown of the amount of duty paid on coal at the Port of Toronto between April 1, and July 31, 1940.

By Mr. Green:—Order of the House for a return showing the universities, colleges and schools which have an Officers' Training Corps recognized by the Department of National Defence, the number enrolled in each corps and what grants are paid by the Government in respect of each corps.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940;

Mr. Mackenzie King moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Coldwell, adjourned.

At 6.10 o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 84

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 11<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had laid on the Table the Fourteenth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Fourteenth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petitions for Private Bills, severally praying for the passing of an Act to grant a divorce, and to dissolve the marriage of the Petitioner, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Ernest Charles Hazard, of Montreal, Que., husband of Annie Armstrong (alias Gauld) Hazard.

Of Bella Miller Keller, of Montreal, Que., wife of Benjamin Keller.

Of Alice Beatrice Armand Roberts, of, Montreal, Que., wife of Harold Roberts.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 66, An Act to amend the Canada Evidence Act.

Also,—A Message informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill, to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 97 (Letter P-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leah May Jarvis Traver."

And also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of Leah May Jarvis Traver, praying for a Bill of Divorce; and the papers produced in evidence before them with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.



Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of a Treaty of alliance between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe and of collaboration and mutual assistance thereafter.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 4, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Is any officer or employee of this Government or any government-owned corporation, or other emanation of the crown, in receipt of any salary, remuneration or other emolument, as to which the recipient is guaranteed a net amount irrespective of the rate of personal income tax, or is any such recipient the holder of a contractual right or undertaking given by the payor whereby the amount received is dependent on the rate of personal income tax?

2. If so, what are the names of such officers or employees?

3. How much does each receive annually?

4. How much is the tax assumed indirectly by the payor in each case on the income paid to such individual for the calendar year 1941?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 1, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many mine sweepers or other naval boats have been built at Metaghan River or at other points in Digby County, Nova Scotia?

2. Were these boats let by lump sum contract and to whom, and by whom were such boats built?

3. What were the contract prices for each such boat?

4. How many of these boats have been launched, stating dates of launching?

5. Have deliveries been made to and accepted by buyers?

6. If not, what were reasons for refusal or failure to accept deliveries?

7. What sums have been paid on account of each such boat?

8. What further sums are payable on each such boat?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 3, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many Canadians resident in the United States have been made subject to the draft laws of that nation?

2. How many Canadians resident in the United States have been actually drafted for service in the armed forces of that nation?

3. Are such persons given the right to elect to return to Canada and enter the armed forces of Canada?

4. If so, how many have done so?

5. Are those who do return to Canada automatically enlisted in the active armed forces of Canada and thus liable to service overseas or in any theatre of war?

On motion of Mr. Bertrand (Laurier) it was ordered,—That the petition of Pierre J. Perrin and others, presented on the 4th instant, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate Canadian Alliance Insurance Company, and in French, la Compagnie d'Assurance Alliance Canadienne, together with the report of the Clerk of Petitions thereon, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders to consider the suspension of Standing Orders 92 and 93 (3) (a) and (c) in relation thereto.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Church:—1. How many people, by provinces, have been prosecuted in the Law Courts for not carrying out the Orders in Council and instructions, rules and regulations and directions of various boards and controllers and dollar-a-year-men, including the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and various non-legislative bodies?

2. What lawyers, by provinces, have been retained, and what are their fees?

3. Does the Department of Justice provide Counsel to enforce Federal Law for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and other Federal Boards?

By Mr. Hatfield:—1. How many copies of the publications, "Canada's Battle of the Atlantic" and "Royal Canadian Navy" were printed?

2. Was the printing done by contract? If so, who submitted tenders, stating amounts?

3. If not by tender, in what manner was the contract let and to whom?

4. What was the total cost and how were these publications distributed?

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to bring in a measure to authorize the Canadian National Railway Company to issue securities not exceeding \$22,360,000 in principal amount to provide the moneys necessary to meet capital expenditures made or capital indebtedness incurred during the calendar year 1942; to make provision for the purchase or refunding of capital obligations of the Company, or of any Company comprised of the Canadian National Railways System, during the said calendar year and for the issue of substituted securities for such purpose; to authorize the Governor in Council to guarantee the principal, interest and sinking funds of securities issued by the Company for the purpose aforesaid; to authorize the making of temporary loans to the said Company secured by such securities and not exceeding \$22,360,000 in principal amount to enable the said Company to meet such expenditures and indebtedness; with authority to give financial aid and assistance to other companies of the said National System.

Whereupon, Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the said proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mackenzie King,—That the Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, be now read the second time.

And the Debate continuing;

Mr. Coldwell, seconded by Mr. MacInnis, moved in amendment thereto: That all the words after "That" in the said motion be struck out and the following substituted therefor:—

"this Bill be not now read a second time but that it be resolved that provision for the introduction of conscription of man-power for overseas service, without specific proposals for the immediate use of the power conferred by Section 2 of the Act, to conscript war industry, financial institutions and accumulated wealth, does not meet the urgent need for total war, imposes further inequality of sacrifice and is, therefore, contrary to the peace, order and good government of Canada."

And the Debate still continuing;

## RULING OF MR. SPEAKER

Mr. SPEAKER: The amendment moved by the honourable member for Rosetown-Biggart (Mr. Coldwell) is, that, "This Bill be not now read a second time but that it be resolved that provision for the introduction of conscription of man-power for overseas service, without specific proposals for the immediate use of the power conferred by Section 2 of the Act, to conscript war industries, financial institutions and accumulated wealth, does not meet the urgent need for total war, imposes further inequality of sacrifice and is, therefore, contrary to the peace, order and good government of Canada."

In support of the amendment the honourable member for Rosetown-Biggart quoted from page 217, section 755 of Beauchesne's Parliamentary Rules and Forms. I will read the citation:—

"It is also competent to a member who desires to place on record any special reasons for not agreeing to the second reading of a Bill, to move as an amendment to the question, a resolution declaratory of some principle adverse to, or differing from, the principles, policies, or provisions of the Bill, or expressing opinions as to any circumstances connected with its introduction or prosecution; or otherwise opposed to its progress; or seeking further information in relation to the Bill by committees, commissioners, the production of papers or other evidence or the opinion of judges."

But in conjunction with that citation must also be read citation 760 which reads:—

"The principle of relevancy in an amendment governs every proposed resolution, which must, therefore, 'strictly relate to the Bill which the House, by its order, has resolved upon considering' and must not include in its scope other Bills then standing for consideration by the House. Nor may such amendment deal with the provisions of the Bill upon which it is moved, nor anticipate amendments thereto which may be moved, in committee, nor attach conditions to the second reading of the Bill."

This same issue was raised in a debate in this House on April 24, 1934, and is very apropos of this amendment. It is referred to on pages 272 and 273 of the Journals of the House, Volume 72, 1934. It dealt with a Bill concerning the marketing of natural products in Canada.

The then Leader of the Opposition referred, as was done to-day, to citation 755 of Beauchesne's Parliamentary Rules and Forms, and read it as the honourable member for Rosetown-Biggart did this afternoon in the first instance. The then Speaker the Honourable Mr. Black, now member for Yukon, referred the Leader of the Opposition to citation 760, ruled the amendment out of order, and based his ruling on a decision in support as cited in May, 13th Edition, page 390, and the precedent set forth there in support of this was 188 Parliamentary Debates, 4th Series, Column 76, The Education (Scotland) Act. The House divided on an appeal and sustained the Speaker's decision.

This amendment accepts in part the principle of the Bill but indicates that it does not go far enough. It anticipates amendments which may be moved in committee on the Bill, but cannot be moved on second reading.

But there is another, and, I think, a more serious objection to the relevancy of the amendment, and that is that this House has already decided on the 18th day of February, on the principle which is now invoked in the amendment, as will be found in Votes and Proceedings of that day, page 57. The House divided on the following amendment which was moved by the honourable member for Rosetown-Biggart in the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne:—



"That all the words after the words 'This House regrets that Your Excellency's Advisors' in the amendment be deleted and the following substituted therefor:—

'have used the sweeping powers conferred by the National Resources Mobilization Act mainly for the conscription of men for home defence and in the opinion of this House no total efforts adequate to meet the present needs of the war, domestic problems, and the preparation for post-war conditions is possible without total mobilization of wealth, industry and finance as well as human resources.

'Therefore this House respectfully requests that the forthcoming plebiscite should seek the support of the people of Canada for the complete and effective conscription of war industries, accumulated wealth and financial institutions, at the same time and on the same basis of sacrifice as the suggested extension of the conscription of man-power.' "

The effect of the words used in the present amendment is equivalent to that of the words which have already been used in the amendment on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne. In connection with that, the authority which I shall quote to the House is citation 304 of Beauchesne's Parliamentary Rules and Forms:—

"It is a wholesome restraint upon members to prevent them from reviving a debate already concluded; and it would be little use in preventing the same question from being offered twice in the same Session if, without being offered, its merits might be discussed again and again."

As I have said, I think that is probably the greatest objection to the relevancy of this amendment, and in view of that and also of the precedent which I have already quoted, I must rule the amendment out of order.

And the Debate still continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Crete, adjourned.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills:—

Bill No. 95, An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for National Defence and Security.

Bill No. 96, An Act to authorize the raising, by way of loan, of certain sums of money for the Public Service.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.





No. 85

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 12<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter which he had received:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
OTTAWA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

12th June, 1942.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Right Honourable Sir Lyman Poore Duff, Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber to-day, Friday the 12th June, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of giving the Royal Assent to certain Bills.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. L. C. PEREIRA,

*Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.*

The Honourable  
The Speaker of the House of Commons,  
Ottawa.

Mr. Macmillan, from the Special Committee on Land Settlement of Veterans of the Present War, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends that its Order of Reference be extended to enable it to consider what adjustments are necessary and reasonable in respect to the Soldiers Settlement Act.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 10, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. To what firms have contracts for the erection of houses in the province of Ontario been awarded by the Wartime Housing Limited up to May 15, 1942?

2. At what places were such houses erected or now under contract for construction and how many at each place?

3. What was the actual amount paid or to be paid each building contractor under each contract for each of the several types of dwellings?

4. Were tenders called in all cases?

5. Was the tender extended in any case for additional houses in excess of the original contract? If so, in what cases and did the same price prevail as in the original contract; if not, what differences existed in each case?

6. Has any amount been paid to any of the contractors over and above the original contract? If so, give details of each instance.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 18, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many Controllers have been appointed since September, 1939?

2. What is the name and address of each Controller?

3. What was the occupation or profession of each such Controller at the time of or immediately prior to his appointment as Controller?

4. Were any or all Controllers obliged as a condition of appointment to sever connections with the business carried on privately at the time of appointment?

5. What rates of salary, wages, living allowances, travelling expenses, etc., are paid to Controllers and what amount or amounts have been paid to each Controller from appointment to date?

6. What specific commodity (or commodities) is controlled by each Controller?

7. Where is each central control office located?

8. How many regional control offices have been set up since September, 1939?

9. What is the name and the address of each official in charge of a regional control office?

10. What was the occupation or profession of each regional control officer at the time of or immediately prior to the time of his appointment?

11. How many regional controllers still continue to carry on the businesses in which they were engaged at the time of appointment?

12. What are the names of those regional controllers who still carry on private businesses?

13. What rate of salary, wage, living allowance, etc., is paid to each regional controller?

Mr. Mitchell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 8, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. When was the Unemployment Insurance Commission appointed?

2. What is the proportion of French-Canadian employees contributing to the Unemployment Insurance Fund?

3. How many contributors has the Commission in, (a) Ontario, (b) Quebec, (c) Maritimes, (d) Prairie Provinces, (e) British Columbia?

4. What is the total of the contributions collected in each of the districts named?

5. How many inspectors of Unemployment Insurance are there in each district and what are their names?

6. How many employees, permanent and otherwise, are there in the Head Office at Ottawa, including the Commissioners, whose salaries exceed \$3,000 per annum?

7. How many persons constitute the Advisory Committee and what are their names?

8. How many members compose the National Committee on Employment, and what are their names?

9. How many compose the Committee on the holdings of the Insurance Investment Fund and what are their names?

10. Is the English minority of Quebec represented on the District Bureau of the Province of Quebec by a deputy assistant district superintendent?

11. If so, who is he and what are his duties?

12. Have French-Canadians in the other districts similar representatives? If so, what are their names?

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 3, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many members of the Royal Canadian Air Force at Toronto, Trenton, Camp Borden, Ottawa and other camps in Ontario, have been issued summer clothing and uniforms?

2. How many have yet to be issued such summer clothing?

The following Bill from the Senate was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz:—

Bill No. 97 (Letter P-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leah May Jarvis Traver."—*Mr. Hazen*.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

### INTERIM SUPPLY

#### MAIN ESTIMATES, 1942-43

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding \$19,401,586.20, being one-twelfth of the amount of each of the several items to be voted, as set forth in the Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1943, laid before the House of Commons at the present session of Parliament, be granted to His Majesty, on account, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1943.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding \$550,655.91, being one-twelfth of the amount of each of the several following items to be voted, as set forth in the Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1943, laid before the House of Commons at the present session of Parliament, in addition to the sum mentioned in Resolution No. 1, be granted to His Majesty, on account, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1943, namely:—

Votes Nos. 31, 80, 116, 117, 128, 129, 300.

Resolutions to be reported.

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By leave of the House the said Resolutions were reported, read the second time and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1943, the sum of \$19,952,242.11 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

---

By leave of the House, the said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in, and the Committee of Ways and Means to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Ilsley then obtained leave to present a Bill, No. 98, An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1943, which was read the first time.

By leave of the House, the said Bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill, to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 99 (Letter B-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting certain transmission and distribution lines of Saguenay Transmission Company, Limited, Saguenay Electric Company and Aluminum Power Company, Ltd."

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mackenzie King,—That the Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, be now read the second time.

And the Debate continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Gardiner, adjourned.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill:—

Bill No. 98, An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1943.

A Message was received from the Right Honourable Sir Lyman P. Duff, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker with the House went to the Senate Chamber; and being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported that His Honour the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General had been pleased to give, in His Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Bills:—

An Act to amend the Canada Evidence Act.

An Act to authorize the raising, by way of loan, of certain sums of money for the Public Service.



And that to these Bills the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

“In His Majesty’s name, the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General doth assent to these Bills.”

And that the Honourable the Speaker of the Commons had then addressed the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General as follows:—

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

“The Commons of Canada have voted supplies required to enable the Government to defray certain expenses of the Public Service;

“In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Honour the following Bills:—

An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for National Defence and Security.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1943.

“To which Bills I humbly request Your Honour’s Assent.”

And that to these Bills the Clerk of the Senate, by command of the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, did thereupon say:—

“In His Majesty’s name, the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General thanks His Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to these Bills.”

On motion of Mr. Ilsley, the House then adjourned at 5.46 o’clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o’clock, p.m.





No. 86

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, MONDAY, 15<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 100 (Letter Q-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Patricia Strange Wolfe."

Bill No. 101 (Letter R-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bella Miller Keller."

Bill No. 102 (Letter S-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Effie Euphemia Shannon Monette."

Bill No. 103 (Letter T-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elsie May Cape Newman."

Bill No. 104 (Letter U-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bella White Wolfe."

Bill No. 105 (Letter V-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alan Swabey."

Bill No. 106 (Letter W-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jean Walker Creighton King."

Bill No. 107 (Letter X-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Beatrice Armand Roberts."

Bill No. 108 (Letter Y-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frederick William Merchant."

Bill No. 109 (Letter Z-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Irma Kern Ulrich."

And also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate, to whom were referred the petitions of Barbara Patricia Strange Wolfe, Bella Miller Keller, Effie Euphemia Shannon Monette, Elsie May Cape Newman, Bella White Wolfe, Alan Swabey, Jean Walker Creighton King, Alice Beatrice Armand Roberts, Frederick William Merchant and Irma Kern Ulrich respectively, praying for Bills of Divorce; and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 13, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Does the Government consider there is any shortage of paper in Canada, (a) at the present time; (b) likely to be in the future?
2. Have any steps been taken to ensure economy in the various departments of the government and, if so, what steps have been taken?
3. Is the Government aware that literature is being sent out from the Department of Public Information in triplicate?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 1, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Will the present Housing Act be continued?
2. What representations have been made in favour of this policy?
3. What amount has been spent to date, (a) under the Housing Act; (b) by Wartime Housing Limited?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 21, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the total guarantee to the Banks, by Provinces, on account of capital building expenditure for subsidized houses built, (a) by Federal subsidy; (b) by local authorities and private enterprise; (c) The Wartime Housing Commission, for war munition workers?
2. What number of the Wartime Housing houses have been utilized and in what cities, (a) for civilians out of homes; (b) for families of soldiers?
3. What municipalities have asked the Government for aid to house soldiers' families?

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—1. Has the Government authorized War-time Housing Limited to build pre-fabricated houses in or near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, and in or near Pictou?

2. If so, when was such authorization issued and for how many houses and how many staff houses or other buildings?

3. Were tenders called or prices asked for?

4. If so, what firms or persons submitted prices, stating the amount in each instance?

5. Have tenders been let or contracts entered into? If so, state names and amounts with unit costs and total costs.

6. What offers of land were originally submitted, stating the quantity and prices asked?

7. What land has been acquired stating quantity, owners and prices?

8. Were tenders called in 1942 for construction of streets, water and sewer works?

9. If so, who submitted tenders or prices stating the amount in each instance, and what is the total estimated cost?

10. Who has been awarded the contract for building such streets, water and sewer works, stating the unit and total estimated costs?

11. Who has been engaged to search titles and survey and lay off the site and what payments have been made or arranged for?

12. When must such buildings be removed and total estimated costs?

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Ferland:—1. Did Benoit Tellier, enlisted No. D-606356, in March, 1942, request farm leave from his C.O. at Three Rivers, Quebec, his request being signed and sworn to by himself and his father, Eugene Tellier, farmer of St. Elizabeth?

2. Has this application for leave been forwarded to Military Headquarters in Montreal in accordance with the requirements of Military Law?

3. What is the final decision upon this application?

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Gauthier:—1. Has Canada imported any cloth for men's overcoats and great coats from the British Isles since 1939?

2. If so, (a) how many yards, in each of the years 1939, 1940 and 1941; (b) what total sum in Canadian currency do these importations represent?

3. Has the government, since 1939, given military uniforms to England or any other of the United Nations?

4. If so, (a) how many to each; (b) how many to each in the years 1939, 1940 and 1941?

5. Has the Canadian Government given wool blankets to England and to any of the United Nations?

6. If so, how many and to what value?

7. Has Canada exported military uniforms or cloth for military uniforms to England or to any of the United Nations since 1939? If so, to what country or countries?

8. Has Canada exported wool blankets to England or any of the United Nations? If so, what quantity to each country and for what amount?

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—1. Was Dr. Lebbetter commissioned to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel?

2. What are his qualifications?

3. What was his former rank in the army and former experience?

4. What are his duties?

5. On whose authority was he commissioned?

6. On whose request?

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer:—

By Mr. Boucher for Mr. McGregor:—Order of the House for a return showing the names of all the persons on the staff of the British Columbia Security Commission and their respective duties and the salary paid to each one of such persons.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mackenzie King,—That the Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, be now read the second time.

And the Debate continuing;

Mr. McInnis, seconded by Mr. Noseworthy, moved in amendment thereto: That all the words after "That" in the said motion be struck out and the following substituted therefor:—

"this bill be not now read a second time but that it be resolved that the principle of the bill before the House is inadequate and inequitable, permits

the Governor General in Council to conscript men for overseas service without reference to Parliament and is, therefore, contrary to the peace, order and good government of Canada".

And the Debate still continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Howe, adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Crerar the House then adjourned at 10.55, o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, p.m.



No. 87

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 16TH JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 25, 1942, for a copy of all correspondence, reports or other documents in the possession of the Minister of National War Services, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Deputy Minister of National War Services, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce or any other official of either department, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Mines and Resources, the Civil Service Commission or any official thereof, the National Film Board or any official thereof, with reference to the appointment, assignment or loan of A. G. McLean to the position of Secretary and Controller of the National Film Board.

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 18, 1942, showing how many postponements were granted prior to April 10, 1942, by each of the National War Services Boards in which the postponement was given conditional to the applicant enrolling in the Reserve Forces?

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of an Agreement made under the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940, Statutes of Canada, 1940-41, Chapter 2, Section 8.

Mr. St. Laurent, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report by the Minister of Justice pursuant to paragraph 3, of Regulation 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations. (Detention of Persons.)

On motion of Mr. Macmillan, the Second Report of the Special Committee on Land Settlement of Veterans of the present War, presented on June 12th last, was concurred in.

The following Bill, from the Senate, was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House:—

Bill No. 99 (Letter B-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting certain transmission and distribution lines of Saguenay Transmission Company, Limited, Saguenay Electric Company and Aluminum Power Company, Ltd."

The following Bills, from the Senate, were severally read the first time, on division, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House:—

Bill No. 100 (Letter Q-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Patricia Strange Wolfe."—*Mr. McIlraith*.

Bill No. 101 (Letter R-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bella Miller Keller."—*Mr. McIlraith*.

Bill No. 102 (Letter S-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Effie Euphemia Shannon Monette."—*Mr. Boucher*.

Bill No. 103 (Letter T-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elsie May Cape Newman."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

Bill No. 104 (Letter U-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bella White Wolfe."—*Mr. McIlraith*.

Bill No. 105 (Letter V-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alan Swabey."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

Bill No. 106 (Letter W-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jean Walker Creighton King."—*Mr. Bercovitch*.

Bill No. 107 (Letter X-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Beatrice Armand Roberts."—*Mr. Hanson (Skeena)*.

Bill No. 108 (Letter Y-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frederick William Merchant."—*Mr. Hanson (Skeena)*.

Bill No. 109 (Letter Z-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Irma Kern Ulrich."—*Mr. Hanson (Skeena)*.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mackenzie King,—That the Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, be now read the second time, and on the proposed motion of Mr. MacInnis in amendment thereto.

And the Debate still continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Thorson, adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Crerar, the House then adjourned at 10.15 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

No. 88

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 17TH JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House.—Regulations made under the Department of Pensions and National Health Act by Orders in Council of March 9, 1942 (P.C. 1759), and of June 5, 1942 (P.C. 4739, P.C. 4785 and P.C. 4786).

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 25, 1942, for a return showing plans, specifications and other details prepared by National Housing Administration, with a view to building staff houses and prefabricated houses prior to the incorporation of Wartime Housing Limited.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 1, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What, in tons, was the production of spirituous liquors in Canada last year?
2. How many tons of commercial ethyl alcohol could have been recovered from this?
3. By present methods, how many tons of Buna-S synthetic rubber could thereby be produced?
4. Should the Government adopt the policy of converting the distilling industry from liquor to alcohol, approximately how many bushels of wheat could be utilized by this one industry in the production of Buna-S rubber?

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Draft Proclamation calling out men to undergo military training for a period of four months within Canada or the territorial waters thereof; and copy of Order in Council P.C. 5110, approved June 16, 1942, in connection therewith.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Noseworthy:—What provision is the Government making for an adequate supply of low cost houses to be made available for families of low income in the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Noseworthy:—1. Have the Standard Oil interests or subsidiaries any proven wells capped in the Turner Valley Oil Fields?

2. How many forty acre undrilled oil sites have the Standard Oil interests or subsidiaries in the Turner Valley Oil Fields?

3. How many of these are situated on acreage in which it has been proven that oil exists?

4. How many of the wells being operated by the abovementioned interests are offset wells?

5. What percentage of oil produced in the Turner Valley in 1941 came from wells operated by independent royalty companies?

6. On what grounds does the Oil Controller consider it to be in the national interests that royalty salesmen be limited to category A gasoline ration?

The Order being read for resuming the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mackenzie King,—That the Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, be now read the second time, and on the proposed motion of Mr. MacInnis in amendment thereto.

### RULING OF MR. SPEAKER

MR. SPEAKER: On the motion of the Prime Minister that Bill No. 80, "An Act to amend the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940" be now read the second time;

Mr. MacInnis moved, seconded by Mr. Noseworthy:—

That all the words after "that" in the said motion be struck out and the following substituted therefor:—

"this bill be not now read a second time but that it be resolved that the principle of the bill before the House is inadequate and inequitable, permits the Governor General in Council to conscript men for overseas service without reference to Parliament and is, therefore, contrary to the peace, order and good government of Canada."

It will be noticed that the amendment apart from the declaratory statement that "This bill be not now read a second time" takes the form of a Resolution "that the principle of the Bill before the House is inadequate and inequitable, permits the Governor General in Council to conscript men for overseas service without reference to Parliament and is, therefore contrary to the peace, order and good government of Canada."

This question is somewhat analogous to that discussed in connection with the amendment moved by the honourable member for Rosetown-Biggart on Thursday last, 11th June, which I ruled out of order as reported on pages 3566, 3567 and 3568 of unrevised Hansard. Before giving that decision I was



referred to Citation 775 of Beauchesne and also to Citation 760, and if there had been no other feature than the principle laid down in Citation 760, strengthened as it was by the same principle stated in May 391, I would have felt obliged to rule the amendment out of order, but as honourable members will recall there was another objection to its relevancy which admitted of no doubt that the House had already decided during this session on the same principle, and in support of that I quoted Citation 304 of Beauchesne.

It is an accepted principle, both in this House and the British House of Commons, that an amendment cannot deal with the provisions of the Bill upon which it is moved, nor anticipate amendments thereto which may be moved in Committee, and this amendment infringes upon that principle.

The amendment states that "the principle of the Bill before the House is 'inadequate and inequitable'." The word "inadequate" is a general term which may in Committee cover proposals in amendment of the clauses of the Bill but such proposals cannot be made at this stage of proceedings. The same observations will apply to the use of the word "inequitable". If amendments are contemplated by these words, they can only be moved in Committee on the Bill. This emphasises the principle which I have already stated that amendments on the clauses of the Bill cannot be anticipated on the second reading of a Bill.

As reported in Denison's and Brand's Decisions with respect to the British House of Commons, 1857 to 1884, we find reported at page 47 a statement by Mr. Speaker with respect to an amendment being made to the Franchise Act. I need not give the details in connection with that amendment, but in effect it dealt with certain regulations with respect to the Franchise Act. Mr. Speaker then said:—

Before the honourable member moves his resolution I wish to point out to him that it exceeds the limits prescribed for such motions by the rules of the House. It is a resolution which in reality, anticipated discussion on every clause of the Bill, and on some points with respect to which notice of amendment has been already given. It seems to me to go beyond the rules laid down by the practice of this House.

That is the practice and procedure which has been followed in this House.

It is, I am of opinion, a proper practice. To do otherwise would give rise to difficult and embarrassing situations. On an amendment in general terms such as this, if the House rejected the amendment and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Bill, the Committee would be bound by the decision of the House and it would be deprived of its freedom of action in dealing with the clauses of the Bill.

If the Committee of the Whole decided upon amendments to the Bill within the terms of this amendment, the House would not be able to concur in the Committee's report because the House has already decided against such amendments. The House should not approve and disapprove the same questions on the same Bill in the same session.

For these reasons I rule that the amendment is out of order.

And the Question being again proposed on the main motion;

Mr. Lacombe, seconded by Mr. Roy, moved in amendment thereto: That all the words after the word "That" in the principal motion be deleted and the following substituted therefor:—

"This House is of the opinion that the Ministers and most of the members from 'Quebec' do not have a mandate allowing them to modify the National Resources Mobilization Act of 1940; that the voluntary



contribution of soldiers for overseas service is satisfactory because of the dangers which are now threatening Canada and of growing difficulties arising from shortage of labour for production of food and other war necessities; that it is essential to maintain National Unity; also that if there is a compulsory measure, the survey of which may be necessary, it is not conscription of men for overseas service but rather compulsory mobilization of accumulated wealth for the purpose of lightening the burden of the cost of war that lies so heavily on those in the lower income brackets of society."

The Deputy Speaker ruled the amendment out of order on the ground that it covered the same subject-matter that already had been disposed of during the present session in previous Debate.

And the Debate continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Bradette, adjourned.

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 89

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 18<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—  
Copy of an Agreement made under the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940,  
Statutes of Canada, 1940-41, Chapter 2, Section 8.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return  
to an Order of the House of May 25, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Is Wesley Greene employed by the National Film Board?
2. If so, in what capacity?
3. When was he first employed by the National Film Board?
4. In what capacity?
5. On what date did his present appointment commence?
6. Is he a citizen of the United States of America?
7. At the time of his first appointment, was he the owner or part owner and/or manager of either the College Film Center or the International Film Center or both?
8. Are these two organizations, or either of them, engaged in the commercial enterprise of selling and distributing films in the United States?
9. Is he still associated with the ownership and management of either or both of these organizations?
10. If so, in what capacity?
11. At any time since the first engagement of Wesley Greene by the National Film Board have either the College Film Center of Chicago, Ill., U.S.A., or the International Film Center of Chicago, Ill., U.S.A., been engaged in the sale or rental of copies of films produced by the National Film Board?
12. At any time was either of these two organizations granted any form of exclusive rights to sell and rent copies of films produced or released by the National Film Board in any part of the United States?
13. Are either of these organizations now engaged in the sale or rental of copies of films produced by the National Film Board, and do they, or either

of them, now enjoy exclusive rights to the sale or distribution of copies of such films in any part of the United States?

14. Between August 1, 1941, and January 31, 1942, did Wesley Greene make his headquarters in Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.?

15. During that time, or any part of it, was he directly associated with the management of the College Film Center or the International Film Center?

16. Between August 1, 1941, and January 31, 1942, was he in receipt of a regular monthly or weekly salary or fee from the National Film Board?

17. If so, what was the amount?

18. In addition to any such salary or fee, did he, during this period, receive any commission on the sale or rental of copies of films produced or released by the National Film Board?

19. What was the total amount paid to him by the National Film Board for travelling expenses between August 1, 1941, and January 31, 1942?

20. Was he in receipt of living expenses while in Ottawa during this period?

21. If so, what is the total amount paid to him?

22. On what date did he enter Canada to accept his present position?

23. Did he enter Canada as an immigrant or as a United States citizen accepting employment in Canada?

24. Was he granted a permit to enter Canada as a United States citizen to accept employment?

25. If so, on what grounds and for what period?

26. Before such permit was granted, what steps, if any were taken by the Immigration authorities to ascertain whether any British subject, resident in Canada, with appropriate experience and qualifications was available to fill the position which Wesley Greene entered Canada to accept?

27. Was the position of Supervisor of Film Distribution of the National Film Board established prior to the appointment of Wesley Greene?

28. If so, on what date?

29. If previously established, was this position filled prior to the appointment of Wesley Greene?

30. If so, by whom and at what salary or fee?

31. When did the previous incumbent of the position cease to be employed and for what reason?

32. Has the previous incumbent of the position of Supervisor of Film Distribution been re-employed by the National Film Board and, if so, on what date was he first so re-employed, in what capacity and at what salary?

33. Is the employment of Wesley Greene temporary?

34. If so, for what period?

35. If not temporary or for a stated period, is it the intention of the National Film Board to advertise the position and fill it by competitive examination or will the Board seek authority to confirm Wesley Greene in the position either permanently or for an indefinite period without affording others who may possess the appropriate experience and qualifications an opportunity to qualify for appointment?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 8, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Are pensions being paid to the widows and dependents of men who lost their lives while serving in the merchant marine, (a) on ships of Canadian and British registry; (b) on ships of foreign registry engaged in taking supplies to the United Nations?

2. What is the monthly wage paid to an ordinary seaman on ships of Canadian registry?

3. Is any dependents' allowance paid to the wives or dependents of said seamen?

Mr. Mitchell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 15, 1942, for a return showing the names of all the persons on the staff of the British Columbia Security Commission and their respective duties and the salary paid to each one of such persons.

He also laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, and the War Measures Act, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 5038, approved June 12, 1942, and Text of an Order issued under authority thereof; Control of Employment Regulations, 1942.

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 21, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many of the following persons, appointed to the staff of the National Film Board under authority of the National Film Act, to wit: Ross McLean, Allan G. McLean, Annette Allard, Alan H. Adamson, Irene Baird, Gudrun J. Bjerring, Maurice Blackburn, Lois M. Bright, Kathleen F. Brooks, Donald W. Buchanan, James A. Beveridge, F. Elizabeth Bertram, Edward Buckman, Henry C. Campbell, Marguerite C. Chestnutt, May Kathleen Corp, Doreen Curry, A. P. Cote, Thomas C. Daly, R. J. Edmonds, Donald G. D. Fraser, Herbert G. Glover, Dorothy R. Hazel, Alice Heggteit, Robert J. Humble, Margaret Humble, Charles C. Hyndman, Richard J. Jarvis, Mrs. S. Josie, Anne MacDonnell, Graham B. McInnes, Robinson F. MacLean, W. A. Macdonald, C. Grant McLean, Jane Marsh, L. G. Marcotte, Sydney C. Newman, R. K. Nevers, John A. O'Meara, Vincent Paquette, Margaret M. Palmer, Nicholas C. Read, Roger Racine, Lois Rae, Leon M. Shaw, Douglas Sinclair, Janet C. Scellen, Edwin W. Seythes, Hazen E. Sise, D'Arcy Sheard, Katharine P. Symons, Fay Thomson, Gordon Weisenborn, Pamela Wilcox, have had any technical or professional experience in motion picture production and laboratory work, prior to their appointment, indicating in each case the experience which such person has had?

2. How many of the above persons have been continuously employed for more than three months, indicating which persons?

3. How many of the above noted persons have been in receipt of a regular weekly or monthly salary, honorarium or fee from the National Film Board since the date of their appointment?

4. Before each of the above noted persons was appointed to the position he or she now fills, what steps, if any, were taken by the National Film Board or its executive officers to advertise the positions or to provide so that other Canadian citizens, including the heads of families and war veterans, with equal or better qualifications and experience, especially in film production, distribution and laboratory processing work, might have an equal opportunity to make application and receive equal consideration for appointment to the positions now filled by the above noted persons?

5. How, upon what basis, and by whom was each of the above persons selected for and upon whose recommendation was each of them appointed to the position he or she now fills?

6. Prior to the appointment of each of the above persons were any recommendations submitted to the National Film Board for approval or were the appointments, in each case, made by officers of the National Film Board on their own initiative and responsibility and the Board then asked to confirm them?

7. Has Treasury Board at any time ruled that the National Film Act should be interpreted as applying to persons employed casually for the duration of individual projects and not to any person continuously employed?

8. If so, when and what was the full import of such ruling?



9. Has the Treasury Board at any time ruled that the authority of the National Film Act for the employment of staff without prior approval of the establishment by Treasury Board could not be accepted?

10. If so, when and what was the full import of such ruling?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 21, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has the National Film Board any (a) production contracts; (b) distribution contracts, with Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures of New York?

2. If so, how many in each category?

3. What is the total number of feet of film which have been acquired by Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures of New York from the National Film Board since March 31, 1941?

4. Upon what arrangement or arrangements was such filmed acquired by Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures of New York from the National Film Board?

5. Has the National Film Board sold to Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures of New York any seized German films that have come into the Board's possession or any copies or reproductions thereof other than that contained in completed films produced and released by the National Film Board?

6. If so, how many feet of (a) negative, (b) duplicate negative, (c) duplicate positive and/or (d) positive has been sold to Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures of New York and on what terms and conditions?

7. Has the National Film Board, at any time since the outbreak of war, made available to Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures of New York any seized German films that have come into its possession or any copies thereof in order that the latter might duplicate or reproduce all or any portion of such films or copies thereof?

8. If so, who authorized such loan and upon what terms and conditions were the films or copies thereof loaned to Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures of New York?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 1, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many provincial field men or organizers are there in connection with the National Salvage Campaign?

2. Who appointed them?

3. Upon whose recommendation?

4. What are their present salaries?

5. What do they do?

6. What did they do immediately prior to their present appointment?

7. What are their qualifications for salvage work?

8. Are the present appointees the only incumbents of these offices, or were there other appointees?

9. If so, why were their services dispensed with?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 11, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many copies of the publications, "Canada's Battle of the Atlantic" and "Royal Canadian Navy" were printed?

2. Was the printing done by contract? If so, who submitted tenders, stating amounts?

3. If not by tender, in what manner was the contract let and to whom?

4. What was the total cost and how were these publications distributed?



The following Questions on the Order Paper was passed by the House as Orders for Return, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. McGarry:—Has the Government, either directly or through the Fuel Controller, urged the British Admiralty to release more ships to relieve the transportation bottleneck which is alleged to be the cause of the greatly lessened production of coal in the Cape Breton mines, and a consequent hard-time employment of the men engaged in that industry?

By Mr. Blanchette:—1. The consumption of butter has increased in Canada by how many pounds during the past five months as compared with the same corresponding months of last year?

2. During the first five months of the present year, the production of butter has decreased by how many pounds in Canada as compared with the same five months of the previous year?

3. In the event of a substantial increase in consumption and a substantial decrease in production, is it the intention of the Government to bring in remedial measures before the heavy production season shall have passed in order to avoid a serious shortage of butter in Canada?

By Mr. Jackman:—1. What is the total available supply of (a) man power, and (b) woman power in Canada as of March 31, 1942?

2. How many (a) men, (b) women are engaged as of March 31, 1942, in (i) the armed services; (ii) industries making the finished tools of war; (iii) essential manufacturing industries; (iv) agriculture; (v) non-essential industries and services?

3. How many (a) men, (b) women does the Government expect to assign to the above classifications, (i) as of December 31, 1942; (ii) as of December 31, 1943?

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mackenzie King.—That the Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, be now read the second time.

And the Debate continuing;

Mr. Roy, seconded by Mr. Lacombe, moved in amendment thereto: That all the words after the word "That" in the motion be deleted and the following substituted therefor:—

"this House is of the opinion that the policy of the Government respecting mobilization, instead of drawing closer the union of the two races in Canada, has fostered dissensions which might cause an internal war, thus destroying the ideal set forth by the Fathers of Confederation."

And the Debate still continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. McLean (Simcoe East), adjourned.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 90

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 19TH JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 3, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What has been the yearly cost to Canada of the League of Nations since its inception to date?
2. Where are its head offices and who are the officers in charge?
3. Does it still function, and how was the vote for 1941 spent?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 14, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many persons, whose last employment or position was with the Robert Simpson Company, Limited, of Toronto, have been appointed to Government Boards or have been or are employed by Boards or Departments under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government from September 1, 1939, to April 30, 1942?
2. How many such persons are at present in the employ of the Government in, (a) Department of Finance, (b) Department of National Defence, (c) Department of Munitions and Supply, (d) Department of War Services, (e) Department of Labour?
3. What are their names?
4. What is the salary and/or other remuneration paid to each?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 1, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has British Department of Food requested the shipment of fresh cod fillets or other fresh fish from Atlantic Coast fishers for the current year?
2. If so, what quantity of each variety of fish?
3. Are there enough fishermen or labourers available to make this supply?
4. If not, what action is the government taking in order to release fishermen from Military Service during the fishing season?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 1, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Will the Government grant leave for the duration of the fishing season to the fishermen of Gaspé and the Magdalen Islands, who are now on military service?

2. If not, what other steps will the Government take to permit fishing syndicates and other firms engaged in commercial fishing to fill their orders for fillets of fresh cod and other fish received from the British Ministry of Food?

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 8, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What steps have been taken prior to May 15, 1942, to ascertain that the cards of all single persons, widowers, divorced and legally separated male persons, without dependents, between the ages of 19 and 45 at the time of registration, are in the hands of the divisional registrars?

2. Has any check relative to these cards been made between the central registry at Ottawa and the duplicates which were forwarded to the divisional registrars?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 1, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, memoranda and other documents in the possession of any Department of the Government with reference to the transfer of the Registration Card of Alan C. Wright, 61 Albany street, Toronto, to Vancouver, on or about April 27, 1942, and the order made on the said Alan C. Wright to report for military service under the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, and the return of the Registration Card of the said Alan C. Wright to Toronto, and the cancellation of his service call.

Mr. O'Neill, from his place in the House, asked leave under Standing Order 31, to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and stated the subject to be:—

"The Japanese question in British Columbia."

He then handed a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed to the Speaker, who having read it to the House, put the question: Has the Member leave to proceed?

No objection being taken;

The Speaker accordingly called upon the Member to propose his Motion.

Mr. O'Neill, seconded by Mr. Little, then moved,—That the House do now adjourn.

After Debate thereon, the said motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mackenzie King,—That the Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, be now read the second time, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Roy in amendment thereto.

And the Debate still continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Macdonald (Kingston City), adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, the House then adjourned at 6 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

No. 91

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, MONDAY, 22ND JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Agreements made under the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940 Statutes of Canada, 1940-41, Chapter 2, Section 8.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 18, 1942, for a Return showing the total cost to March 1, 1942, of the administration in the Province of Saskatchewan of, (a) the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, (b) the Wheat Acreage Reduction Bonus, (c) Prairie Farm Income Bonus, (d) Prairie Farm Assistance Act?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 17, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Have the Standard Oil interests or subsidiaries any proven wells capped in the Turner Valley Oil Fields?
2. How many forty acre undrilled oil sites have the Standard Oil interests or subsidiaries in the Turner Valley Oil Fields?
3. How many of these are situated on acreage in which it has been proven that oil exists?
4. How many of the wells being operated by the abovementioned interests are offset wells?
5. What percentage of oil produced in the Turner Valley in 1941 came from wells operated by independent royalty companies?
6. On what grounds does the Oil Controller consider it to be in the national interests that royalty salesmen be limited to category A gasoline ration?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 8, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What action has the Government taken with regard to the closing of the plant, Acadia Sugar Refining Company at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia?



2. What steps has the Government taken in respect to the men, numbering about 200, who will be thrown out of work?

3. Will the Government take steps to investigate the cause of the closing of this plant?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 4, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Are chapels or other facilities of worship provided in each of Canada's military camps, and what is the custom in relation thereto?

2. Are there such chapels in the larger Air Force camps and depots?

3. Will a survey be made in Canada on this matter with a view to providing facilities for worship in each camp?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 11, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. During the present seeding season does the Government propose to take the necessary steps to stop the calling up of farmers, farmers' sons and agricultural employees for obligatory military training?

2. Has the Government given, or does it intend to give to Divisional Registrars, the necessary instructions to that end?

3. If so, what arrangements has the Government made for this purpose and what instructions will it give, or has it given to the Registrars?

4. Has the Government advised, or will it advise Regimental Commanding Officers who finds farmers are imperatively required in their districts, to bring before the appropriate Commissions immediately all requests for delay submitted by the farmers referred to?

5. If so, what are the views or instructions that the Government has given, or proposes to give, to Regimental commanding officers?

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 10, 1942, for a return showing the universities, colleges and schools which have an Officers' Training Corps recognized by the Department of National Defence, the number enrolled in each corps and what grants are paid by the Government in respect of each corps.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 3, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. At the R.C.C. Signals Training Centre at Barriefield, at the R.C. Ordnance Corps Training Depot at Long Branch, and at the Army Trade School at Hamilton, who are the commanding officers and departmental heads?

2. What are the technical qualifications of each?

3. What were their pre-war occupations in each case?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 1, 1942, for a copy of the agreements between the Government and the City of Toronto and the Canadian National Exhibition with reference to the lease of Exhibition Park and buildings thereon by the Government for the duration of the war.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 27, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Were lands purchased in 1941 and 1942 for military training grounds at Aldershot, Nova Scotia?

2. If so, (a) from whom were such lands purchased, (b) acreage of each purchase, (c) amount asked by each owner and the amount paid?

Mr. Michaud, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of May 20, 1942, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Fisheries or the Salt

Fish Board and the Government of Nova Scotia, companies, agencies or persons with respect to the curing and marketing of pickled or vinegar-cured herring and the bonusing or assisting same during the years 1939 to March 31, 1942?

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Blackmore:—1. Is there a Mr. Carswell employed in the ship-building section of the Department of Munitions and Supply? If so, what does he receive for (a) regular duties; (b) as chairman or secretary of any War Board; (c) for work in an advisory capacity to any Board or Department; (d) from the United Kingdom Government operations in Canada and the United States; (e) for any other work?

2. Is Mr. Goldenberg of Montreal employed in the Department of Munitions and Supply? If so, what is his salary for (a) regular duties; (b) as chairman or secretary of any War Board; (c) for other work in an advisory capacity to any Board or Department; (d) from the United Kingdom Government operations in Canada and the United States; (e) travelling and special expenses?

3. Has Mr. Goldenberg severed his connections with his legal firm in Montreal?

4. How much legal business is that firm getting from the Canadian and United Kingdom Governments?

5. Is Mr. John Dobbie of Port Arthur employed in the Department of Munitions and Supply? If so, what was his initial salary? What is his present salary? How long has he worked in this Department? What experience did he have in this line of work when appointed? What educational qualifications has he? Give reasons for increases in his salary, if any.

6. Was a Mr. Max Speller of Winnipeg appointed by the Civil Service Commission to work in the Department of Munitions and Supply? Did he have a college degree? How long was he employed? What was his initial salary? Did he receive any increases in salary while employed in this Department?

7. Was a Mr. Nick Skhloev of Flin Flon and Winnipeg, Manitoba, appointed by the Civil Service Commission to work in the Department of Munitions and Supply? Did he have a college degree? Was it with honours? Is it true that he was a student instructor for one year at the University of Manitoba while studying for his M.A. Degree? What was his initial salary in the Department of Munitions and Supply? What salary was he getting when he resigned from that Department? Why was no use made of this man's ability and specialized training?

8. Give reasons for Mr. Dobbie's promotion and increases in salary in the light of Mr. Skhloev's record.

By Mr. Church:—What is the total number of persons employed by the Government in connection with the rationing of food, clothing and petrol, respectively and at what aggregate cost?

By Mr. Church:—1. Has a system of national rationing been sanctioned by the Government?

2. If so, when, on what commodities and for what purpose?

3. What Minister of the Crown authorized it and will any statement be made as to its cost, staff, plan and reasons for this policy?

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Green:—Order of the House for a return showing by military districts or provinces, the enlistments in each of the months of January, February, March and April, 1942, (a) in the Navy, (b) in the Army (c) in the Air Force.

By Mr. Wright for Mr. Nicholson:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams, contracts and other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department regarding the carrying of the mails over the rural mail route out of Spalding, Saskatchewan, during the years 1941 and 1942.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mackenzie King,—That the Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, be now read the second time, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Roy in amendment thereto.

And the Debate still continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Taylor, adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 10.55 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 92

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 23RD JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 25, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has the Government of the United States or any official thereof requested either formally or informally that permission be granted by the Canadian Government for United States motor transport carriers to operate in transit in bond between United States points though Canadian territory?

2. If so, what was the nature of such request?

3. Has any recommendation been made by any joint Canadian-United States committee with reference to this question?

4. If so, what is the nature of such recommendation?

5. Has this question been considered by a subcommittee of the Cabinet?

6. If so, when, and who are the members of such committee?

7. Has any report been made by such subcommittee and what is the nature of the report?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 11, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What are the names, ages, addresses and qualifications of the financial superintendents who have been appointed in each branch of the three fighting services?

2. Are these persons members of His Majesty's Forces, or civilians?

And also,—Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of June 11, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many copies of the publications, "Canada's Battle of the Atlantic" and "Royal Canadian Navy" were printed?

2. Was the printing done by contract? If so, who submitted tenders, stating amounts?

3. If not by tender, in what manner was the contract let and to whom?

4. What was the total cost and how were these publications distributed?



The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mackenzie King.—That the Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, be now read the second time, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Roy in amendment thereto.

And the Debate still continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Mulock, adjourned.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury), adjourned.

Mr. McLarty, moved,—Whereas the Report of a special Committee of the House of Commons on Titles, Honours and Decorations was presented to the House on May 14, 1919, and carried, on division, on May 22, 1919; and

Whereas the opinion has been expressed that the application of the principles embodied in the Report in the circumstances which have emerged during the present war had led to discrimination between the members of the Canadian Armed Forces, and others of His Majesty's Armed Forces, between different ranks in the Canadian Armed Forces; and between Canadians actively participating in the present war, and others of His Majesty's subjects; and

Whereas the further opinion has been expressed that it is impracticable to make provision for recognition of conduct and action involving gallantry, courage, meritorious service and devotion to duty without contravening the principles embodied in the Report;

Therefore be it Resolved:

That a Select Committee of the House be appointed to inquire into and to report upon the expediency:—

- (a) of maintaining the principles that form the basis of the recommendations contained in the said Report and continuing in effect the said recommendations, or
- (b) of cancelling, altering, modifying or adding to the said recommendations, in so far as they relate to honours and decorations which do not involve titles, and, if so, in what respect and to what extent.

That the Committee shall consist of the following members: Messrs. Bertrand (Laurier-Montreal), Bruce, Fraser (Peterborough West), Gershaw, Graham, Hill, Kinley, MacMillan, Marshall, McCuaig, Stirling, Turgeon, Weir, Wood, Wright, and shall have power to send for persons and records, to examine witnesses under oath, and to report their opinions and observations from time to time to the House.

And a Debate arising thereon; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Church, adjourned.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 93

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 24<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 1, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many tank cars, that is railway cars, suitable for the transportation of petroleum products, are (a) owned by the Canadian National Railways; (b) owned by other Canadian railway companies; (c) owned by Canadian oil companies; (d) owned by Canadian chemical companies; (e) owned by other Canadian companies or persons; (f) leased by any of the aforementioned companies or persons; (g) owned or leased by United States companies but used in Canada?

2. What is the total gallonage of all such tank cars which are presently in use for the transportation of petroleum products?

3. What products other than petroleum products are transported in tank cars?

4. What is the total gallonage of all tank cars presently in use for the transportation of products other than petroleum products?

5. What is the total gallonage of all tank cars which are not presently in use for the transportation of petroleum products but which could be diverted to such use?

6. For the periods April 22 to May 22, 1941 and 1942, or the nearest monthly period for which statistics are available, how many tank cars and with what total gallonage were engaged in transporting petroleum products for use in, (a) Prince Edward Island, (b) Nova Scotia, (c) New Brunswick, (d) Quebec, (e) Ontario, (f) Manitoba, (g) Saskatchewan, (h) Alberta, (i) British Columbia?

7. During these periods, how many tank cars, and with what total gallonage, were engaged within each such province transporting petroleum products from base points within the province to other points within the province?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 25, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many training schools are there under the Royal Canadian Air Force?

2. Of these, how many are located in centres possessing other war industries, and what are the names of these centres?

3. Have any bonus or consideration or anything in the form of services been offered by civic corporations to the Government in order to assist or induce the construction of air training centres?

4. If so, what are these and where?

Mr. Power, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—

Report of the Ottawa Air Training Conference, May, 1942. (English and French editions.)

Abridged copy of a memorandum of Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand about the training of air crews in Canada and their subsequent service, dated at Ottawa, June 5, 1942. (English and French editions.)

Supplementary Agreement between Canada, Australia, and New Zealand concurred in by the United Kingdom, modifying The British Commonwealth Air Training Agreement of December 17, 1939, dated at Ottawa, June 1, 1942.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Return, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Purdy:—1. How many gasoline rationing books in categories higher than "A" were issued in (a) Nova Scotia, (b) New Brunswick, as at 1st May, 1942?

2. What is the number in each category?

3. How many books in each province and in each category have now been recalled and lower categories issued in place thereof, and to what categories have these been reduced?

4. What are the occupations of those who have had their categories reduced and are their cars used for other than pleasure driving?

5. Is the Quebec-New Brunswick border the dividing line at which the value of the gasoline coupon is reduced from five to two gallons?

6. If so, will the Minister of Munitions and Supply explain why this demarkation point was decided upon?

7. Are all points in the five Eastern Provinces, where gasoline is conveyed to the distributing centre by means of small tankers and tank cars, on the same rations?

8. If not, why not?

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—1. Were tenders called for or prices requested by the Department of Munitions and Supply for coal for use in Pictou County during 1942?

2. If so, what firms or persons were asked to submit prices, stating the grade of coal and place of delivery?

3. What tenders or offers were received stating the names of firms or persons, the grade of coal, the place of delivery and the prices?

4. What orders have been placed, stating dates, names of firms or persons, quality, quantity and grade of coal, place and time of delivery, delivered price for each order per ton?

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper Officers:—

By Mr. Church:—Order of the House for a copy of the syllabus of training in the Royal Canadian Air Force at Manning Pool, Toronto, showing, (a) the length of time spent there by each recruit for air training, (b) the amount of time per day spent on fatigue and guard duties, and a copy of the rules and regulations relating thereto, (c) the number who have spent, (i) over six months' time, (ii) over three months' time at this depot; (d) the regulations as to week end leave and fines imposed.

By Mr. Church—Order of the House for a return showing:—1. Who compose the R.C.A.F. Headquarters staff at Toronto and the officers at Manning Pool, and at the Exhibition Grounds?

2. The number of chaplains, clerks, stenographers, accountants, pay and bank officials, press liaison officers, amusement, physical training and sports civilian and other quasi officers, their salaries, pay, emoluments, subsistence and other allowances.

3. Uniforms worn by these persons and the cost of same.

4. Their military training, if any, before appointment as officers.

5. How many will later go overseas?

6. How many are engaged in purely civilian duties at home, who appointed them, and what are their names and pay?

7. How many of those there now had any training in the Universities C.O.T.C. when they joined, what is the length of time for training for this classification and what fatigue, guard and kitchen duties do they perform?

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. McLarty,—Whereas the Report of a special Committee of the House of Commons on Titles, Honours and Decorations was presented to the House on May 14, 1919, and carried, on division, on May 22, 1919; and

Whereas the opinion has been expressed that the application of the principles embodied in the Report in the circumstances which have emerged during the present war had led to discrimination between the members of the Canadian Armed Forces, and others of His Majesty's Armed Forces, between different ranks in the Canadian Armed Forces; and between Canadians actively participating in the present war, and others of His Majesty's subjects; and

Whereas the further opinion has been expressed that it is impracticable to make provision for recognition of conduct and action involving gallantry, courage, meritorious service and devotion to duty without contravening the principles embodied in the Report;

Therefore be it Resolved:

That a Select Committee of the House be appointed to inquire into and to report upon the expediency:—

(a) of maintaining the principles that form the basis of the recommendations contained in the said Report and continuing in effect the said recommendations, or

(b) of cancelling, altering, modifying or adding to the said recommendations, in so far as they relate to honours and decorations which do not involve titles, and, if so, in what respect and to what extent.

That the Committee shall consist of the following members: Messrs. Bertrand (Laurier-Montreal), Bruce, Fraser (Peterborough West), Gershaw, Graham, Hill, Kinley, MacMillan, Marshall, McCuaig, Stirling, Turgeon, Weir, Wood, Wright, and shall have power to send for persons and records, to examine witnesses under oath, and to report their opinions and observations from time to time to the House.

After further Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to, on division.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mackenzie King,—That the Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, be now read the second time, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Roy in amendment thereto.

And the Debate still continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Mitchell, adjourned.

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 94

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 25TH JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had laid on the Table the Fifteenth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Fifteenth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition for a Private Bill, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with, viz:—

Of Mary Tocki, Clara Hutek and Alphonsa Grabowska, of Grandview, Manitoba, for an Act to incorporate The Felician Sisters of Winnipeg.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 1, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What was the total acreage purchased for the erection of the Trade School at Hamilton?

2. From whom was the land purchased?

3. What was the purchase price of the land?

4. Was any agent employed in connection with the purchase of this land?

5. If so, what was the name of such agent?

6. What was the total amount of commission paid to him?

7. What is the name of the lawyer who acted for the Government in the completion of this purchase?

8. What is the total amount of legal fees paid in connection therewith?

9. Did this property require to be filled?

10. If so, how many cubic yards of filling were required?

11. To whom was the contract for filling this property awarded?

12. Were tenders called, and if so was the lowest tender accepted?

13. What was the total amount paid to the contractor for filling this property?



14. What was the grand total of the cost of this site?
15. To whom was the contract for the erection of the buildings awarded?
16. Were tenders called, and, if so, what were the names of the tenderers and the amount of each tender?
17. Was the contract awarded to lowest tenderer?
18. What is the total cost of the buildings erected to date?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 18, 1942, showing whether the Government has, either directly or through the Fuel Controller, urged the British Admiralty to release more ships to relieve the transportation bottleneck which is alleged to be the cause of the greatly lessened production of coal in the Cape Breton mines, and a consequent hard-time employment of the men engaged in that industry?

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Fair:—1. In the Province of Manitoba, how many claims have been made for bonus under, (a) Wheat Acreage Reduction Regulations; (b) Prairie Farm Assistance Act; (c) Prairie Farm Income Regulations?

2. How many of such claims have been passed for payment?

3. How many claims have actually been paid, (a) in full, (b) in part?

4. In the Province of Saskatchewan, how many claims have been made for bonus under,— (a) Wheat Acreage Reduction Regulations; (b) Prairie Farm Assistance Act; (c) Prairie Farm Income Regulations?

5. How many of such claims have been passed for payment?

6. How many claims have actually been paid, (a) in full, (b) in part?

7. In the Province of Alberta, how many claims have been made for bonus under,— (a) Wheat Acreage Reduction Regulations; (b) Prairie Farm Assistance Act; (c) Prairie Farm Income Regulations?

8. How many of such claims have been passed for payment?

9. How many claims have actually been paid, (a) in full, (b) in part?

10. What amount has been paid under each bonus Act or Regulation in, (a) Manitoba, (b) Saskatchewan, (c) Alberta?

11. What is the estimated amount still due and to be paid under each Act or Regulation in, (a) Manitoba, (b) Saskatchewan, (c) Alberta?

12. Has any decision yet been made as to what constitutes, (a) a rancher, (b) primary occupation?

13. If so, what is it?

14. If not, when will it be made?

15. Has any decision yet been made to pay individual claims to father and son where they are domiciled under one roof but operating their farms as two separate units, and each owning part of the farm machinery?

16. Who are the members of the Board of Review?

17. Are any of these practical farmers?

18. Who are the members of the Treasury Board?

19. Is the decision of the Board of Review binding on the Treasury Board?

By Mr. Jackman:—1. Will a general service medal be issued to those sailors, soldiers and airmen who enlist for active service during the present war, but who are retained in Canada?

2. If so, will the Government recognize similarly those soldiers and airmen who enlisted for active service in the Great War, but who for reasons beyond their own control were retained within Canada?

3. If not, how many, (a) soldiers, (b) airmen enlisted for active service overseas during the Great War, but who, because of uncompleted training

prior to the Armistice, or being retained in Canada for the purpose of training others, or for home defence, or because of youth or over-age, or otherwise, saw service only in Canada and were not awarded the General Service Medal, 1914-1918?

4. Of these how many are now serving in the armed forces and have no distinction to show that they served in the Great War?

5. How many soldiers or airmen lost their lives in Canada while on active service?

6. How many George V Jubilee Medals were awarded in Canada?

7. How many George VI Coronation Medals were awarded in Canada?

By Mr. Isnor:—1. Has a Wartime Administrator been appointed for the Port of Halifax?

2. If so, what is the name of said administrator?

3. What are his duties?

4. What are his special qualifications for such work?

5. Where was he employed before his appointment to his present position, and what was his salary?

6. What salary will he receive as Wartime Administrator at Halifax?

7. Was he allowed any transportation expenses to Halifax? If so, what amount?

8. Will he receive any living or expense allowances? If so, what?

9. Will he be provided with an automobile? If so, state arrangements; if not, state any arrangements entered into with respect to a purchase of automobile, and the taking over of said car at the expiration of period of employment of administrator?

10. What were the reasons for the appointment of such a person to the Port of Halifax, (a) was there a lack of proper supervision of harbour facilities; (b) was there a loss of time in the docking of ships; (c) was there inefficiency in the directing of traffic through the Port?

11. Will the administrator's authority rank higher than that of, (a) the Controller of Loading Operations in so far as wartime supplies are concerned; (b) the Navy in respect to control and direction of traffic?

12. What, if any, experience has he had in shipbuilding, and ship repairs?

By Mr. Noseworthy:—1. How does the amount of pay now received by soldiers with dependents compare with that received by soldiers with dependents in the last war, when the allowances paid from the Canadian Patriotic Fund are taken into consideration

2. What steps have been taken to provide Cost of Living Bonus for the civilian employees of the Air Force known as Messmen?

By Mr. Jackman:—1. On Thursday, May 14, 1942, on p. 2648 of *Hansard*, the Minister of Munitions and Supply stated: "He turned out a tremendous amount of work, but it was found he had destroyed over \$3,000 worth of stock and had produced nothing which would be useful in an aeroplane."

1. When did the incident occur?

2. What was the material used?

3. What form was it in when given to the novice?

4. What, if any, was the system of inspection of work in process or of parts immediately on finishing?

5. What part or article was the novice attempting to produce?

6. What was the name of the plant?

7. What were the names of the president and general manager?

By Mr. Shaw:—1. What are the names of the Civil Service examiners?

2. Who is the chief examiner?

3. What was the occupation or profession of each examiner at the time of his appointment?

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mackenzie King,—That the Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, be now read the second time, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Roy in amendment thereto.

And the Debate still continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Fraser (Northumberland, Ont.), adjourned.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 95

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 26<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Power, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 24, 1942, for a copy of the syllabus of training in the Royal Canadian Air Force at Manning Pool, Toronto, showing, (a) the length of time spent there by each recruit for air training, (b) the amount of time per day on fatigue and guard duties, and a copy of the rules and regulations relating thereto, (c) the number who have spent, (i) over six months' time, (ii) over three months' time at this depot; (d) the regulations as to week end leave and fines imposed.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mackenzie King,—That the Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, be now read the second time, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Roy in amendment thereto.

And the Debate still continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Henderson, adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), the House then adjourned at 5.35 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.





No. 96

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, MONDAY, 29TH JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Fournier (Hull), from the Special Committee on War Expenditures, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

The Special Committee on War Expenditures has received from its subcommittee No. 3 the following report on "Munitions Contracts" which it has considered and adopted with amendments as its Second Report to the House:—

FIRST REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE No. 3

This Committee was set up on May 7th and was directed inter-alia to enquire into all matters relating to contracts and production and, in addition, if considered expedient, to resume the enquiry into the following matters:—

- (a) Headquarters establishments and Pay and Allowances.
- (b) Financial controls over Army, Navy and Air Force expenditures.

The subcommittee begs leave to present its first report of findings and recommendations with respect to these subjects.

MUNITIONS CONTRACTS

The Department of Munitions and Supply is essentially a procurement agency. It procures for the Army, the Navy and the Air Force of Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States and all the other united nations commodities and material required by these. It is not an originating agency, but essentially a procurement branch. It may be divided into four main groups:—

1. The wartime industries control group.
2. The production group.
3. The purchasing group.
4. The Crown companies group.

The Wartime Industries Control Group, under the Chairmanship of the Priorities Officer, is in complete control of the supplying and allocation of commodities and materials essential to the war effort. This group sees to it that the raw materials which are required or may be required for war purposes are not used by civilians. They place controls over civilian consumption and find ways and means of increasing the production of raw materials.

The Production Group do not produce themselves. They cause things to be produced. They make arrangements for the production of material that is not ordinarily produced in this country, such as aircraft, merchant and naval ships, tanks, guns, ammunition, etc. This group has a number of directors-general, whose duty it is to organize for maximum production the branches over which they preside. The main subdivisions of this group are: aircraft production, ammunition, arsenals and small arms ammunition, automotive, gun, tank, chemicals and explosives, gauge and cutting tools, naval armaments and equipment, industry and sub-contract co-ordination, and ship building.

The third group is the purchasing group. Its function is to purchase for the three services, the Army, Navy and Air Force, the commodities generally required by them. Its object is the procurement of military stores and it handles generally any commodities which are ordinarily produced in Canada and can be taken off the shelf. It purchases commodities such as food, clothing, boots, shoes and all things generally that are normally produced in this country. These commodities are purchased according to sound commercial company practice.

The Crown companies have been incorporated and certain tasks have been delegated to them by the Minister, i.e., the Merchant Cargo Ship program falls under the jurisdiction of Wartime Merchant Shipping Limited, the procurement of rubber under Fairmont Company Limited, silk, under Plateau Company Limited, machine tools under Citadel Merchandising Company Limited. There are at present twenty such companies.

Intimately associated with the Production Group is the Production Committee, which has been set up recently. Its purpose is one of co-ordination. It is its business to see that the Directors-General of Production work towards a common goal and by means of discussion arrive at common policies. These directors from time to time meet in committee and devise ways and means to obtain production as fast, as efficiently, and as satisfactorily as possible. Another function of the Production Committee is to act as a Board of Review on new projects.

The Production Group is not responsible for specifications. This is the prerogative of the Army, Engineering and Designing Branch, which is limited in its functions to certain parts of the automotive production activity and the tank production activity. The specifications in general are those of the Army, Navy and Air Force of Canada, or the Army, Navy and Air Force of Great Britain or the United States. It is the duty of the Production Group to see that the contractor produces the materials according to the requirements of the Inspection Board. There has been set up what is known as the Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada, which is an independent body, not connected with the Department of Munitions and Supply. In the Munitions and Supply Department is a branch known as the Munitions Contract Branch, whose object is to supervise the granting of munitions contracts. A few years prior to the war, a thorough canvass was made of the manufacturing facilities of this country, with particular reference to the requirements of the Army and this Department fell heir to that national survey. Munitions contracts are, where possible, given by tender and the competitive system is used to establish prices, but as will be seen later, this is not always practical.

In cases where it is practical the manner of procedure in the Munitions Contract Branch is as follows:

The Production Branch of the division concerned is asked for a list of the names of possible manufacturers of the particular material or commodity—a list of, say, six or eight or more manufacturers is then given. Afterwards the Inspection Board is asked to forward to these six or eight, or more manufacturers, the drawings and specifications. To them is also sent a two page tender form, which is an invitation to bid on the job, on or before a specified date.

When the tenders arrive, they are sent to the tendering room, which is in charge of a reliable officer, and are not opened until five o'clock on the last day for the receipt of the tenders. The opening of the tenders is presided over by the officer referred to above, in his presence and in the presence of two others, who later certify that the tenders were opened and were sealed when opened. Tenders are then tabulated, setting out the name and address of the contractor tendering, together with the price, the date of delivery and any variation from the specifications which might be suggested by the tenderer. After tabulation, the tenders are submitted to the Production Branch concerned. This Branch decides whether it is satisfied that the lowest tenderer can do the job and make delivery.

In general, the contract is awarded to the lowest tenderer. Occasionally, however, although the lowest tenderer may be able to do the job, he might be loaded up with other work. In such case, if it is felt that lowest tenderers will be unable to produce the work in the time required, then the second or the third lowest tenderer is considered. The practice is to go back to the second or third lowest tenderer and ask him if he will not reduce his price to that of the first lowest tenderer. Sometimes this is done but often the Department does not succeed in getting the second or third lowest tenderer to reduce his price to that of the first lowest tenderer. Occasionally, if there is a wide margin between the lowest tenderer and the second and third lowest tenderer, the Munitions Contract Branch may suggest that the price cannot be accepted without having an audit made of the actual costs after completion of the job.

If the audit discloses that an unfair and an unreasonable profit has been made, a certain portion of the profit is turned back to the Government. There are various forms of audit clauses used for this purpose. The substance of these audit clauses is that the contractor agrees with the Government that at an appropriate time the Government may send in its auditors to check thoroughly the costs of doing the work, and it is agreed that in the event of the auditors discovering a spread between the price quoted and the actual cost, which is too high, the contractor covenants with the Government that he will return that part of the profit which is regarded as unfair or unreasonable. Some of these audit clauses stipulate that five per cent is deemed to be a fair and reasonable profit. Appendix I to this report lists the four types of audit clauses in use.

In many cases, however, it is not possible to obtain competitive bidding. For instance, the Production Director-General may have decided that there is only one Company that can do the job satisfactorily. This happens in certain cases in connection with guns, tanks, small arms, ammunition and the like. There must, in a case such as this, be a determining factor, which is known as entrepreneurial ability or capacity. The only way to make a decision is to rely upon the judgment of the Director-General in charge, combined with the judgment of the Production Committee. It is not the possession of the plant, nor the machinery or buildings, which is the determining factor, but rather the capacity, the experience and the ability of the Management.



The Production Committee, after having carefully considered the ability of the Company to perform the task, and having accepted it, there is then the all important question of the price. How is the price to be fixed when the cost to manufacture the item is not known? The first step as a rule is to ask the manufacturer for his quotation. If it is an item which has never been manufactured in Canada, it will be quasi impossible for him to submit a price. He does not know what it will cost to manufacture the article, therefore he cannot give a price. Conversely if he is able to give a price, the Department cannot accept it because it too does not know what it will cost. Generally what is called the "Target Price" method is suggested.

If the price of the British manufacturer converted into Canadian dollars is, say, \$2 per item, the Department suggests that for the first ten or twenty per cent, the manufacturer will be paid his cost plus a small profit, which prices are subject to audit. If the manufacturer becomes efficient and is able to produce for less than \$2, he is given his costs, plus profit of say five per cent, plus a quarter or a half of all the amount by which the actual cost is less than the Target. This is an inducement to the manufacturer in order to obtain efficiency, and it is always subject to audit.

It follows from this that there may be several types of contracts.

#### (a) FIXED PRICE CONTRACTS

These contracts are on an agreed set price not subject to change, regardless of what the contractor's costs may be; that is, if he loses it is his loss; if he is able to manufacture more cheaply, it is his gain.

Fixed prices are usually arrived at on the basis of competitive tender. Nevertheless, even on fixed price contracts sometimes costs of a company are audited so that in future the lower fixed price may be arrived at if it is found that the contractor is making too much profit.

#### (b) CEILING PRICE CONTRACTS

These contracts are usually entered into only when the Department is not satisfied as to what a proper price should be and are subject to revision downward only if it is found that the contractor is by virtue of the ceiling price receiving cost plus a profit which is deemed by the Minister to be in excess of what is fair and reasonable. The contractor's costs are audited and although the contract provides that he is to receive this ceiling price it is on the understanding that the price may be reduced if a profit is in excess of a fair and reasonable price or an agreed percentage.

#### (c) TARGET PRICE CONTRACTS

In this case a target price is set, that is, something for the contractors to shoot at. The contractor is granted his costs of production plus a profit. If his costs are less than the target then he gets his cost plus the said fixed fee plus a percentage of his savings. If his costs exceed the target then he gets his costs and his fee or profit is reduced. Example: Suppose the target is \$100 and the agreed fee per unit is \$5. If his costs are exactly \$100 he will get \$105 per unit. If his costs are \$80 he would get \$80 plus \$5, plus say, one-half of his savings, that is \$10 so that in total he would get \$95 for the article. If his costs were \$110 he would get his costs but his fee would be reduced to, say, \$2.50, so that he would get \$112.50.

#### (d) COST PLUS A FEE

This type of contract is divided into two classes, namely, cost plus a management fee and cost plus a fee per article. In the cost plus a management fee, this is usually where a contractor is providing the management for

a Government owned plant. It provides the management and accordingly gets the costs of the operation plus a straight management fee of so much per year. For example, costs plus \$50,000 a year. In the cost plus a fee per article, he may still be operating a Government owned plant, for example, a tank arsenal, and get the complete cost plus, say, \$2,500 per tank.

(e) THE VARIATION OF THE COST PLUS FIXED FEE SCHEME

The variation is the addition of an incentive for reducing the cost below a certain level. For instance, if the cost of a gun mounting is \$6,000, the contractor gets a fixed fee of \$180, but if he succeeds in getting the cost down to \$5,500, he will receive the original \$180 and an additional \$180 more for reducing his costs. It is possible that under this scheme, one-quarter or even one-half of what he saves he will receive.

(f) COST PLUS PERCENTAGE SCHEME

This is the least desirable of all contracts but it is inescapable where there exists a variation of a great number of parts on which no cost basis can possibly be made. There are instances of certain guns having as many as 2,500 parts and it is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the costs of each of these parts. In such a case resort is had to the cost plus percentage contract.

It is to be noted that in all cases where a contractor gets costs, such costs are determined by Government Cost Accountants in accordance with Costing Memorandum, M. & S. 433, attached to this Report as Appendix II.

Controls over actual expenditures, arising out of these contracts, is decidedly important. There are three interlocking and overlapping checks on controls.

1. Munitions and Supply representatives who are technically trained engineers or production men, are posted and resident at the plant performing the contract work. These men devote all of their time to the control of expenditure. They operate on all large jobs where it is on a Cost Plus Fee, or a Cost Plus Percentage Contract. They adopt efficient methods and maintain a close liaison between the Company and Production Executives of the Department. Specific instructions are given to these men. Appended hereto and marked III is a copy of such instructions.

2. The second control, or check, is to be found in the Director-General and his Production Staff who have attached to them a number of engineers and production men. Their business is to obtain efficient increased production and decreased costs. These men go from one plant to another and compare methods, and while they analyse the most economical method to obtain the fastest possible production, speed is the dominant factor.

3. The third check is the Treasury Cost Accountant. (This dealt with by subcommittee No. 3 in its 1941 Report.)

The Munitions Contract Branch of the Department dislike Cost Plus Percentage contracts, and prefer a Fixed Price contract arrived at after competition or private audit. The Cost Plus a Fixed Fee is also preferable to the Cost Plus Percentage because it destroys any incentive to deliberately pad costs, and by giving an incentive to speed, achieves the objective of low unit cost because speed means efficiency and therefore cost reduction.

This Committee strongly criticizes the use of the Cost Plus Percentage contract but realizes that in some instances, resort must be had to it.

The Committee feels that the checks and controls exercised over the cost of contracts, do not operate as well in practice as they appear to in theory. It feels that they are not really as effective as they should be because there are



not nearly enough technically trained engineers exercising these controls. It recommends that greater economy could be effected if a larger number of men were employed by the Department to check costs in various plants. Every effort should be made to get these men, if available.

The Committee is further of opinion that delays, sometimes too lengthy, are occasioned by inspection.

The Committee recommends that an officer of the Department of Labour, with practical experience in the problems of labour, should sit on the Production Committee.

## APPENDIX I

M & S 10

### DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

Instructions (No. 29) Issued by Deputy Minister, February 18, 1942.

SUBJECT: *Audit Clauses*

In order to clarify and consolidate all instructions issued to date with respect to the insertion of Audit Clauses in Invitations to Tender and Acceptances of Tender, the following shall be considered to be effective as from this date:—

1. In any case where it is decided to provide that a Government audit of the contract or order may be made one of the following Audit Clauses is to be inserted in the Acceptance of Tender:—

(a) *Audit Clause No. 1*

“It is understood and agreed that the price quoted in this order is a ‘ceiling price’ and is subject to adjustment as hereinafter provided.

You agree to keep such records with respect to this order as are required by Costing Memorandum Form M. & S. 433 attached hereto, and that such records may be audited by a Government Auditor if the Minister of Munitions and Supply shall deem it advisable that such audit be made.

It is understood and agreed that if such an audit should be made and should disclose that the profit accruing to you on this order is in excess of . . . . .% on your actual cost determined as aforesaid, the price herein quoted shall be adjusted downward so that the profit on this order shall be not more than . . . . .% on such actual cost, and that if any payment shall have been made hereunder before the making of such audit and any price adjustment based thereon, the amount (if any) overpaid to you will be repaid by you upon demand, or, at the option of the Minister, may be deducted from any amounts thereafter becoming payable to you under this order or from any other moneys payable to you by His Majesty.”

(b) *Audit Clause No. 2*

“It is understood and agreed that the price quoted in this order is a ‘ceiling price’ and is subject to adjustment as hereinafter provided.

You agree to keep such records with respect to this order as are required by Costing Memorandum Form M. & S. 433 attached hereto, and that such records may be audited by a Government Auditor if the Minister of Munitions and Supply shall deem it advisable that such audit be made.

It is understood and agreed that if such an audit should be made and should disclose that the profit accruing to you on this order is in excess of a fair and reasonable profit, the price herein quoted shall be adjusted downward so that the profit on this order shall be such as is, in the opinion of the Minister, a fair and reasonable profit, and that if any payment shall have been made hereunder before the making of such audit and any price adjustment based thereon, the amount (if any) overpaid to you will be repaid by you upon demand, or, at the option of the Minister, may be deducted from any amounts thereafter becoming payable to you under this order or from any other moneys payable to you by His Majesty."

(c) *Audit Clause No. 3*

"It is understood and agreed that the price quoted in your tender of which this document is an acceptance is a 'ceiling price' and that such 'ceiling price' is estimated by you to contain not more than a fair and reasonable profit. You agree that you will keep sufficient and adequate records of the cost of this work so that such cost may from time to time be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Department of Munitions and Supply Form M. and S. 433 entitled 'Costing Memorandum' and that such records may at any time and from time to time be audited by a Government Auditor to ascertain the actual cost of the work then performed for this order. Such audit or audits shall be made at any time or times at the discretion of the Minister, but not later than four (4) months after the Company has notified the Minister that the said records of the work then completed are sufficiently complete to enable the cost of the said work to be determined. Provided that if the said records are complete as aforesaid and any such audit be not made within four (4) months after notification as aforesaid, the Minister agrees to accept the certificate of the auditors of the Company as to the actual cost; determined as aforesaid, of any such completed work.

It is further understood and agreed that the right to make the audit hereinbefore referred to shall be in addition to any rights of His Majesty and does not limit and shall not be taken to a limitation of any rights of His Majesty to make an audit of the Company's books which may now or hereafter exist otherwise than hereunder nor shall the acceptance of the certificate of the auditors of the Company as above provided in any way limit the right of His Majesty to make an audit of the Company's books under any authority other than this provision.

It is further understood and agreed that, if such audit should establish that the profit accruing to you on this order is in the opinion of the Minister in excess of a fair and reasonable profit, the said quoted price shall be adjusted downward so that the said profit shall be, in the opinion of the Minister, fair and reasonable. If the Company shall not consider the profit as so determined by the Minister fair and reasonable, the matter shall be referred for decision to two arbitrators, one to be appointed by the Minister and the other by the Contractor. In case the two arbitrators so appointed cannot agree, they shall appoint a third and the decision of any two of the three so appointed shall be binding upon the parties hereto. In case the two arbitrators so appointed cannot agree upon the appointment of the third arbitrator, such third arbitrator shall be appointed by the Exchequer Court upon

a reference being made to such Court. A party who has not appointed an arbitrator after the other party has appointed one shall do so within five (5) days after being notified in writing by such other party so to do, and in default of appointment such other party's arbitrator may act as sole arbitrator and his decision shall be binding. If the arbitrator appointed by either party shall fail to proceed with the consideration of the matters in dispute within five (5) days after being required in writing by the other party's arbitrator so to do, such other party's arbitrator, if a third arbitrator has not been appointed shall be at liberty to act as sole arbitrator, and his decision shall be binding, or the other two arbitrators, if a third has been appointed, may forthwith appoint an arbitrator in lieu of the one who has failed to proceed and the decision of two of such three arbitrators shall be binding. The Contractor shall not stop, suspend or delay work under this contract pending the outcome of any arbitration proceedings taken hereunder."

(d) *Audit Clause No. 4*

In all Acceptance of Tender issued to General Motors Products of Canada Limited, the Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited, Chrysler of Canada Limited, covering purchases of "Transport Equipment" (which term shall mean wheeled transport vehicles, their components, and spare parts, and such other stores as are necessary to equip such vehicles; universal carriers Mark 1 and parts), the following clauses are to be inserted,

(a) *On Acceptance of Tender issued to General Motors Products of Canada Limited and Chrysler Corporation of Canada Limited*

"It is understood and agreed that this order shall be subject to the provisions of an agreement dated the 11th day of January, 1941, made between His Majesty the King in right of Canada and His Majesty the King in right of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and yourselves."

(b) *On Acceptance of Tender issued to the Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited*

"It is understood and agreed that this order shall be subject to the provisions of an agreement dated the 11th day of January, 1941, and amended June 30, 1941, between His Majesty the King in right of Canada and His Majesty the King in right of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and yourselves."

2. In some cases it may be known at the time of the sending out of the Invitations to Tender that it will be necessary to place in the Acceptance of Tender one of the foregoing Audit Clauses. In any such case the following statement is to be inserted in the Invitations to Tender:—

"If your Tender is accepted the following Audit Clause will be inserted in the Acceptance of Tender issued by the Department and will form a condition thereof:—"

(Then quote in full the one of the foregoing Audit Clauses which it is proposed thus to insert).

G. K. SHEILS,  
Deputy Minister



## APPENDIX II

## COSTING MEMORANDUM

The general rule is that the cost of performing a particular contract shall consist only of expenditure made by the contractor in connection with the contract, and shall be the sum of—

- (1) Direct materials.
- (2) Direct Labour.
- (3) Direct Expenses.
- (4) A proper proportion of applicable indirect costs (including a reasonable proportion of management expenses).

## GENERAL ELEMENTS OF COST

No definitions of the elements of cost may be stated which are of invariable application to all contractors, but in general the elements of cost may be defined as:—

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Manufacturing cost.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Direct Materials</li> <li>II. Productive Labour</li> <li>III. Direct Engineering Labour</li> <li>IV. Miscellaneous Direct Factory Charges</li> <li>V. Indirect Factory Expenses</li> <li>VI. Other Manufacturing Cost</li> </ol> </li> </ol> | } | See "Particulars" for further explanation of these items. |
|---|---|---|

(2) Miscellaneous direct expenses.

(3) Miscellaneous indirect expenses.

BUT THERE SHALL NOT BE INCLUDED AS COST OF THE FOLLOWING:—

- (1) Allowances for interest on invested capital, bonds, debentures, bank or other loans.
- (2) Entertainment expenses.
- (3) Dues and other memberships other than regular trade associations.
- (4) Donations (except as stated in Section 3, Subsection (b) hereunder)
- (5) Losses on other contracts.
- (6) Losses from sale or exchange of capital assets.
- (7) Depreciation on buildings, machinery or equipment paid for by the Crown.
- (8) Fines and penalties.
- (9) Amortization of unrealized appreciation of values of assets.
- (10) Expenses, maintenance and/or depreciation of excess facilities.
- (11) Increase in reserves for contingencies, repairs, compensation insurance and guaranteed work.
- (12) Federal and Provincial income, excess profits or surtaxes.
- (13) Unreasonable compensation for officers and employees.
- (14) Bond discount or finance charges.
- (15) Premiums for life insurance on the lives of officers.
- (16) Legal and accounting fees in connection with reorganizations, security issues, or capital stock issues.
- (17) Losses on investments, bad debts and expenses of collection.
- (18) Advertising and selling expenses.

## PARTICULARS

## 1. I. DIRECT MATERIALS

Includes, in addition to materials purchased solely for the contract and processed by the contractor, or material obtained from subcontractors, any other material purchased for stock which may subsequently be used and becomes a component part of the contract.

All materials shall be charged to the contract at the net laid down price after deducting all discounts and other similar items.

Costs shall be credited with the fair market value of all scrap produced from materials charged to the contract, either in manufacturing processes, rejects, due to design changes, or from any other cause.

## II. DIRECT LABOUR

Production labour which is performed directly on and is properly chargeable to the contract.

## III. DIRECT ENGINEERING LABOUR

Compensation of professional engineers and draftmen properly chargeable to the contract.

## IV. MISCELLANEOUS DIRECT FACTORY CHARGES

Items properly chargeable direct to the contract, but which do not fall within any of the above categories. As an example, a royalty payable.

## V. INDIRECT FACTORY EXPENSES—"Factory overhead or burden."

- (a) *Labour*.—Supervision and inspection, clerical, time-keeping, stores tool crib, cleaners, watchmen, etc.
- (b) *Materials and Supplies*.—Shop fuel, lubricants, waste, non-durable tools and gauges, etc.
- (c) *Service Expenses*.—Expenses of a general nature such as power, heat, light, operation and maintenance of general plant assets and facilities.
- (d) *Fixed Charges*.—Recurring charges such as property taxes, rentals and provision for depreciation. In making provision for depreciation, consideration may be given the number and lengths of shifts, but the provision shall not be inconsistent with the regulations imparted by Commissioner of Income Tax.
- (e) *Miscellaneous Indirect Factory Expenses*.—Items not directly chargeable to the contract, such as purchasing expenses, employees' welfare, employer's payments to any Federal unemployment or health funds but shall not include
  - (1) Payments deducted or chargeable to employees.
  - (2) Pension and retirement payments.

## VI. OTHER MANUFACTURING COSTS

Includes items not properly or satisfactorily chargeable factory costs, but which, upon a complete showing of all pertinent facts, are properly to be included as a cost of the contract, such as:—

Experimental and development charges.

2. *Miscellaneous Direct Expenses*

Sundry items: fees paid for tests, travelling expenses applicable to the contract, etc.



### 3. *Miscellaneous Indirect Expenses*

(a) Indirect engineering expense "Engineering Overhead" consisting of labour, materials; and miscellaneous expenses.

(b) Administrative expenses including salaries of corporate and executive officers, office salaries, janitors, cleaners, miscellaneous office and administrative expenses, such as stationery and office supplies, postage, normal contribution to local charities and other necessary office expenses.

#### ALLOCATION OF INDIRECT COSTS

No general rule is applicable to all cases. The proper proportion of indirect costs chargeable to the contract will depend on the ascertaining of all facts and circumstances relating thereto, subject, however, to a requirement that all items which have no relation to the contract shall be eliminated from the amount to be allocated.

Provided the articles produced for the contract are of the same general class as the concurrent production of the plant, then allowable indirect expenses may be distributed on the basis of the proportion which the direct productive labour on the contract bears to the total productive labour of the particular section wherein the contract work may be carried out, except that if indirect expenses are incurred in different amounts and in different proportions by the various producing departments, consideration shall be given to such circumstances to the extent necessary to make a fair and reasonable determination. Administrative and other general expenses may be dealt with in a like manner.

In cases where the product is essentially different to the concurrent production, indirect costs wherever possible shall be segregated and the proper items thereof charged direct to the contract.

#### ACCOUNTS

Contractors' accounts shall be kept in such a manner as to clearly disclose the nature and amounts of the different items of cost pertaining to the contract, and all records of original entry must be preserved in form available for ready reference until released for disposal by the Minister.

### APPENDIX III

#### DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

Instructions (No. 37) Issued by Deputy Minister, October 16, 1941.

#### SUBJECT:

*Duties of Munitions and Supply Representatives in Government Owned  
Munitions Plants*

#### GENERAL

In the production of the large quantities of complicated types of Munitions required by modern warfare, it becomes necessary from time to time for the Government to make heavy expenditures for the erection and equipment of new plant, entirely exclusive of any private capital, and to make arrangements with an experienced and competent industrial concern or group to manage it in return for a fee. Such arrangements are put into legal form as a contract but such a document cannot be expected to cover specifically all the various situations which arise in the carrying out of such extensive work. Accordingly, experienced men, bearing the title of Munitions and Supply Representatives, are appointed in these plants to assist the Directors General of the Production

Branches of the Department in becoming aware early of new developments and, in general, seeing that correct interpretations are placed on the contract terms as operations proceed. Included in the work of these Representatives is the responsibility for maintaining close contact with the expenditures which are made, so as to ensure that these are in keeping with the contract terms.

The Managements of these Government owned plants are selected because of their outstanding skill, knowledge and efficiency in their line and their generally high standing. Munitions and Supply Representatives must not lose sight of this fact. They should bear in mind at all times that courtesy, tact and due consideration of the Management and its staff are essential. A smooth-running and harmonious relationship as between the Management and its organization on the one hand and this Department's officers on the other should be maintained in order that the fundamental principal of production at the greatest possible speed may prevail. Representatives should endeavour to cultivate a relationship such that mutually friendly and frank discussion may occur on any feature of the operations at any time.

The Representatives should be careful not to interfere in respect of managerial matters. If they consider that a course of action is not in the Government's interests or not in accordance with the intent of the contract, they should discuss the matter with the Management themselves, not with workmen, foremen, clerical employes or others of junior rank. This applies at all times, but is of particular importance if any criticism is deemed necessary.

Representatives should dispose of as many matters as possible *without* reference to the Department at Ottawa, so as to keep correspondence at a minimum, but they should nevertheless consult freely with the Director-General concerned, particularly when in any doubt.

Representatives naturally will make very careful studies of the terms of the contracts in hand and make sure that they thoroughly understand what is intended, consulting the Department in case of doubt. In order that they may carry out their work it is, of course, essential that they should have free and continuous access to all accounts and records related to the operation, including purchase orders, payrolls, employment forms for new employees and shop or work orders.

Resident Cost Accountants are appointed in these Government owned plants by the Controller of the Treasury on the recommendation of the Chief Cost Accountant attached by the Treasury to this Department. This, of course, means that Resident Cost Accountants are not under the supervision of the Department of Munitions and Supply, but serve the Department of Finance. It is clear, however, that complete co-operation must exist between Munitions and Supply Representatives and Resident Cost Accountants, as their functions interlock in many ways.

#### DUTIES

It is not possible to lay down a definite set of instructions to apply to all Munitions and Supply Representatives, but certain points are common to all their activities and these are outlined below:—

#### CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS AND REPAIRS TO PLANT

Construction work on Government Plants is under the supervision of the Director-General of the Defence Projects Construction Branch of the Department, but Munitions and Supply Representatives should maintain a contact with the work and make their services available to the Director-General of the said Branch. They should bring to his attention any matters of interest as, for instance, suggestions for savings in cost of improvements in layout.

This, of course, should be accomplished in consultation and co-operation with the Management. Any deviations from approved plans and specifications on the part of the building contractor should also be reported to the said Director-General.

#### MACHINE TOOLS

These are purchased by the Management only after approval of Citadel Merchandising Company, Limited, which has copies of all M.B. Reports giving lists of machinery estimated to be needed. As a rule, the machine tools are bought by Citadel but sometimes it is arranged that the Management shall buy certain items. Transfers from other plants or projects may also be arranged by Citadel and substitutions may be made by Citadel on being agreed to by the Management, always provided that the estimated total expenditure is not exceeded. It is expected that Munitions and Supply Representatives will maintain contact with all developments in this regard. Where the contract provides that the expenditure on machine tools, equipment, etc., is an estimate only, and there are indications that the total will be exceeded, it is the responsibility of the Munitions and Supply Representatives to endeavour to see that any additional expenditure which appears necessary is placed before the Department for prior consideration. Where it seems that additional expenditures not contemplated originally will pay for themselves quickly in cost reduction or in increased production, it is the duty of the Representatives to study the matter thoroughly and make a full report and recommendation to the interested Director-General, of course in consultation with the Management who will also be expected to submit the matter themselves to the Director-General.

#### JIGS, TOOLS, DIES, FIXTURES, GAUGES AND INSTALLATION EXPENSES

All commitments covering these items should be passed upon by the Munitions and Supply Representatives, who are required to see that the limits of the authorization for expenditures from the Department are being observed. The Representatives have authority to approve, without reference to Ottawa, any substitutions considered advisable, provided such substitutions do not increase the original cost estimate beyond the allowance for contingencies provided in the M.B. Report, due allowance, of course, being made for the possibility that other contingencies will arise.

#### OFFICE FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT

It is the policy that purchases of office furniture and equipment should be made through the Directors-General of the General Purchasing Branch of the Department. Signed requisitions for such items are necessary. It is not the duty of the Munitions and Supply Representatives to pass on such requisitions. They are handled by the Resident Cost Accountants.

#### PRODUCTION MATERIAL

Representatives should satisfy themselves that the Management is maintaining an adequate, but not excessive, supply of raw materials and that schedules of purchases are such as to ensure no risk of shut-down through shortage of raw materials, components or packing materials. Any difficulties in this regard and any long term commitments necessary to guarantee continuity of supply should be referred to the Director-General in charge. It is most important that the Director-General should be kept fully informed on this subject and that any unfavourable priority rulings should also be reported promptly.



### PRICES AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY OF MATERIALS

All materials must be purchased on a strictly competitive basis and Representatives have the authority to approve orders of this nature. When it is deemed necessary to procure materials on other than a competitive basis, explanation must be given to the Director-General and authority granted by him.

The foregoing is subject to the following qualifications: (a) that notwithstanding that it may be possible to obtain materials in the United States cheaper than similar materials can be obtained in Canada, if the difference in the laid-down cost of such materials is not more than fifteen per cent, such materials should be obtained from sources in Canada; and (b) that in any case where the Company should deem it inadvisable to accept the lowest tender, the matter must be referred to the Director-General concerned for approval before any action is taken.

### LABOUR AND RATES OF WAGES

Labour policy and control and the direction of employees are among the prime responsibilities of Management, and it is intended that in the exercise of those functions the Management should have a free hand. Matters affecting the safety of employees, employment conditions, wage incentive plans, etc., etc., also are Management functions. These are all matters, however, in respect of which the Representatives should keep themselves informed. Payrolls require their certificate as a matter of course and no general change in policy, e.g., the introduction of a new incentive plan, should be put into effect without prior approval from the Director-General. In some cases it will be advisable that the Munitions and Supply Representatives should make reports to the Director-General of the Labour Relations Branch, copies of any such reports being sent to the Director-General in charge of the project.

### SALARIES AND WAGES

Representatives are authorized to concur in the appointment by the Management of additional salaried employees or wage earners at rates not in excess of \$3,600 per annum, and to approve of increases in pay where the resultant rate of remuneration does not exceed \$3,600 per annum. All appointments or proposed increases which would establish rates of pay in excess of \$3,600 per annum must be approved by the Director-General in charge of the project.

It should be arranged with the Resident Cost Accountant whether he or the Representative will make a periodical spot check of payroll cards in each section of the plant to make sure that payroll conditions are as they should be.

### REPORTS FOR DIRECTORS-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF PROJECTS

Reports on production are required in Ottawa every fortnight and are to conform with the needs of the Director-General in charge of the project. Production difficulties and delays should be analysed and their causes reported.

### EXPENDITURE FOR MAINTENANCE

Representatives have authority to approve of incidental expenditures for plant maintenance, providing that such do not exceed \$2,000 for any one item. Amounts in excess of that sum must be referred to the Director-General in charge of the project.

### APPROVAL OF MONTHLY ACCOUNTS

Munitions and Supply Representatives must consider all monthly accounts for all expenditures as prepared by Resident Cost Accountants and sign these if they concur or otherwise state their criticisms. Joint consideration of expenditures with the Resident Cost Accountants is an important portion of the work of Munitions and Supply Representatives.

### SECURITY AND GUARDING OF PLANT

All questions *re* this should be referred to the Director-General of the Industrial Security Branch of the Department, copies being sent to the Director-General in charge of the project.

### INSURANCE AND FIRE PREVENTION

Problems of this nature should be communicated to the Secretary of the Department.

### CENTRAL INVENTORY RECORDS DIVISION

Representatives are responsible for proper recording and tagging of all machinery and equipment by the Management, as required by this Division of the Department. Full instructions as to procedure will be submitted on request, if not already on hand. Transfer of machinery and equipment to and from plants may only be done under instructions of the Director-General in charge, but the Representatives must see that the C.I.R.D. is advised on proper forms of all such transfers.

### INSPECTION

Inspection is not the responsibility of Representatives but that of the Resident Inspector of the Joint Inspection Board of U.K. and Canada. Should any undue delays be experienced in shipments of completed work because of lack of inspection facilities, Representatives should refer the problem to the Director-General in charge of the project.

### INACTIVITY OF MACHINE TOOLS AND/OR EQUIPMENT

Any excess of Machine Tools and/or Equipment should be reported in detail to the Director-General in charge of the project.

### COST REDUCTION

Although costing is within the province of the Resident Cost Accountant, ways and means of reducing costs are a legitimate subject for study by Munitions and Supply Representatives. It is their duty to gain an understanding of the manufacturing processes and be on the alert for suggestions from the Management or elsewhere as to improvements in methods which might be expected to result in lower costs. Any indications of waste in respect of material should be studied in conjunction with the Management. This, also, should be done with respect to labour. Munitions and Supply Representatives should be particularly on the alert for signs of disaffection or unrest on the part of labour and should communicate promptly to the Director-General in charge of the project and to the Director-General of the Labour Relations Branch any information on these subjects which might be of value to them.

### CONCLUSION

It is not intended that the above should represent complete outline of all the points in respect of which Representatives are held responsible. Circumstances of each operation differ somewhat from those of all the others. The Representative should be interested in anything which will permit of higher speed of output and lower cost without sacrifice of quality. An effective Representative will gradually become established as an asset in the minds of the Management and will be welcomed to their inner councils. He will see Management's problems as well as the Department's viewpoint and will serve to bridge difficulties, eliminate misunderstanding and generally contribute to the efficiency of the operations.

J. P. PETTIGREW,  
*for Deputy Minister.*



Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of an Agreement made under the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940, Statutes of Canada 1940-41, Chapter 2, Section 8.

He also presented,—Amended Return to an Order of the House of June 10, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What was the number of applications for loans under the Canadian Farm Loan Board in the Province of British Columbia in each month since January 1, 1939, to May 30, 1942?

2. What number of loans were granted and for what amount, during each of these months?

3. What amount was collected by the Canadian Farm Loan Board in the Province of British Columbia during each of the above months?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 25, 1942, for a Return showing:

1. What were the (a) salaries, (b) commissions, (c) expenses, incurred in Pictou county, Nova Scotia, in connection with each of the last two Victory Loan campaigns?

2. To whom were such payments made?

3. What was the total amount subscribed in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, in each campaign?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 11, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many people, by provinces, have been prosecuted in the Law Courts for not carrying out the Orders in Council and instructions, rules and regulations and directions of various boards and controllers and dollar-a-year-men, including the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and various non-legislative bodies?

2. What lawyers, by provinces, have been retained, and what are their fees?

3. Does the Department of Justice provide Counsel to enforce Federal Law for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and other Federal Boards?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 8, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. In what classification do brewers' and distillers' trucks and trailers come, under the regulations governing the supply of gasoline and tires?

2. What restrictions, if any, have been placed on the transportation of alcoholic liquors by truck, up to the present time?

3. What materials used by the brewing and distilling interests have been rationed and to what extent?

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Michaud, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 20, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What are the names and addresses of persons employed by the Government in the marketing, handling and storage of canned lobster for 1941 in, (a) Prince Edward Island, (b) Nova Scotia, (c) New Brunswick?

2. For what period was each such person employed, what were his or her duties, what was the rate of remuneration and the total amount paid to each for, (a) services, and (b) expenses?

3. What were the rents or charges paid for offices, storage or warehouse space, the location and the periods of lease or use, to whom were payments made and the amount paid for each?

4. What were the additional expenditures in each Province, stating for what purposes they were made and to whom paid?

5. What number of cases of lobster 8 doz. tins, (a) 1/2s, (b) 1/4s, (c) 4 doz. flats, did the Government buy in each province during the Spring season of 1941, also during the Fall season of 1941 and what prices were paid and from whom were purchases made?

6. What quantity of each size was sold and at what price?

7. (a) In what newspapers and magazines did the Government place advertisements regarding canned lobster, (b) what was the cost of such advertising, and (c) what was the name of the person or agency handling such advertising and the percentage and total commission paid to each?

8. Did the Government charge buyers 8 per cent sales tax on every sale, if not, why not?

9. Did the Government reject any lobsters, if so, state reasons, names of packers and addresses and quantity in each instance?

10. Did the Government oversell during the Spring season, or Fall season, if so, state quantity of each size and full particulars?

11. What profit or loss did the Government incur on the 1941 canned lobster business, including advertising and all other expenses?

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Hansell:—1. Has the Government considered the problem of the shortage of sugar in Canada?

2. If so, what has been done by the Government to (a) increase sugar beet acreage and sugar beet production; (b) construct additional facilities for the refining of sugar?

By Mr. Roy:—1. Has any dredging been done on the St. Lawrence river channel opposite Deschaillens (Cap à la Roche), Quebec, during the present year?

2. If so, was the work done by contract?

3. Were tenders called?

4. If so, what are the names of those who tendered and the amount of each tender?

5. At what price per yard was the contract let, and for what amount or for how many yards?

6. How many yards were removed daily or weekly?

7. Was similar work done during the year 1941?

8. If so, how many yards and at what cost?

9. How many yards have been dredged since the beginning of 1942 and what amount has been paid to the contractor to date?

10. What is the approximate length of time such works will be carried on at this point?

11. Are such works part of our war effort?

By Mr. Gillis:—1. How much money, if any, has the Government spent to date in rehabilitating the plate mill at Sydney, Nova Scotia?

2. Has the Government spent any money on the new Marine Railway building on land owned by the Sydney Foundry and Machine Company, Limited, in the said city?

3. If so, how much?

4. Has the Federal Government made any other expenditures in the city of Sydney on war projects? If so, on what projects and to what amount in each case?

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—1. How many employees are there in each different department of the Government and each different board?

2. How many of these are permanent employees?

3. How many of these are temporary employees?

4. How many of the employees work in Ottawa?

By Mr. Senn:—How many men of military age occupying clerical positions are employed in, (a) Army offices, (b) Navy offices, (c) Air Force offices in the City of Ottawa?

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mackenzie King,—That the Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, be now read the second time, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Roy in amendment thereto.

And the Debate still continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Bonnier, adjourned.

And it being after eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then two minutes past eleven o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 97

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 30TH JUNE, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received from the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada, certified copy of Judgment of the said Court, setting aside the decision of the Trial Judges of the Superior Court of Quebec and declaring the Petition in the matter of the Election for the Electoral District of Stanstead should be maintained and the Election of the Respondent for the House of Commons should be annulled. The said Judgment is as follows:—

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

IN THE MATTER OF The Dominion Controverted Elections Act.

IN RE The Election of a Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of Stanstead, held the 26th day of March, 1940.

BETWEEN:

ALBERT SIDELEAU AND TELESOPHORE GOYETTE,  
*Petitioners in the Superior Court,*

(L.S.)

AND THE SAID ALBERT SIDELEAU,

*Appellant,*

AND

ROBERT GREIG DAVIDSON,

*Respondent.*

The Petitioners, by the conclusion of their Petition, sought or demanded:—

(a) A ce qu'il soit dit et déclaré que l'intimé par lui-même, ses agents et préposés à l'élection fédérale du 26 mars dernier (1940), dans le comté de Stanstead, a employé des manœuvres frauduleuses, a commis des actes de corruption en contravention aux termes de la Loi Fédérale des élections et au droit commun du Parlement du Canada;



(b) A ce qu'il soit dit et déclaré que l'intimé, vu les actes de corruption mentionnés dans la Pétition, n'aurait pas dû être déclaré élu député du district électoral de Stanstead par l'officier-rapporteur, Wilfrid Clément;

(c) A ce que la dite élection fédérale tenue pour le comté de Stanstead le 26 mars 1940, pour choisir un Membre de la Chambre des Communes du Parlement du Canada, et à laquelle l'intimé a été élu, soit déclarée illégale, nulle et annulée à toutes fins que de droit.

(Translation) (a) That it be said and declared that the respondent by himself, his agents and workers in the Dominion election of 26th March last (1940), in the county of Stanstead, committed corrupt or illegal practices in violation of the terms of the Dominion Elections Act and of the common law of the Parliament of Canada;

(b) That it be said and declared that the respondent, in view of the corrupt practices mentioned in the Petition, should not have been declared elected member for the electoral district of Stanstead by the returning officer, Wilfrid Clément;

(c) That the said Dominion election held for the county of Stanstead on the 26th March, 1940, to select a Member of the House of Commons of the Parliament of Canada, and to which the respondent was elected, be declared illegal, null and annulled for all legal purposes.

The trial Judges, by their judgment or decision dated the 8th day of October, 1941, dismissed the said Petition with costs. A true copy of the said judgment or decision of the trial Judges is hereto annexed, and marked "A".

One of the Petitioners, Albert Sideleau, appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada from the said judgment of the trial Judges. The appeal came on for hearing before this Court on the 28th and 29th days of April, 1942, and, on the 26th day of June, 1942, this Court delivered judgment allowing the said appeal, maintaining the Petition and annulling the election of the Respondent declared elected on the 27th of March, 1940.

A true copy of the formal judgment of this Court is hereunto annexed, and marked "B", and a true copy of the reasons for judgment of the Judges of this Court on the said appeal is also annexed, and marked "C".

And I, the undersigned, Registrar, do hereby, pursuant to Section 68 of The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, certify to The Honourable The Speaker of the House of Commons the judgment and decision of the Supreme Court of Canada reversing the decision of the trial Judges.

And I do also certify as follows, as to the matters and things as to which the trial Judges would have been required to report to The Honourable The Speaker had their decision not been appealed to this Court:—

#### UNDER SECTION 59 (a)

This Court was of the opinion that no corrupt or illegal practice had been proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of the said Robert Greig Davidson, the candidate declared to have been elected at the said election, or by his official agent, Robert Bouchard.

#### UNDER SECTION 59 (b)

The following persons have been found by the Supreme Court of Canada to have been guilty of the corrupt practices set opposite their names, as appears in the reasons for judgment given in support of the decision of the Court:—



Names	Nature of Offence
Noé Jubinville.....	Treating
Adrien Maurice.....	Treating
Joseph Laroche.....	Treating
Kenneth Akhurst.....	Treating
René Jean-Marie.....	Treating
Georges Primeau.....	Treating
Thomas Handy.....	Treating
Charles-Emile Audet.....	Treating and bribery
Arthur Leclerc.....	Treating and bribery

#### UNDER SECTION 59 (c)

The Supreme Court of Canada came to the conclusion that corrupt practices on the part of agents of the candidates had prevailed at the election to which the the Petition relates, to an extent sufficient to warrant the annulment of the election.

#### UNDER SECTION 59 (d)

The Supreme Court of Canada did not find that the inquiry into the circumstances of the election had been rendered incomplete by the action of any of the parties to the Petition, or that further inquiry as to whether corrupt or illegal practices had extensively prevailed was desirable.  
30th June, 1942.

PAUL LEDUC,  
*Registrar.*

#### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, A.D., 1942.

#### PRESENT

The Honourable Mr. Justice RINFRET  
The Honourable Mr. Justice KERWIN  
The Honourable Mr. Justice HUDSON  
The Honourable Mr. Justice TASCHEREAU

(The Honourable Mr. Justice Maclean, *ad hoc*, not being present, his judgment was announced by the Honourable Mr. Justice Rinfret.)

#### IN THE MATTER OF THE DOMINION CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS ACT

IN RE The Election of a Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of Stanstead, Held the 26th day of March, 1940

BETWEEN:

ALBERT SIDELEAU AND TELESOPHORE GOYETTE,  
*Petitioners in the Superior Court,*  
AND THE SAID ALBERT SIDELEAU,  
*Appellant;*

AND

ROBERT GREIG DAVIDSON,  
*Respondent.*

The appeal of the above named Appellant from the Judgment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Fabre-Surveyer and the Honourable Mr. Justice Errol

MacDougall, the trial Judges herein, pronounced in this cause on the 8th day of October, 1941, dismissing the Petition of the Appellant and of one Télesphore Goyette to have the election of the Respondent to the House of Commons annulled, having come on to be heard before this Court on the 28th and 29th days of April, 1942, in the presence of Counsel as well for the Appellant as for the Respondent, whereupon and upon hearing what was alleged by Counsel aforesaid, this Court was pleased to direct that the said appeal should stand over for judgment, and the same coming on this day for judgment,

THIS COURT DID ORDER AND ADJUDGE that the said appeal should be and the same was allowed, that the said Judgment of the trial Judges should be and the same was reversed and set aside, that the Petition should be and the same was maintained and that the election of the Respondent to the House of Commons for the Dominion of Canada should be and the same was annulled.

AND THIS COURT DID FURTHER ORDER that the Registrar do certify to the Honourable The Speaker of the House of Commons the Judgment of this Court, setting aside the decision of the trial Judges, after the settlement of the minutes thereof.

AND THIS COURT DID FURTHER ORDER AND ADJUDGE that the deposit made by the Appellant be returned to him.

AND THIS COURT DID FURTHER ORDER AND ADJUDGE that the Respondent should and do pay to the Appellant his costs in the Court below, and also his costs in this Court according to the tariff of the Supreme Court of Canada.

PAUL LEDUC,  
*Registrar.*

Ent'd Fol. 63,  
J.B. No. 10,  
G.A.A.

ALBERT SIDELEAU AND TELESOPHORE GOYETTE,  
*Petitioners in the Superior Court,*  
AND THE SAID ALBERT SIDELEAU,  
*Appellant,*  
AND  
ROBERT GREIG DAVIDSON,  
*Respondent.*

Coram: Rinfret, Kerwin, Hudson, Taschereau, J.J. and Maclean, J. (*ad hoc*)  
TASCHEREAU, J.—

The respondent Robert Greig Davidson, was on the 27th day of March, 1940, declared elected member of the House of Commons for the County of Stanstead, by a majority of 306 votes over his opponent Alphonse Girard of Magog.

On April the 20th, a petition was presented by Albert Sideleau of Coaticook and Telesphore Goyette of Magog, under the provisions of the "Act Respecting Controverted Elections of Members of the House of Commons", R.S.C. 1927, Chap. 50, to have the respondent's election annulled, and on the 8th of October, 1941, the Honourable Justices Fabre-Surveyer and MacDougall of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, dismissed the petition with costs.

The appellant now appeals from that decision.

The petition alleges that the respondent personally and through his agents has committed corrupt and illegal practices, consisting particularly in the distribution of whiskey and money.

The learned trial judges came to the conclusion that some reprehensible acts have been committed by some of the organizers of the respondent's campaign, but were of the opinion, without making any reference to the exoneration clause, which is section 54 of the act, that they were not sufficient to prevent the election from having been "very decent". In the last paragraph the trial judges conclude their judgment as follows:—

"On the whole, we are disposed to believe that the respondent has taken very little part in this election, and that his official agent neither committed nor encouraged any reprehensible acts. As to the unofficial agents, one may say with witness Leclerc, who seems to have witnessed many others, that, as elections go, the present one was very decent."

The "Act Respecting Controverted Elections of Members of the House of Commons" contains amongst others the following clause:—

"49. If it is found by the report of the trial judges that any corrupt practice has been committed by a candidate at an election, or by his agent, whether with or without the actual knowledge and consent of such candidate, or that any illegal practice has been committed by a candidate or by his official agent or by any other agent of the candidate with the actual knowledge and consent of the candidate, the election of such candidate, if he has been elected, shall be void."

By this section, it will be seen that any corrupt practice committed by a candidate or by his agent, whether with or without the consent and knowledge of the candidate, renders the election void.—As to an illegal practice, the election is void if such illegal practice has been committed by the candidate, or by his official agent, or by any other agent with the actual knowledge and consent of the candidate.

It was argued on behalf of the respondent that the word "agent" in the first part of this section 49 means only the "official agent" and that, therefore, if any corrupt practices have been committed by an unofficial agent, the election cannot be voided.

We come to the conclusion that this contention cannot be sustained and we cannot see how the word "agent" in the first part of the section can have such a limited meaning. The act taken as a whole, and particularly the reading of sections 54 and 76 must irresistibly lead us to a different conclusion.

Section 54, which is the exoneration section which may be invoked on behalf of a candidate, contains subsection (d) which says that the election is not void, when the judges have found that "in all other respects the election was free from any corrupt or illegal practice on the part of such candidate and of his agents."

Section 76 authorizes the trial judges to condemn the agents to pay costs when the election is void by reason of any act of an agent committed without the knowledge and consent of the candidate.

These two sections clearly show that corrupt practices even without the knowledge and consent of the candidate are in certain cases sufficient to void an election and, therefore, these two sections would be meaningless if we were to interpret section 49 in the manner suggested by the respondent.

With due deference, we have to come to the conclusion that in the present case, corrupt practices have been committed, to which however it must be said, the respondent himself and his official agent have not been parties.

The organization of the campaign on behalf of the respondent was entirely left in the hands of the Liberal Organization of the County of Stanstead, the joint-presidents of which were Frank Wilkinson and Noé Jubinville.

For the purpose of organizing the election, the County of Stanstead was divided into two sections with headquarters at Magog and Coaticook. The



evidence does not allow us to reach the conclusion that there were any corrupt practices at Magog sufficient to void the election, and on that point the evidence is contradictory as to whether there was any liquor served at a "smoker" held at Magog. If there were any, it is very doubtful if it was served with the knowledge and consent of the organizers of the respondent.

But, we are confronted with a different state of facts as to what happened at Coaticook and in the vicinity where Noé Jubinville was exercising his activities as chief organizer. In that capacity, he received from Frank Wilkinson a sum of approximately \$1,200 which in part served to purchase whiskey which was afterwards deposited at the hotel of Adrien Maurice at Coaticook, and the balance was distributed to local organizers in the surrounding municipalities who were not asked to give any account of their disbursements.

This immediately creates a presumption, and allows us to draw the inference that it was intended for the corruption of the electors.

In the Ste-Anne's election case, 37 S.C.R. at page 566, Mr. Justice Davies says:—

"We are asked to believe that this money was intended to be honestly paid to 'locators' so called, for bona fide and necessary work to be done by them, while in the same breath we are told that at least one-half of those to whom the money was to be paid, and actually was paid, were electors whom the receipt of these moneys for alleged services in connection with the election would actually disfranchise.

The moneys paid to these chairmen of committees were not counted, no receipt was taken, no memorandum of payments made, no account kept by those to whom it was paid, of those electors and others to whom they paid the money, and no evidence or the slightest possible that any actual bona fide work was done by those to whom it was paid, or if and where any work was done by any or by which of them."

In the Levis case, Vol. II S.C.R. page 133, it was held, affirming the judgment of the Court below that when an agent of a candidate receives and spends for election purposes large sums of money, and does not render an account of such expenditure, it will create a presumption that corrupt practices have been resorted to.

In the present case, we have not only the presumption which has been thus created, but we have the uncontradicted evidence that Noé Jubinville not only sent this quantity of whiskey to Maurice for distribution, but distributed some personally to other organizers and voters. Adrien Maurice, the hotel keeper and one of the organizers, was obviously not satisfied with the quantity of whiskey which he had received from Jubinville but purchased an additional quantity from the Quebec Liquor Commission. He saw personally to the distribution of that whiskey, and on the day of the election he treated a number of electors whether they had voted or not. On that point, he is quite frank, for in his evidence he says:—

"Q. A tout événement, les personnes savaient que vous en aviez un dépôt chez-vous pour les fins de l'élection?

A. On avait ça pour s'en servir."

(Translation) "Q. At all events, the persons knew that you had some in stock at your home for the purposes of the election?—A. We had *that* to make use of it."

Joseph Laroche, Charles-Emile Audet, Arthur Leclerc, Kenneth Akhurst, René Jean-Marie, Georges Primeau, Thomas Handy, also treated electors within the limits of the places where they were organizing and working on behalf of the respondent. Some whiskey was served to voters in the street, in private

houses, in automobiles, and, Georges Primeau treated some employees of the Kilgour Chair Company which he had been asked to bring to the polls, and the same conduct was followed by Kenneth Akhurst with the voters employed by the Belding Corticelli Company.

On a smaller scale however, some voters received money for their votes, and some others were the recipients of unexpected gifts, which have been termed by one of the witnesses for the respondent to have been made for "charitable purposes". The organizers guilty of these particular acts of corruption are Charles-Emile Audet and Arthur Leclerc.

With due deference, we believe that all these acts amount to corrupt practices and that they are sufficient to void the election. More than once, this Court has annulled elections for isolated cases of corruption and in other cases for practices which did not have the serious character which the evidence reveals in the present case.

We might refer to *Larue vs. Deslauriers*, 5 S.C.R. page 91; *Colter vs. Glenn*, 17 S.C.R. page 170; *German vs. Rothery*, 20 S.C.R. page 376; *Hackett vs. Larkin*, 27 S.C.R. page 245; and *Gallery vs. Darlington*, 37 S.C.R. page 563.

The question has been raised as to whether all those who have worked on behalf of the respondent, and who have committed corrupt practices were agents of the respondent for which within the meaning of the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, he can be held responsible.

There can be no doubt that if an elector choses to treat another elector or to give him money to induce him to vote for a candidate, the candidate's election cannot be voided if the so-called agent, is not linked in some way to the candidate himself. But, it is not necessary that there should be a definite mandate by a candidate to one of his supporters in order that the latter be termed an agent within the meaning of the act. As it has been said in *Brassard vs. Langevin*, 1 S.C.R. at page 191:—

"Let us remark here that the law does not require that the agency should be established by means of a written or even a verbal authority; it is inferred from the relations of the parties—from the bona fide support which the agent affords to the candidate with the sincere view of ensuring his election. The agent here in question is not the one specified by section 121 of the Election Act whose name should be notified by the candidate to the returning officer, but is the one specified by section 101; that is, the one who, with the formal or implied consent of a candidate in good faith supports his candidature."

In the present case, the respondent himself did not take a very active part in his own election, and we do not think except for a few cases with which we will deal later that he appointed expressly any agents to work on his behalf.

At the time the election was held, the weather was not favourable, the roads were closed in many sections of the county and the respondent who addressed only a few meetings stayed most of his time at Katevale his home town.

In his examination on discovery, he tells us however that there was a Liberal Organization in the County of Stanstead, called the Stanstead County Liberal Organization. He was aware that there were two presidents at the head of this organization, namely, Frank Wilkinson and Noé Jubinville, and he frankly admits that he was the official candidate for the Liberal party and chosen by the Liberal Association of the county. One of the important features of his evidence is that, it was the Liberal Association which was to secure his election. Here are his exact words:—

"Q. Is there any official or any Liberal organization in the County of Stanstead?

A. Yes.



Q. How do you call that organization?

A. Stanstead County Liberal Organization.

Q. Who was the President, at the time of the election, of that association?

A. I am not sufficiently familiar with it, I know there are two—Frank Wilkinson, and Noé Jubinville.

Q. Mr. Noé Jubinville was joint-President for the Liberal Association of the County of Stanstead?

A. As I understand.

Q. And you were the official candidate for the Liberal Association, or the Liberal Party?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Could you, Mr. Davidson, give other names of members of the Liberal Association for the County of Stanstead?

A. Well, yes.

Q. I suppose there was a membership at the head of that organization?

A. There was an organization, but I must confess I don't know them all.

And further:—

Q. After you had been chosen, Mr. Davidson, as official candidate for the Liberal Party for the County of Stanstead for the election held on the 26th March, 1940, were these gentlemen you just mentioned, were they to secure your election?

A. I presume they would.

Q. Is it to your knowledge that they did work to secure your election?

A. Yes, from what I could understand, or what I could see.

And still further:—

Q. My point is this: You had been chosen as official candidate for the Liberal party for the County of Stanstead. There was in Stanstead a Liberal organization, which no doubt had for its purpose the election of its official candidate?

A. Yes."

He also states that Mr. Léon Dubé was the secretary of the association and gives the name of a number of other members whom he knew belonged to the organization, as F. E. Patch of Magog, Antonio Robert, Edwin Chadsey, Fred Gilbert, Adrien Maurice. He believes also that Joseph Laroche and David Lefebvre of Coaticook did some work on his behalf after he had been chosen as the official candidate. He also relied upon Mr. Wilkinson, the president of the association, and Mr. Noé Jubinville, the joint-President, to take a special interest and part in his election.

The official agent for the respondent was Mr. Roger Bouchard of Coaticook. To his knowledge the organizers of the respondent at Coaticook were Noé Jubinville, Adrien Maurice, Joseph Laroche, Azarias Boivin and Léon Dubé. He was fully aware of the part taken by the Liberal Association of the County and, according to the conversations he had with the respondent, the latter knew that Noé Jubinville, Azarias Boivin, Léon Dubé and Joseph Laroche were taking an active part in promotion of the election.

We have no doubt that the respondent and his official agent were relying particularly upon the Liberal Organization of the County of Stanstead to secure the election. As we have already pointed out, the mere fact that a man gives his support to a candidate does not make him an agent, but, we are of opinion that when a candidate relies upon an organization to promote his campaign, and bring the election to a successful conclusion, the accredited members of the association are the agents of the candidate, and all those employed by the association are, within the limits of their duties, in the same sense the agents of the candidate himself.

Taunton, 1 O'M. & H. 185:—

"Generally speaking, whenever a person is in any way allowed by a candidate, or has the candidate's sanction to try to carry on his election and to act for him that is some evidence to show that he is his agent."

In the Stroud case, 3 O'M. & H. 11, Baron Pigott said:—

"It is clear that a person is not to be made an agent of a sitting member by his merely acting, that is not enough; he must act in promotion of the election, and he must have authority, or there must be circumstances from which we can infer authority."

In the present case, all those which we find as having acted as agents, were not expressly appointed by the candidate himself, but they were well accredited members of the association or entrusted by the official organizers of the respondent to do some election work and to promote his election.

In Borough vs. Dungannon, 3 O'M. & H. 101, Baron Fitzgerald said:—

"If that part of the business of an election which ordinarily and properly belongs to the candidate himself be done to the knowledge of the candidate by some other person, it appears to me that that other person is an agent of the candidate, and the candidate is responsible for any corrupt act done by that person."

In the Haldimand election case, 17 S.C.R. page 187, Mr. Justice Gwynne says:—

". . . and in pursuance of it in the character of a committeeman acting in the interest of and as agent of the candidate, just as if he had been appointed by the candidate himself."

In the same case, at page 194, Mr. Justice Paterson says:—

"If I find that a candidate who takes the field as the nominee of the party that acts through an organized association, whether the organization is strict and formal, or loose and elastic, depends upon the efforts of the association to promote his election or relies upon such efforts, I must, as I understand the principles of the law, hold all persons accredited by the association to be the agents of the candidate. Whether a particular individual does or does not come within the description is a question of fact."

The evidence reveals, as we have already pointed out, that Noé Jubinville, Adrien Maurice, Joseph Laroche, Charles-Emile Audet, Arthur Leclerc, Kenneth Akhurst, René Jean-Marie, Georges Primeau and Thomas Handy have been guilty of corrupt practices. They were not expressly appointed agents for the respondent except, perhaps, Joseph Laroche and Charles-Emile Audet who were bearers of a proxy signed by the respondent authorizing them to represent him as his agents in certain polls. But, all these persons were members of the organization which was in charge of the election or were expressly appointed agents by the accredited members of the organization. It follows that the respondent, having entrusted the fate of his election to these persons, must bear all the consequences of their acts however severe and far-reaching they may be. It would indeed be strange if it were otherwise, and if we were to accept the opposite views. For in such a case, the successful candidate whose election is contested before the courts could always seek refuge behind his political campaigners to whom he has expressly or impliedly confided the care of his election, and repudiate after the polls are closed the reprehensible and corrupt acts committed by them. This view if accepted, would defeat the object of the act and imperil the honesty of elections.

The respondent has argued that even if some corrupt practices have been proved, the election could not be voided on account of the application of section 54 of the act which is called the exoneration clause. This section reads as follows:—

“54. Where, upon the trial of an election petition, the trial judges report that a candidate at such election was guilty by his agent or agents of any offence that would render his election void, and further find

(a) that no corrupt or illegal practice was committed at such election by the candidate personally or by his official agent and that the offences mentioned in the said report were committed contrary to the order and without the sanction or connivance of such candidate or his official agent; and

(b) that such candidate and his official agent took all reasonable means for preventing the commission of corrupt and illegal practices at such election; and

(c) that the offences were of a trivial, unimportant, and limited character; and

(d) that in all other respects the election was free from any corrupt or illegal practice on the part of such candidate and of his agents;

then the election of such candidate shall not, by reason of the offences mentioned, be void, nor shall the candidate be subject to any incapacity therefor.”

It may be stated that a candidate may be relieved from the consequences of corrupt practices by the operation of this section when he brings himself strictly within all its terms.

In the West Prince Election case, 27 S.C.R. page 241, after quoting what in 1897 was our present section 54, the Chief Justice adds at page 247:—

“But, as Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams held in the Rochester case, in order to obtain the benefit of this section a candidate must bring himself strictly within its terms.”

The burden was upon the respondent to show that the offences mentioned in the report of the trial judges were committed contrary to the order and without the sanction of the candidate or his official agent, that, they took all reasonable means for preventing the commission of corrupt and illegal practices, that the offences were of a trivial, unimportant, and limited character, and that in all other respects the election was free from any corrupt practices on the part of such candidate and of his agents.

We believe that the respondent has failed to show that he may be allowed to take advantage of this section. Although it has been established that he and his official agent have committed no reprehensible acts, it is not in evidence that the corrupt practices were committed contrary to the order of the candidate or his official agent, and nothing in the record can lead us to the conclusion that they have taken all reasonable means for preventing the commission of corrupt practices.

In *Veilleux vs. Boucher*, 60 S.C.R. page 339, confirmed by this Court 1933, S.C.R. page 65, it was held by Coderre and Denis, JJ.:—

“A defendant who neglects, whether by himself or his official agent, to give orders forbidding all other agents and generally all persons working at the election in his interest, to refrain from all corrupt practices, is not admitted to invoke exoneration under section 54 of the Dominion Controverted Elections Act.”



Moreover, the offences were not of a trivial, unimportant, and limited character, and we have seen when analysing the evidence, that the election was not free from corrupt practices on the part of the agents of the candidate. Even if they had been of a limited character, as it has been submitted to us, subsection (c) would still be of no benefit to the respondent, for the offence of treating is surely not trivial—and the limited number of the acts and their triviality are two different elements which must be found to coexist.

We, therefore, come to the conclusion that the appeal should be allowed, the petition maintained and the election of the respondent declared elected on the 27th of March, 1940, annulled. It is ordered that the Registrar shall certify to the Speaker of the House of Commons the judgment of this Court, after settlement of the minutes thereof, annulling the decision of the trial judges. The appellant will be entitled to his costs in the Court below and in this Court according to the tariff of the Supreme Court of Canada, and the deposit which has been made by the appellant will be returned to him.

(Signed) R. TASCHEREAU.

We agree:—

“T. RINFRET  
P. KERWIN  
A. B. HUDSON  
A. K. MACLEAN”

OTTAWA, 29th June, 1942.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the reasons for judgment given by the Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada in this case.

ARMAND GRENIER,  
*Law Reporter.*

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 29, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has the Government considered the problem of the shortage of sugar in Canada?

2. If so, what has been done by the Government to (a) increase sugar beet acreage and sugar beet production; (b) construct additional facilities for the refining of sugar?

He also laid before the House,—Copies of Agreements made under the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940, Statutes of Canada 1940-41, Chapter 2 Section 8.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of April 29, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many names were on the lists of people eligible to vote on the plebiscite?

2. How many of these people voted on the plebiscite?

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 25, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many films have been produced for the National Film Board by Walt Disney Productions, Inc., of Hollywood, California?



2. What is the name of each such film, its length and its total cost including all positive prints supplied to the National Film Board?

3. For what government department or governmental organization was each such film produced and for what purpose?

4. What government department or governmental organization defrayed the cost of each such film and from what vote or appropriation was the cost of each such film defrayed?

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed Motion of Mr. Ilsley: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

And the question being proposed;

Mr. Blackmore, seconded by Mr. Hansell, moved in amendment: That all the words after "That" in the said Motion be struck out and the following substituted therefor:—

"this House views with alarm the obviously decisive drift into National or State Socialism everywhere in evidence in this Budget, as indicated by the shackling taxation structure it erects; the sweeping trend toward centralization, bureaucracy and oligarchic regimentation which it involves and the general deterioration of morale and incentive to productive effort which it aggravates;

Further this House regrets the Government's apparent inability to see the vast improvement in Canada's efficiency that could be effected by a wisely scientific use of her credit and currency potentialities;

And deplores the Government's persistent failure to employ Canada's credit and currency to supplement her pay-as-you-go policy, thereby to restrict the appalling growth of debt, and to provide a means of gradually paying off Canada's indebtedness;

Therefore, this House respectfully urges the Government to formulate and to introduce at the earliest possible moment such a modernized credit and currency policy as will, to the greatest degree rendered possible by our available facilities, curb inflation, control debt, mobilize Canada's resources for total war, insure democracy and security to Canadians, in war, and then in peace."

And a Debate arising thereon; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Dechene, adjourned.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 98

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 1ST JULY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Golding, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has given consideration to the suspension of Standing Orders 92, 93 (3) (a) and (c) in relation to the petition of Pierre J. Perrin and others from Montreal, Que., to incorporate Canadian Alliance Insurance Company (in French *La Compagnie d'Assurance Alliance Canadienne*).

Representations made indicated that this company already has a Quebec charter but that its business is Dominion-wide.

Practically all the stock of the Quebec company is controlled by the Custodian of Alien Property as this company took over the assets and business in Canada of a French Company. It was felt that certain proxies from France would be required but, due to war conditions, it was impossible to secure them. Hence the delay in filing the petition.

Your Committee recommends that in relation to this petition, Standing Order 92 be suspended, and that the petition be read and received.

This recommendation, if adopted, will involve a penalty charge of \$300.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Leclerc:—1. Has the Government adopted a cheese quota for England in 1942?

2. What is the proportion of this quota supplied to date?

3. When the full quota of cheese has been reached, does the Government intend to encourage the production of butter by raising the ceiling price or by paying a bonus on butter fat?

By Mr. Lacombe:—1. At the present time when farm work requires all available labour, will leave be granted from military training to all those who are actually engaged in agriculture?

2. Will postponements of military training be accorded to farmers, sons of farmers and farm labourers who have actually been called up?

3. Have instructions of this nature already been given to those entitled to them?

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer:—

By Mr. Church:—Order of the House for a return showing—1. How many airmen have been killed in Canada since the present war began.

2. Whether an inquest was held in each case by (a) a military court, (b) by Provincial coroners.

3. A copy of the findings, showing the cause of the accident in each case.

4. Whether a copy of the evidence and Court finding was sent to the next of kin of each deceased.

5. The pay and other allowances of these airmen paid to next of kin, pending receipt of a pension, and the practice herein.

The Order being read for resuming the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Ilsley: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Blackmore in amendment thereto.

#### RULING OF MR. SPEAKER

MR. SPEAKER: On the motion of the Minister of Finance that I do leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Blackmore moves, seconded by Mr. Hansell, the following amendment:—

That all the words after "That" in the said motion be struck out and the following substituted therefor:—

"this House views with alarm the obviously decisive drift into National or State Socialism everywhere in evidence in this Budget, as indicated by the shackling taxation structure it erects; the sweeping trend toward centralization, bureaucracy and oligarchic regimentation which it involves and the general deterioration of morale and incentive to productive effort which it aggravates;

"further this House regrets the Government's apparent inability to see the vast improvement in Canada's efficiency that could be effected by a wisely scientific use of her credit and currency potentialities;

"and deplores the Government's persistent failure to employ Canada's credit and currency to supplement her pay-as-you-go policy, thereby to restrict the appalling growth of debt, and to provide a means to gradually paying off Canada's indebtedness.

"Therefore, this House respectfully urges the Government to formulate and to introduce at the earliest possible moment such a modernized credit and currency policy as will, to the greatest degree rendered possible by our available facilities, curb inflation, control debt, mobilize Canada's resources for total war, insure democracy and security to Canadians, in war, and then in peace."

Under Standing Order 48 and referring particularly to Citation No. 395 of Beauchesne, page 126, it is provided: "It is an imperative rule that every amendment must be relevant to the question on which the amendment is proposed. Every amendment proposed to be made either to a question or to a proposed amendment should be so framed that if agreed to by the House the question or amendment as amended would be intelligible and consistent with itself. (M. 261.)"



The amendment is framed in general terms and so phrased that it might be considered as a vote of no confidence. It expresses alarm with the obviously decisive drift into "National or State Socialism" and suggests a wisely scientific use of Canada's credit and currency potentialities. But in the declaratory paragraph it urges the Government "to formulate and to introduce at the earliest possible moment such a modernized credit and currency policy as will, to the greatest degree rendered possible by our available facilities, curb inflation, control debt, mobilize Canada's resources for total war, insure democracy and security to Canadians, in war, and then in peace."

If the House adopted the amendment the effect would be that the Budget proposals now before the House would be postponed till the new credit and currency policy was framed. Divested of what might be called the preamble of the amendment, the conclusion expresses the negative of the motion before the House and would be determined by a vote on the motion. Beauchesne, Citation No. 400 provides that an amendment that is merely an expanded negative cannot be proposed by the Chair. There is another objection to the amendment in that it proposes something which has been already before the House this session on two occasions and the House has given its decision.

The amendment urges in these words "mobilize Canada's resources for total war."

In Votes and Proceedings of 18th February, 1942, pages 56 and 57, an amendment was moved by the Leader of the Opposition on the Reply to the Speech from the Throne and in that amendment occur these words:—

"And this House regrets that Your Excellency's advisers have not seen fit to recommend to Parliament without delay additional measures designed to: (a) completely mobilize the wealth and material resources and; on a selective basis, the full man and woman power of the nation, to the end that the nation may wage total war in any theatre of war."

A sub-amendment to the amendment was moved by Mr. Coldwell and part of that amendment was in these words: "in the opinion of this House no total war effort adequate to meet the present needs of the war, domestic problems, and the preparation for post-war conditions is possible without total mobilization of wealth, industry and finance as well as human resources."

The House divided on these amendments and both were negatived.

Again in Votes and Proceedings of 11th June, 1942, pages 380 and 381, I gave a ruling on an amendment moved by Mr. Coldwell on Bill No. 80 amending the National Resources Mobilization Act, as follows: "This Bill be not now read a second time but that it be resolved that provision for the introduction of conscription of man-power for overseas, without specific proposals for the immediate use of the power conferred by Section 2 of the Act, to conscript war industries, financial institutions and accumulated wealth, does not meet the urgent need for total war, imposes further inequality of sacrifice and is, therefore, contrary to the peace, order and good government of Canada."

I ruled that amendment out of order inter alia on the ground that the House had already given a decision on the same question this session and I based my ruling on Citation 396 of Beauchesne: "An amendment on a question must not be inconsistent with a previous decision on the same question given at the same stage of any bill or matter. Thus words which the House or Committee has decided to insert or retain cannot be altered, but additions may be made to them."

The amendment we are now discussing refers again to the mobilization of Canada's resources for total war, just as it did in the amendment I have just quoted. It also refers, in different terms it is true from different points of view



to what was stated in Mr. Coldwell's amendment as imposition of "further inequality of sacrifice". The terms may be phrased differently but the conclusion is the same.

For the reasons I have stated, I must rule the amendment out of order.

Debate on the main motion was then resumed and was, on motion of Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Crerar, the House then adjourned at 5.53 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

No. 99

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 2ND JULY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Macmillan, from the Special Committee on Honours and Decorations, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends that it be empowered to print, from day to day, 500 copies in English and 300 copies in French of its minutes of proceedings and evidence, and that Standing Order 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 22, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Is there a Mr. Carswell employed in the shipbuilding section of the Department of Munitions and Supply? If so, what does he receive for (a) regular duties; (b) as chairman or secretary of any War Board; (c) for work in an advisory capacity to any Board or Department; (d) from the United Kingdom Government operations in Canada and the United States; (e) for any other work?

2. Is Mr. Goldenberg of Montreal employed in the Department of Munitions and Supply? If so, what is his salary for (a) regular duties; (b) as chairman or secretary of any War Board; (c) for other work in an advisory capacity to any Board or Department; (d) from the United Kingdom Government operations in Canada and the United States; (e) travelling and special expenses?

3. Has Mr. Goldenberg severed his connections with his legal firm in Montreal?

4. How much legal business is that firm getting from the Canadian and United Kingdom Governments?

5. Is Mr. John Dobbie of Port Arthur employed in the Department of Munitions and Supply? If so, what was his initial salary? What is his present salary? How long has he worked in this Department? What experience did he have in this line of work when appointed? What educational qualifications has he? Give reasons for increases in his salary, if any.

6. Was a Mr. Max Speller of Winnipeg appointed by the Civil Service Commission to work in the Department of Munitions and Supply? Did he have

a college degree? How long was he employed? What was his initial salary? Did he receive any increases in salary while employed in this Department?

7. Was a Mr. Nick Skhloev of Flin Flon and Winnipeg, Manitoba, appointed by the Civil Service Commission to work in the Department of Munitions and Supply? Did he have a college degree? Was it with honours? Is it true that he was a student instructor for one year at the University of Manitoba while studying for his M.A. Degree? What was his initial salary in the Department of Munitions and Supply? What salary was he getting when he resigned from that Department? Why was no use made of this man's ability and specialized training?

8. Give reasons for Mr. Dobbie's promotion and increases in salary in the light of Mr. Skhloev's record.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 22, 1942, for a Return showing the total number of persons employed by the Government in connection with the rationing of food, clothing and petrol, respectively, and at what aggregate cost?

Mr. Michaud, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Power, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 21, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What amounts has the Government expended to date on each of the following airports, Dawson Creek, Fort St. John, Watson Lake, Fort Nelson, Whitehorse, Dawson?

2. What amount has been spent to date on each of the airports on Vancouver Island; and what are the names of such airports?

He also presented, for Mr. Howe,—Return to an Order of the House of June 25, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has a Wartime Administrator been appointed for the Port of Halifax?

2. If so, what is the name of said administrator?

3. What are his duties?

4. What are his special qualifications for such work?

5. Where was he employed before his appointment to his present position, and what was his salary?

6. What salary will he receive as Wartime Administrator at Halifax?

7. Was he allowed any transportation expenses to Halifax? If so, what amount?

8. Will he receive any living or expense allowances? If so, what?

9. Will he be provided with an automobile? If so, state arrangements; if not, state any arrangements entered into with respect to a purchase of automobile, and the taking over of said car at the expiration of period of employment of administrator?

10. What were the reasons for the appointment of such a person to the Port of Halifax, (a) was there a lack of proper supervision of harbour facilities; (b) was there a loss of time in the docking of ships; (c) was there inefficiency in the directing of traffic through the Port?

11. Will the administrator's authority rank higher than that of, (a) the Controller of Loading Operations in so far as wartime supplies are concerned; (b) the Navy in respect to control and direction of traffic?

12. What, if any, experience has he had in shipbuilding, and ship repairs?

Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of May 27, 1942, for a copy of all Orders in Council, regulations and instructions issued by the Department of Agriculture, between March 1, 1941, and May 15, 1942, concerning the Wheat Acreage Reduction Bonus.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Return, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—How many of the employees in each different department of the government and each different board are women?

By Mr. Shaw:—1. How many Canadians of military age have been prosecuted under the War Services Act for failure to report for military training or for alternate war service?

2. What sentence was imposed in each case?

3. What is the government policy with respect to the handling of those who have served sentences for failure to report, following the release of such persons from jail?

By Mr. Church:—1. How many judges of the county courts, and what are their names, who have been engaged on Provincial and Federal Commissions, under the Federal and Provincial Public Inquiry Acts, respectively, and at what cost to the Dominion, for any Federal inquiries, and details of the cost of each such inquiry?

2. How many judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, and of the Supreme or High Courts of the Provinces, have acted similarly, and where, and at what cost to the Dominion, with a statement of the total cost thereof?

3. What are their names, and length of absence from the Bench, and what has been paid for these special services?

4. Who looks after their judicial duties while they are absent?

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed Motion of Mr. Ilsley: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

And the question being again proposed;

Mr. Roy, seconded by Mr. Lacombe, moved in amendment: That all the words after the word "That" in the motion be deleted and the following words substituted therefor: "it is expedient that proper measures be taken in order to secure new sources of oil from all possibilities offered by petroleum areas that Canada may have."

And a Debate arising thereon:

#### RULING OF MR. SPEAKER

The SPEAKER: I have been considering the amendment introduced by the honourable member for Gaspé (Mr. Roy). The motion before the House is that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means. The amendment moved by the honourable member for Gaspé, seconded by the honourable member for Laval-Two Mountains (Mr. Lacombe) is: That all the words after the word "That" in the motion be deleted and the following words substituted therefor: "it is expedient that proper measures be taken in order to secure new sources of oil from all possibilities offered by petroleum areas that Canada may have."

Standing Order 48 provides: When a question is under debate no motion is received unless to amend it; to postpone it to a day certain; for the previous question; for reading the orders of the day; for proceeding to another order; to adjourn the debate; or for the adjournment of the House.



Citation 395 of Beauchesne's Parliamentary Rules and Forms reads: It is an imperative rule that every amendment must be relevant to the question on which the amendment is proposed. Every amendment proposed to be made either to a question or to a proposed amendment should be so framed that if agreed to by the House the question or amendment as amended would be intelligible and consistent with itself.

If the House agrees to the amendment it denies the right of the Government to provide ways and means or it postpones that period. It is not relevant to the question before the House now, and there is a further objection to its relevancy. In its form the amendment is a substantive motion. At page 420 Bourinot states: The ordinary rules of debate are applicable on this occasion—that is, with regard to an amendment on going into supply—for instance, a matter already decided by the House, or of which notice has been given, or which stands upon the orders of the day, cannot be discussed.

The same rule is stated in May, 13th edition, at page 525-26, and in Citation 398 of Beauchesne's Parliamentary Rules and Forms which states: An amendment cannot anticipate a notice of motion on the order paper.

I find on perusal of the order paper that, under notices of motions, there is a motion—No. 13 on to-day's order paper—standing in the name of the honourable member for Athabaska (Mr. Dechene) which reads: "Whereas the largest known supply of gasoline and petroleum products in Canada, perhaps in the world, is procurable from the tar sands of the McMurray, Waterways and Fort McKay areas along the Athabaska and Clearwater rivers, in the constituency of Athabasca, Alberta, some three hundred and fifty miles from the city of Edmonton.

Therefore be it resolved,—That, in the opinion of this House, for the carrying on of our vital war effort, and supplying the needs of our farmers, manufacturers, transportation systems and tourist trade, the government should take into immediate consideration the advisability of assisting, by way of financing or otherwise, greatly increased production in this area of the gasoline and petroleum products so necessary to the people of Canada."

It is true the resolution on the order paper refers to a particular area, but the discussion of that resolution would of course involve the discussion of other oil areas of Canada and the House would be asked to act accordingly. For the reasons I have given, and on the authorities I have cited, I must rule the amendment out of order.

And the question being again proposed on the main motion;

Mr. Lacombe, seconded by Mr. Roy, moved in amendment: That all the words after the word "That" in the main motion be deleted and the following substituted therefor:—

"this House is of the opinion that, owing to the difficulties experienced by farmers in securing farm hands, the food production will be decreased as a consequence of the compulsory service, to such an extent as to endanger the victory of the Nations who are fighting the Axis Powers."

And a Debate arising thereon;

Mr. Speaker ruled the said amendment out of order on the ground that it had no relevancy with Ways and Means and anticipated a Notice of Motion now on the Order Paper.

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By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Crerar, it was resolved,—That the House do not adjourn at 11 o'clock, p.m., this day.

Debate on the main motion was then resumed.

And the question being put on the main motion: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means; it was agreed to, on the following division:—

## YEAS

## Messrs.

Abbott,	Fournier (Maison-	Little,	Mitchell,
Bence,	neuve-Rosemont),	McCann,	Mullins,
Bertrand (Laurier),	Fraser (Northum-	McCubbin,	Mulock,
Bertrand (Prescott),	berland, Ont.),	McCulloch,	Noseworthy,
Blackmore,	Fraser (Peterborough	Macdonald (Halifax),	O'Neill,
Blanchette,	West),	Macdonald	Perley,
Bonnier,	Gardiner,	(Kingston City),	Picard,
Cardin,	Gershaw,	McDonald (Pontiac),	Poirier,
Casselman, Mrs.	Gibson,	McGregor,	Pottier,
(Edmonton East),	Gillis,	McIlraith,	Reid,
Castleden,	Gingues,	MacInnis,	Rennie,
Chevrier,	Gladstone,	MacKenzie	Rhéaume,
Claxton,	Golding,	(Neepawa),	Rickard,
Cleaver,	Graham,	MacKinnon	Roebuck,
Cloutier,	Grant,	(Edmonton West),	Ross (Calgary East),
Coldwell,	Graydon,	McKinnon (Kenora-	Ross (St. Paul's),
Corman,	Gregory,	Rainy River),	Ross (Souris),
Coté,	Hansell,	MacKinnon	Ryan,
Crerar,	Hanson (Skeena),	(Kootenay East),	St. Laurent,
Cruickshank,	Hazen,	McLarty,	Shaw,
Dechene,	Henderson,	MacLean (Cape	Sissons,
Denis,	Hlynka,	Breton North-	Soper,
Donnelly,	Hurtubise,	Victoria),	Stirling,
Dupuis,	Ilisley,	McLean (Simcoe	Stokes,
Durocher,	Isnor,	East),	Taylor,
Edwards,	Jackman,	Macmillan,	Telford,
Emmerson,	Jean,	McNiven	Thauvette,
Eudes,	Johnston	(Regina City),	Thorson,
Evans,	(Bow River),	MacNicol,	Tripp,
Fair,	King, Mackenzie	Marier,	Turgeon,
Farquhar,	Kirk,	Marshall,	Turner,
Fauteux,	Kuhl,	Martin,	Vien,
Ferland,	Lafamme,	Matthews,	Ward,
Ferron,	Lafontaine,	Maybank,	Weir,
Fontaine,	Leduc,	Mayhew,	Whitman,
Fournier (Hull),	Leger,	Michaud,	Winkler—130.

## NAYS

## Messrs.

D'Anjou,	Lacombe,	LaCroix (Quebec-	Pouliot,
Gauthier,	Lacroix (Beauce),	Montmorency),	Raymond,
			Roy—8.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

And it being after eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then fifty minutes past eleven o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 100

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 3RD JULY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Michaud, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, —Copy of Order in Council passed under authority of the War Measures Act, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 5036, approved July 3, 1942: providing for the payment of compensation for war damage to fishing boats and fishing gear, the property of Canadian fishermen operating in Canadian fisheries.

Mr. Donnelly, from the Special Committee on Vocational Training, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has considered the following Bill and has agreed to report it with amendments, viz:—

Bill No. 64, intituled: "An Act to assist in the carrying on and co-ordination of Vocational Training."

Your Committee recommends that the title of the said Bill be changed to "An Act respecting the carrying on and co-ordination of Vocational Training."

A reprint of the Bill, as amended, has been ordered.

A copy of the minutes of proceedings and evidence adduced before the Committee is herewith tabled.

*(For Minutes of Proceedings, Evidence, etc., accompanying said Report, see Appendix to the Journals, No. 2.)*

On motion of Mr. Golding the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House on July 1, was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Macmillan the First Report of the Special Committee on Honours and Decorations, presented to the House on July 2, was concurred in.



Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of July 1, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many airmen have been killed in Canada since the present war began.
2. Whether an inquest was held in each case by (a) a military court, (b) by Provincial coroners.
3. A copy of the findings, showing the cause of the accident in each case.
4. Whether a copy of the evidence and Court finding was sent to the next of kin of each deceased.
5. The pay and other allowances of these airmen paid to next of kin, pending receipt of a pension, and the practice herein.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 21, 1942, for a Return showing what amounts the Government has expended to date on each of the airports at Prince George and at Grande Prairie.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 8, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the name and tonnage of each of the steamers, ships, boats or other vessels operating, or which have operated, on the Great Lakes which have been (a) purchased, (b) chartered by or for the Government of Canada from the outbreak of War to date?
2. From what persons, firms or companies was each of the said vessels, (a) purchased, (b) chartered?
3. In the case of vessels, (a) purchased, (b) chartered from companies, what is the name of the president, the general manager and/or managing director of each such company?
4. What was the total purchase price paid by the Government for each such vessel purchased?
5. What were the terms of payment contained in the charter party of each such vessel chartered?
6. What was the purchase price paid by the owner of such vessel for such vessel on the last transfer of ownership prior to its acquisition by the Government?
7. Were any agents employed in connection with the (a) purchase, (b) chartering of any of the said vessels?
8. If so, what are the names of such agents and what was the total commission or other remuneration paid to each such agent in respect of the purchase or chartering of each vessel?

*(Private Bills)*

Mr. Abbott moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Standing Order 110); which was agreed to.

The following Bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time, Divorce Bills on division, and passed, viz:—

Bill No. 69 (Letter C of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to change the name of The Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company to Fidelity Life Assurance Company."

Bill No. 20 (Letter E of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eleanor Adele Rea Barrett."

Bill No. 21 (Letter F of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eleanor Edith McKechnie Barlow."

Bill No. 22 (Letter G of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Agnes Henrietta Russell Cantlie."

Bill No. 23 (Letter H of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Irene Coadie Murphy."

Bill No. 24 (Letter I of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lester Lewis Catchpaw."

Bill No. 25 (Letter J of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Ruth Fisher Allen."

Bill No. 26 (Letter K of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Adelia LaFleur Johnston."

Bill No. 27 (Letter L of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Webb."

Bill No. 28 (Letter M of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Morgan Black."

Bill No. 29 (Letter N of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Betty Leah Bregman Beloff."

Bill No. 30 (Letter O of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Malca Levitt, otherwise known as Atty Maley Levitt."

Bill No. 31 (Letter P of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jack Simon."

Bill No. 32 (Letter Q of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Louise McCarthy Smyth."

Bill No. 33 (Letter R of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Glenna Grace Thomas Reynolds."

Bill No. 34 (Letter S of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isabel Jessica Black Jolley."

Bill No. 35 (Letter T of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaretha Elisabeth Buck Peereboom."

Bill No. 36 (Letter U of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel May Marshall James."

Bill No. 37 (Letter V of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anastasia Tkaczuk Wojtkowycz."

Bill No. 38 (Letter W of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Wilda Valentine Park Evans."

Bill No. 39 (Letter X of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Louise Mehliiss Jackson."

Bill No. 40 (Letter Y of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bertha Beatrix Berlind Ripstein."

Bill No. 41 (Letter Z of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lola McIntosh."

Bill No. 42 (Letter B of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Canadian Dental Association."

Bill No. 46 (Letter A-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Stella Kathleen Marguerite Winnall Barwick."

Bill No. 47 (Letter B-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joyce Elizabeth Blackburn Gordon."

Bill No. 48 (Letter C-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kate Elizabeth Laidlaw McNiven."

Bill No. 49 (Letter D-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Livingstone Turnbull Woodard."

Bill No. 50 (Letter E-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Sunsheine Stierman Cooke."

Bill No. 51 (Letter F-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Golt Rosner."

Bill No. 52 (Letter G-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anna Pohopoluck Yacobchak."

Bill No. 53 (Letter H-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Myer Levine."

Bill No. 54 (Letter I-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Sutherland Cameron, junior."

Bill No. 55 (Letter J-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Fred Catlow."

Bill No. 57 (Letter K-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Celina Broadhurst LaRose."

Bill No. 58 (Letter L-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elsie Epstein Cohen."

Bill No. 59 (Letter M-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gertrude Pelletier Patenaude."

Bill No. 60 (Letter N-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marieatt Venditello Diano."

Bill No. 61 (Letter O-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Annie Heazle Constable."

Bill No. 62 (Letter P-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Derothy Reed Cushing."

Bill No. 63 (Letter Q-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sarto Desnoyers."

Bill No. 70 (Letter R-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Milroy Davidson."

Bill No. 71 (Letter S-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Audrey Meredith Mann Harrison."

Bill No. 72 (Letter T-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of François Henri Drack."

Bill No. 73 (Letter U-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gladys Irene Dale Weston."

Bill No. 74 (Letter V-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruth Ufland Fishman."

Bill No. 75 (Letter W-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Norma Brown Stevenson."

Bill No. 76 (Letter X-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Cummings Bullock."

Bill No. 77 (Letter Y-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Gertrude DeSerres Gould."

Bill No. 78 (Letter Z-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Clifford Stanley Darbyson."

Bill No. 79 (Letter A-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Celia Reynolds Schellenberg."

On motion of Mr. Abbott it was ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to return to that House the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the petitions on which the above-mentioned Divorce Bills were founded.

The following Bills were severally read the second time, on division, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills* (together with the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, on the petitions on which the said Bills were founded) viz.:

Bill No. 82 (Letter C-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Miriam Scott."

Bill No. 83 (Letter D-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marguerite Elsie Ramsay Murdoch."

Bill No. 84 (Letter E-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Molnar Schneider."

Bill No. 85 (Letter F-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Max Kaback."



Bill No. 86 (Letter G-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George McDonald Joseph Carew."

Bill No. 87 (Letter H-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Wandless Joseph Henry Verdon."

Bill No. 88 (Letter I-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Eileen Scott Warrington."

Bill No. 89 (Letter J-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Bergman."

Bill No. 90 (Letter K-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Martha Hermine Browne Peters."

Bill No. 91 (Letter L-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel Gerson Kalmanovitch."

Bill No. 92 (Letter M-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Freda Sweet Simon."

Bill No. 93 (Letter N-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Mary Alice Verrinder Horrell."

Bill No. 94 (Letter O-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of James McKinna Wood."

Bill No. 97 (Letter P-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leah May Jarvis Traver."

Bill No. 100 (Letter Q-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Patricia Strange Wolfe."

Bill No. 101 (Letter R-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bella Miller Keller."

Bill No. 102 (Letter S-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Effie Euphemia Shannon Monette."

Bill No. 103 (Letter T-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elsie May Cape Newman."

Bill No. 104 (Letter U-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bella White Wolfe."

Bill No. 105 (Letter V-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alan Swabey."

Bill No. 106 (Letter W-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jean Walker Creighton King."

Bill No. 107 (Letter X-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Beatrice Armand Roberts."

Bill No. 108 (Letter Y-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frederick William Merchant."

Bill No. 109 (Letter Z-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Irma Kern Ulrich."

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 99 (Letter B-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting certain transmission and distribution lines of Saguenay Transmission Company, Limited, Saguenay Electric Company and Aluminum Power Company, Ltd."

Mr. Dubuc moved that the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon; the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time and referred to the *Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines*.



The House then resumed the consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill No. 56, An Act to make provision with respect to Insurance of Property against War Risks and the payment of Compensation for War Damage, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Crerar, the House then adjourned at 6 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

No. 101

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 6TH JULY, 1942

---

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a communication from two Members, notifying him that the following vacancy had occurred in the representation, viz:—

Of the Honourable Pierre F. Casgrain, Member for the Electoral District of Charlevoix-Saguenay, by acceptance of an office of emolument under the Crown.

And that he had accordingly issued his Warrent to the Chief Electoral Officer to make out a new Writ of Election for the said Electoral District.

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ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF CHARLEVOIX-SAGUENAY

Dominion of Canada }  
To Wit } The House of Commons

*To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:*

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that a vacancy has occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of Charlevoix-Saguenay, P.Q., by cause of the appointment of Honourable Pierre F. Casgrain to the position of Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec Province.

Given under our Hands and Seals, at Ottawa, this third day of July, 1942.

J. S. ROY, (L.S.)

*Member for the Electoral District of Gaspé.*

LIGUORI LACOMBE, (L.S.)

*Member for the Electoral District of Laval-Two Mountains.*

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a copy of a communication addressed to the Federal Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, from the President and Secretaries of the Chamber of Deputies of Argentina, congratulating the Dominion of Canada on the seventy-fifth anniversary of Confederation, and which is as follows:—

(*Translation*)

BUENOS AIRES, July 2.

Copy

# FEDERAL PARLIAMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, OTTAWA

The Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine nation has resolved in a session of to-day's date to send a cordial greeting of friendship to the Federal Parliament of the Dominion of Canada on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Act of 1867 which gave birth to the political government of the noble Canadian people whose organization, intellectual and material progress, and lofty spirit of American solidarity constitute an outstanding example of neighbourliness and continental fraternity. I salute the presidents (speakers) of the Senate and of the House of Commons and, through them the worthy members of Parliament, with my highest respects.

José Luis Cantilo, President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine nation, Secretaries Carlos G. Bonorin, L. Zavalla Carbo.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented.—Return to an Order of the House of May 28, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What has been the total cost to date of the morale-building campaign in the aircraft industry conducted by E. G. Hirst?

2. Have any brochures, pamphlets, magazines, circulars, or other publications or material for use in connection with said campaign been issued? If so, what firm or firms did the printing? What was the total amount paid to each such firm therefor?

3. What has been the total expenditure for other printing in connection with this campaign, whether incurred by or under the direction of Mr. Hirst or otherwise?

4. What is the total amount which has been paid by Mr. Garratt to Mr. Hirst in connection with this campaign? On what dates were payments made, what was the amount of each payment and for what particular purpose was each payment made?

5. What persons have been employed and/or paid by the Department of Munitions and Supply to assist Mr. Hirst in his morale-building campaign? What are their names, and what salary and/or allowances does each receive?

6. Are any persons employed to assist Mr. Hirst in this campaign who are not paid by the Department of Munitions and Supply? If so, what are their names and what salary does each receive?

7. What is the total amount of contributions which have been received by Mr. Garratt from aircraft companies? What companies contributed and in what amounts?

8. Have any contributions been returned to the aircraft companies? If so, what companies and on what dates?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented.—Return to an Order of the House of June 22, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has a system of national rationing been sanctioned by the Government?

2. If so, when, on what commodities and for what purpose?

3. What Minister of the Crown authorized it and will any statement be made as to its cost, staff, plan and reasons for this policy?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 25, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What are the names of the Civil Service examiners?
2. Who is the chief examiner?
3. What was the occupation or profession of each examiner at the time of his appointment?

Mr. Mulock, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 20, 1942, for a copy of correspondence during 1941 and 1942 in connection with the appointment of the postmaster at Atwood's Brook, Shelburne County, Nova Scotia, and the application of Mr. Ernest Kenny and Robert G. Stoddart, an ex-service man; and the retirement of the previous incumbent and the appointment of his successor.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 22, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, contracts and other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department regarding the carrying of the mails over the rural mail route out of Spalding, Saskatchewan, during the years 1941 and 1942.

Mr. Gibson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 10, 1942, for a statement showing a day by day breakdown of the amount of duty paid on coal at the Port of Toronto between April 1, and July 31, 1940.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Return, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. MacInnis:—1. Has an Order in Council been passed regularizing the appointment of E. G. Hirst of Toronto as Morale Building Organizer in aircraft and allied industries?

2. If so, what was the date of the Order?

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Cardiff:—Will the Government give consideration to having mechanical milkers removed from the restriction placed upon them by an order in council dated January 19, 1942?

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. LaCroix (Quebec-Montmorency):—1. How many cows have been slaughtered on account of bovine tuberculosis in the counties of Quebec-Montmorency, Portneuf and Charlevoix-Saguenay, since the adoption of the "zoning" system in these counties?

2. How many cows were slaughtered under the jurisdiction of the Health Department of the Municipality of Quebec?

3. What are the names of the owners of these herds and how many cows were healthy or how many affected in each herd?

By Mr. Côté:—What companies, associations or public bodies, if any, have made representations to the Federal Government since the outbreak of war, for the adoption of a six-day working week in all war factories in Canada, or certain of them?

2. Will the Government give consideration to such representations with a view to abolishing the seven-day working week without seriously affecting management and production?



3. Has the Government taken steps to reduce to a minimum the number of war work shops in which the employees are required to work seven days weekly?

By Mr. Corman:—1. What percentage of men called for military training report in each military district as trainees?

2. What percentage of these men enlist with the Active Forces before reporting?

3. What percentage of these men enlist for Active Service after reporting?

4. What percentage of these men are granted postponements?

The following Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General, and Orders of the House issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Ross (Souris):—Order of the House for a return showing the number of persons by Military Districts and/or Provinces who have been discharged or struck off the strength of, (a) the Navy, (b) the Army, (c) the Air Force by reasons of (1) medical unfitness, (2) desertion, (3) other causes, and, in the case of Military Districts Nos. 4 and 5, and/or the Province of Quebec, showing the number in each category (i) of French-Canadian origin, (ii) of origin other than French Canadian.

By Mr. Hazen—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all letters, telegrams, and other documents pertaining to the scheme for accelerating medical courses by reducing the normal summer vacation to a minimum, that passed between the Dominion Government and Dalhousie University, the Faculty of Medicine of Dalhousie University, the Province of Nova Scotia, and the Province of New Brunswick.

By Mr. Hansell:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams, communications and other documents exchanged between the Government and the town of Blairmore, Alberta, and/or any other person or persons in respect to flood conditions in the Crows Nest Pass during 1942.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mackenzie King.—That the Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, be now read the second time, and on the proposed motion of Mr. Roy in amendment thereto.

And the Debate still continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Pouliot, adjourned.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 102

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 7<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had laid on the Table the Sixteenth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Sixteenth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition for a Private Bill, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with, viz:—

Of Pierre J. Perrin, of Montreal, Quebec, and others, for an Act to incorporate Canadian Alliance Insurance Company, and, in French, La Compagnie d'Assurances Alliance Canadienne.

Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City), from the Special Committee appointed to deal with the disposition of Canteen Funds, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Pursuant to the Order of Reference of the House, of Monday, 20th April, 1942, your Committee has considered Bill No. 5, An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of Individuals who enlist for service in His Majesty's Forces or who perform essential war employment, and has agreed to report the said bill with amendments.

Your Committee recommends that the title of the said bill be changed to:—

An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of discharged members of His Majesty's Forces or other designated classes of persons.

A reprint of the said bill as amended has been ordered.

A copy of the printed evidence taken is tabled herewith.

*(For Copy of the Evidence, etc., accompanying said Report, see Appendix to the Journals, No. 3)*

Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City), from the Special Committee appointed to deal with the disposition of Canteen Funds, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee when it had under consideration Bill No. 5, An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of Individuals who enlist for service in His Majesty's Forces or who perform essential war employment,—considered that a recommendation should be made to the House to the effect that the Governor in Council when implementing the provision of the Act for the designation of a Minister to administer the Act should give consideration to the designation of the Minister at the head of the department specially charged with the administration of returned soldier affairs.

Mr. McCann, from the Special Committee on Radio Broadcasting, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Special Committees of this House on Radio Broadcasting in 1938 and 1939 reported in favour of the establishment of a high power shortwave broadcasting service. It was then felt that this should be financed as a national undertaking but operated and controlled by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation as an integral part of its system. The war and the increased importance of short-wave communication led your Committee to review the whole subject in the light of the information previously available and of new information placed before it.

The reasons in favour of the establishment of a shortwave system in peace time were given in a letter dated October 26, 1937, and addressed to the Prime Minister by L. W. Brockington, K.C., then Chairman of the Board of Governors of the C.B.C. The reasons he gave are summarized here: Broadcasts over high power shortwave would (1) increase the knowledge and standing of Canada abroad; (2) promote international goodwill, particularly as Canada is the only country in which two world languages, English and French, are used freely and widely; (3) put us in direct communication with European countries; (4) improve cultural relations through broadcasting the work of our own musical organizations and events of national significance; (5) publicize Canada's products and indirectly promote their sale; (6) protect national radio rights as use is necessary to consolidate a right to the exclusive occupation of a shortwave frequency; (7) broadcast in French to French-speaking people in Canada who live outside the range of the French network; and (8) facilitate exchanges.

Similar reasons have led most countries in the world to establish high power shortwave systems as part of the essential equipment of a nation. Such reasons apply with special force to Canada as one of the great trading nations of the world, founded by the people of two races, having close ties with British and other countries, and desiring closer ties with them.

The reasons for the establishment of a shortwave system in Canada were compelling enough before the war to lead two parliamentary committees and the Board of Governors and officers of the C.B.C. to express themselves in favour of it. The outbreak and course of the war have powerfully reinforced such reasons. Only a few allied broadcasting stations now reach enemy and occupied territory. A Canadian service would strengthen and supplement the existing British and American services. It would be particularly valuable if a British shortwave station were damaged. It would assist the cause of the United Nations in South America. It would supply the United Kingdom and other countries with information about Canada and the national war effort. It would bring their country and their homes closer to Canadian sailors at sea



and Canadian forces abroad. Important as such a service would be during the war, it would also be of the greatest possible usefulness in establishing new areas of understanding, good will and trade after the war.

These and other reasons would have led the Committee to emphasize in its final report the vital importance of proceeding with this project at the earliest possible moment. But the Committee was informed that it was from day to day becoming more difficult to obtain equipment; that even with the highest priorities, it might take more than a year to put such a service in operation. The Committee considered it desirable to bring the matter forward in this report in view of the genuine urgency of proceeding with this project without delay. Figures were put before the Committee to show that a 50 k.w. shortwave station might cost \$800,000 in capital outlay and that the annual expenditures for operation and programs might amount to \$500,000. It is hoped that these estimates may be found to be unnecessarily high, but even if they are not, your Committee regards this matter as of such importance as to recommend to the Government that it proceed with the project immediately. The Committee goes further to say that in its opinion the national interest requires that it be set under way at once.

Accordingly your Committee recommends that a high power shortwave station be erected and equipped and service established at the earliest possible moment, to be owned and financed, as to installation, operation and maintenance, by the Government and operated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Mr. Macmillan, from the Special Committee on Land Settlement of Veterans of the present War, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has considered Bill No. 65, An Act to assist War Veterans to Settle upon the Land, and has agreed to report the said Bill with amendments.

A reprint of the Bill, as amended, has been ordered.

A copy of the evidence taken before the Committee is tabled herewith.

*(For Copy of Evidence, etc., accompanying said Report, see Appendix to the Journals, No. 4.)*

Mr. Macmillan, from the Special Committee on Land Settlement of Veterans of the present War, presented the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

With respect to Bill No. 65, An Act to assist War Veterans to Settle upon the Land, which was reported with amendments this day, your Committee desires to present the following recommendations for consideration by the Government:—

- (1) The feasibility of adopting a system in which the annual payments to be made by a settler under this Act will be adjusted in accordance with the relation of the prices of the commodities he has to sell with those he has to buy.
- (2) That settlers under this Act be given first option on the purchase of tractors, trucks, and other military equipment suitable for farm use when disposition is being made of same after the war.
- (3) That at a later date this Act be so amended as to make provision for persons having had service on ships, who are not in receipt of a disability pension.
- (4) The advisability of placing the administration of this Act under a new department which would deal exclusively with all matters pertaining to ex-service men and women.



Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 4, 1942, for a Return showing:—1. Have the professional services of Mr. François Ledue, C.E., of Montreal, and his associates, been employed by the Government in connection with analyses of certain chemical products?

2. If so, when and for what period?

3. What payments have been made to date for such services?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 1, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, memoranda or other documents in the possession of the Minister of Munitions and Supply, the Minister of Finance, the Director-General of Aircraft Production, the Comptroller of the Treasury, or of any official of said Departments in any way referring to the morale-building campaign by E. G. Hirst, or with regard to any alteration in the terms of his appointment or the method of remuneration or reimbursement, and in particular granting to or refusing the aircraft companies concerned the right to charge any contribution made by them for the use of the said Hirst to overhead.

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, Chapter 13 of the Statutes of 1940, and the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, R.S.C. 1927, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 5840, approved July 7, 1942: amending the National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) (Consolidation, 1941)—extension of age groups to be called up for military service.

Order in Council P.C. 5841, approved July 7, 1942: authorizing the issuing of a Proclamation calling out for military service single men born in the years 1922 to 1902 inclusive, but with the proviso that persons born in the year 1922 shall not be called out until they reach the age of 20 years.

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Proclamations and Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act between April 1, 1942, and June 30, 1942, in typewritten form (English and French editions), as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 6/2570, approved 2nd April, 1942: Office Appliance Operators, Grades 1, 1A and 2 exempted from the provisions of P.C. 6/1248, February 19, 1941, and P.C. 21/7609, December 24, 1940.

Order in Council P.C. 69/2570, approved 2nd April, 1942: Amending P.C. 79/1840, March 10, 1942—dependent legally debarred from entry into Canada due to the exigencies of the War.

Order in Council P.C. 75/2570, approved 2nd April, 1942: Establishing regulations governing drawback on goods imported into Canada and exported therefrom.

Order in Council P.C. 2574, approved 1st April, 1942: Amending The Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941—radio apparatus.

Order in Council P.C. 2602, approved 1st April, 1942: Amending P.C. 7633, October 1, 1941—payment of benefits and grants to persons discharged from the Armed Forces.

Order in Council P.C. 2614, approved 1st April, 1942: Allocating funds to certain provinces in connection with training individuals for war work.

Order in Council P.C. 2615, approved 1st April, 1942: Allocating funds to certain provinces in connection with training of aircraft mechanics and pre-enlistment education for R.C.A.F. aircrew personnel.

Order in Council P.C. 2616, approved 1st April, 1942: Allotting moneys to the British Columbia Security Commission for the evacuation from the protected areas in B.C. of persons of the Japanese race.

Order in Council P.C. 2651, approved 8th April, 1942: Amending certain sections of P.C. 1800, P.C. 1801 and P.C. 1803 of March 9, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 100/2757, approved 11th April, 1942: Rate of pension payable to or in respect of a member of the Corps of (Civilian) Canadian Fire Fighters serving in the U.K.

Order in Council P.C. 2788, approved 10th April, 1942: Amending the List of Specified Persons.

Order in Council P.C. 2797, approved 10th April, 1942: Revoking regulations made by P.C. 325, 16th January, 1942—new regulations established *re* arrest of deserters and absentees.

Order in Council P.C. 2798, approved 10th April, 1942: Subsidy to certain types of fishing vessels.

Order in Council P.C. 2799, approved 10th April, 1942: Regulations respecting production of soya beans.

Order in Council P.C. 2800, approved 10th April, 1942: Establishing Regulations respecting the speed of motor vehicles.

Order in Council P.C. 1/2851, approved 10th April, 1942: Deductions from compensation of employees of the Public Service of Canada *re* Unemployment Insurance.

Order in Council P.C. 2892, approved 14th April, 1942: Authorizing the Minister of Transport to issue temporary certificates as Masters.

Order in Council P.C. 2913, approved 14th April, 1942: Authorizing the Department of National Defence to appropriate certain lands on the Stony Point Indian Reserve.

Order in Council P.C. 2948, approved 14th April, 1942: Appointing George S. Gray, Transit Controller and Jules Albert Archambault, Associate Transit Controller.

Order in Council P.C. 2951, approved 14th April, 1942: Authorizing an agreement with Estate of the late Dominic Burns for supply of peat.

Order in Council P.C. 3013, approved 14th April, 1942: Prohibiting payment of new and additional Cost of Living Bonus.

Order in Council P.C. 3016, approved 14th April, 1942: Amending the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941—taking part in a strike.

Order in Council P.C. 3/3017, approved 13th April, 1942: Authorizing purchase of Giant Russian Sunflower Seed—price fixed.

Order in Council P.C. 4/3017, approved 15th April, 1942: Authorizing expenditure for advertising in connection with raising of hogs.

Order in Council P.C. 3011, approved 14th April, 1942: Exempting certain dried milk products from customs duties and war exchange tax, April 1, 1942 to July 31, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 3015, approved 17th April, 1942: Authorizing Canadian War Services Fund, Incorporated, to pay certain moneys to the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and the Salvation Army for peacetime programs.

Order in Council P.C. 22/3017, approved 15th April, 1942: Authorizing grant of \$40,000 to the National Advisory Committee for Children from Overseas.

Order in Council P.C. 46/3017, approved 15th April, 1942: Respecting pecuniary loss suffered by a person or Government caused by R.C.A.F. aircraft in flight, etc., subsequent to September 1, 1939.

Order in Council P.C. 3023, approved 17th April, 1942: Applying provisions of Government Employees Compensation Act to employees of Wartime Metals Corporation.

Order in Council P.C. 3060, approved 17th April, 1942: Revision No. 24 of the List of Specified Persons.

Order in Council P.C. 3092, approved 17th April, 1942: Authorizing Malton Water Company to supply water to Government-owned dwellings in or near Malton.

Order in Council P.C. 7/3183, approved 21st April, 1942: The Central Trust Fund of the Army, Navy and Air Force Canteens credited with interest at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Order in Council P.C. 26/3183, approved 21st April, 1942: Expenditures incidental to construction or acquisition of aircraft, ships or stores sold or disposed of, to be treated as recoverable expenditure.

Order in Council P.C. 27/3183, approved 21st April, 1942: Expenditures incidental to sale, disposal or transfer of any machinery or equipment treated as recoverable expenditures.

Order in Council P.C. 49/3183, approved 21st April, 1942: Amending P.C. 1875—Army Technical Development Board.

Order in Council P.C. 107/3183, approved 21st April, 1942: Extending service of Contributor under the Civil Service Superannuation Act beyond the age of seventy years.

Order in Council P.C. 3213, approved 21st April, 1942: Amending P.C. 1665 (British Columbia Security Commission)—removal of Japanese upon termination of the war between Canada and Japan.

Order in Council P.C. 3264, approved 23rd April, 1942: Authorizing Metals Controller to store tin and pay charges.

Order in Council P.C. 3315, approved 24th April, 1942: Amending Regulations Respecting Supplies (P.C. 6391, 19th August, 1941).

Order in Council P.C. 3363, approved 28th April, 1942: Government of United States granted permission to establish and operate radio stations in certain places in Canada, and to employ operators who are not British Subjects.

Order in Council P.C. 3364, approved 24th April, 1942: Prohibiting exportation of coffee except under permit.

Order in Council P.C. 3365, approved 24th April, 1942: Amending Maximum Rentals Regulations.

Order in Council P.C. 3366, approved 24th April, 1942: Amending the Wartime Leasehold Regulations.

Order in Council P.C. 3471, approved 28th April, 1942: Approving Schedules of Basic Wage Rates and Cost of Living Bonus for mechanics and other employees of H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax and of Halifax Shipyards, Limited.

Order in Council P.C. 3472, approved 28th April, 1942: Extending provisions of Order in Council P.C. 394, 20th January, 1942, to April 30th, 1942 (anthracite coal exempt from customs duty, etc.).

Order in Council P.C. 3505, approved 30th April, 1942: Adding electric torches or flashlights and dry cell batteries to Schedule One, War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940.

Order in Council P.C. 3509, approved 30th April, 1942: Establishing regulations with respect to markings on bacon and other pork products.

Order in Council P.C. 3511, approved 30th April, 1942: Establishing Order respecting Loading Operations at Port of Halifax—authorizing appointment of Controller of Ship Loading Operations.



Order in Council P.C. 31/3546, approved 30th April, 1942: Authorizing a program of Job Instructor Training for Canadian war industries.

Order in Council P.C. 42/3546, approved 30th April, 1942: Remission or refund of sales tax or excise taxes on certain contracts.

Order in Council P.C. 49/3546, approved 30th April, 1942: Establishing regulations governing the appointment, status, control, pay and allowances of V.A.D.'s.

Order in Council P.C. 69/3546, approved 30th April, 1942: Authorizing pay and allowances, for a period not exceeding twenty-four months, to medical students enlisted in the Canadian Army.

Order in Council P.C. 89/3546, approved 30th April, 1942: Securities under the direction and control of the British Government not subject to succession duties in Canada if deceased owner domiciled outside of Canada at his death.

Order in Council P.C. 94/3546, approved 30th April, 1942: Suspending provisos in certain Tariff Items and in regulations prescribed by Orders in Council P.C. 64/1675, July 10, 1936, and P.C. 81/1322, June 4, 1937, *re* manufacture of motor vehicles authorized by Minister of Munitions and Supply.

Order in Council P.C. 103/3546, approved 30th April, 1942: Regulations under the Pension Act—additional pensions, Sections 45, 46 and 46A.

Order in Council P.C. 104/3546, approved 30th April, 1942: Scale of Pensions for Personnel of Ships of Canadian Registry or licence or of certified non-Canadian Ships.

Order in Council P.C. 3556, approved 30th April, 1942: Authorizing the Minister of Munitions and Supply to direct any person or corporation to afford preference to passengers or goods directed to be carried in priority to other traffic.

Order in Council P.C. 3561, approved 30th April, 1942: Amending the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941—persons in or upon premises used for producing explosives, etc.

Order in Council P.C. 3590, approved 30th April, 1942: Amending Regulations respecting the speed of motor vehicles.

Order in Council P.C. 2983, approved 13th May, 1942: Authorizing formation of the "University Air Training Corps".

Order in Council P.C. 3599, approved 1st May, 1942: Designation Controller of Ship Repairs changed to that of Controller of Ship Repairs and Salvage.

Order in Council P.C. 3636, approved 1st May, 1942: Approving plan for the operations of all shipyards in the Province of British Columbia for the duration of the present war.

Order in Council P.C. 3638, approved 4th May, 1942: Authorizing the Minister of Transport to make regulations prescribing additional life saving, fire extinguishing and other equipment on Ships of Canadian registry.

Order in Council P.C. 3644, approved 4th May, 1942: Approving agreement with Province of Nova Scotia for continuation of the War Emergency Training Program.

Order in Council P.C. 3645, approved 4th May, 1942: Approving agreement with Province of New Brunswick for continuation of the War Emergency Training Program.

Order in Council P.C. 3646, approved 4th May, 1942: Approving agreement with the Province of Quebec for continuation of the War Emergency Training Program.



Order in Council P.C. 3647, approved 4th May, 1942: Approving agreement with the Province of Ontario for continuation of the War Emergency Training Program.

Order in Council P.C. 3648, approved 4th May, 1942: Approving agreement with the Province of Manitoba for continuation of the War Emergency Training Program.

Order in Council P.C. 3649, approved 4th May, 1942: Approving agreement with the Province of Saskatchewan for continuation of War Emergency Training Program.

Order in Council P.C. 3650, approved 4th May, 1942: Approving agreement with the Province of Alberta for continuation of the War Emergency Training Program.

Order in Council P.C. 3651, approved 4th May, 1942: Approving agreement with the Province of British Columbia for continuation of the War Emergency Training Program.

Order in Council P.C. 45/3723, approved 4th May, 1942: Authorizing pay and allowances to dental students enlisted in the Canadian Army.

Order in Council P.C. 84 3723, approved 4th May, 1942: Establishing Special Regulations concerning Drawback for Alaska Highway.

Order in Council P.C. 3737, approved 5th May, 1942: Recommending settlement of damage claims *re* fishing vessels sunk or damaged during impoundment.

Order in Council P.C. 3738, approved 5th May, 1942: Authorizing subsidy to certain fishing vessels on the Pacific Coast.

Order in Council P.C. 3739, approved 5th May, 1942: Exempting from customs duties imports of soda ash from countries entitled to British Preferential Tariff treatment.

Order in Council P.C. 3773, approved 7th May, 1942: Import permit required for vehicles, machines, implements and other articles equipped or designed to be equipped with rubber tires.

Order in Council P.C. 3822, approved 7th May, 1942: Revision No. 25 of the List of Specified Persons.

Order in Council P.C. 3823, approved 8th May, 1942: Exportation of commodities listed prohibited except under permit.

Order in Council P.C. 3895, approved 11th May, 1942: Authorizing Metals Controller to appoint an Advisory Committee with respect to increased production of copper, zinc, lead, etc.

Order in Council P.C. 3897, approved 11th May, 1942: Applying provisions of "Foreign Forces Order, 1941" to Yugoslavia.

Order in Council P.C. 3900, approved 11th May, 1942: Revoking "The Defence Air Regulations, 1940" and establishing "The Defence Air Regulations, 1942".

Order in Council P.C. 3903, approved 11th May, 1942: Authorizing expenditure not in excess of \$15,000 *re* Japanese moved to Province of Ontario under agreement.

Order in Council P.C. 15/3975, approved 14th May, 1942: Amending P.C. 6702 (Cost of Living Bonus).

Order in Council P.C. 120/3975, approved 14th May, 1942: Suspending British Empire Content Requirements in certain tariff items *re* manufacture of aircraft, parts, etc.

Order in Council P.C. 3982, approved 13th May, 1942: Establishing regulations respecting cheese boxes.

Order in Council P.C. 4010, approved 21st May, 1942: Authorizing use of substitutes for sugar.

Order in Council P.C. 4012, approved 13th May, 1942: Amending the Defence of Canada Regulations Consolidation 1941 *re* censorship.

Order in Council P.C. 4059, approved 15th May, 1942: Women selected as Medical Officers of Canadian Military and Air Force Medical Services granted commissions.

Order in Council P.C. 4064, approved 15th May, 1942: Suspending operations of provisions of P.C. 489, 22nd January, 1942, *re* Vitamin B Bread and Vitamin B White Bread.

Order in Council P.C. 4105, approved 15th May, 1942: Appointing certain detachments or personnel of The Winnipeg Grenadiers and the Canadian Fusiliers to duties *re* prisoners of war.

Order in Council P.C. 4107, approved 16th May, 1942: Establishing Regulations Respecting Protection of Petroleum Reserves.

Order in Council P.C. 4135, approved 22nd May, 1942: Appointing Edward L. Cousins Wartime Administrator of the Port of Halifax.

Order in Council P.C. 4136, approved 18th May, 1942: Tariff treatment *re* cleaned rice imported into Canada

Order in Council P.C. 4142, approved 18th May, 1942: Section 1(b) of agreement with Province of British Columbia waived *re* training of "unemployed young people".

Order in Council P.C. 4143, approved 18th May, 1942: Appointing J. F. Belyea, member of the Regional War Labour Board, Province of British Columbia—Byron Johnson resigned.

Order in Council P.C. 3/4171, approved 18th May, 1942: Allotting an additional sum money to Nova Scotia Apple Marketing Board on behalf of processors.

Order in Council P.C. 4/4171, approved 18th May, 1942: Allotting moneys to equip plants and store dehydrated products.

Order in Council P.C. 27/4171, approved 18th May, 1942: Applying provisions of P.C. 17/888, 9th April, 1936, to employees of the Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada, employed in Canada, effective 1st August, 1941.

Order in Council P.C. 4191, approved 19th May, 1942: Exempting rubber, crude, caoutchouc or India-rubber from various duties.

Order in Council P.C. 1/4192, approved 19th May, 1942: Authorizing agreement with Borden Company, Limited, *re* dehydration of eggs.

Order in Council P.C. 4201, approved 19th May, 1942: Amending Defence of Canada Regulations—Regulation 15A—name of publisher of every document containing political comment shall be made public.

Order in Council P.C. 4269, approved 20th May, 1942: Restricting export of cattle except under permit.

Order in Council P.C. 4270, approved 21st May, 1942: Amending P.C. 3511 of 30th April, 1942—ship loading operations.

Order in Council P.C. 4271, approved 21st May, 1942: Authorizing Minister of Labour to approve amendments or cancellations of agreements with Provinces *re* War Emergency Training Program.

Order in Council P.C. 4274, approved 22nd May, 1942: Authorizing Minister of Agriculture to permit Associations to hold race meetings on race courses other than their own.

Order in Council P.C. 4346, approved 26th May, 1942: Amending War-time Salaries Order—definition of “employer engaged in war industry”.

Order in Council P.C. 4347, approved 22nd May, 1942: Amending P.C. 7191, 12th September, 1941—definition of rubber.

Order in Council P.C. 4358, approved 26th May, 1942: Amending P.C. 1910, March 18th, 1941—calling men out from time to time for military training.

Order in Council P.C. 4361, approved 26th May, 1942: Prohibiting export of commodities listed except under permit.

Order in Council P.C. 4401, approved 26th May, 1942: Revoking section 3 of Regulation 12 of the Patents, Designs, Copyright and Trade Mark (Emergency) Order 1939—payments for renewals or registration of patents, etc., in enemy territory.

Order in Council P.C. 4422, approved 26th May, 1942: Authorizing drawback of customs duty on woven fabrics wholly of cotton.

Order in Council P.C. 4423, approved 26th May, 1942: Amending regulations *re* sale of War Savings Certificates—sale to any infant or minor.

Order in Council P.C. 4424, approved 26th May, 1942: Amending regulations with respect to War Saving Certificates—redemption.

Order in Council P.C. 4427, approved 28th May, 1942: Authorizing financial assistance *re* immediate expansion of sheep raising in Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 31 4430, approved 27th May, 1942: “Capital Account Suspense Fund” created.

Order in Council P.C. 36/4430, approved 27th May, 1942: Establishing procedure *re* claims arising out of the loss of registered or insured Postal packets addressed to members of the Armed Forces.

Order in Council P.C. 80/4430, approved 27th May, 1942: Applying provisions of Post Discharge Re-establishment Order to salt-water fishermen and seamen generally who are in receipt of pension.

Order in Council P.C. 92/4430, approved 27th May, 1942: Recommending expenditure of \$6,384,000—gift of wheat to Greece.

Order in Council P.C. 4478, approved 28th May, 1942: Rescinding P.C. 2197—regulations respecting manufacture of ice cream.

Order in Council P.C. 4488, approved 28th May, 1942: Exempting coke from customs duties.

Order in Council P.C. 4489, approved 28th May, 1942: Exempting copra or broken cocoanut meat from customs duty.

Order in Council P.C. 4490, approved 28th May, 1942: Exempting tin in blocks, pigs or bars from customs duties.

Order in Council P.C. 4525, approved 29th May, 1942: Exempting hatters' furs not on the skin from customs duties.

Order in Council P.C. 1/4526, approved 29th May, 1942: Increasing membership of Dependents' Board of Trustees; Jack Pembroke appointed Chairman.

Order in Council P.C. 4487, approved 9th June, 1942: Authorizing Regulations Respecting Transport Facilities and Equipment—P.C. 3677, 15th November, 1939, revoked.

Order in Council P.C. 4579, approved 1st June, 1942: Describing land on Stony Point Indian Reserve appropriated by the Department of National Defence.



Order in Council P.C. 4615, approved 2nd June, 1942: Authorizing agreement between British Columbia Security Commission and Province of Alberta—placement of persons of Japanese race.

Order in Council P.C. 4697, approved 19th June, 1942: Authorizing form of "Applicant for Enlistment" Badge.

Order in Council P.C. 4698, approved 3rd June, 1942: Revoking P.C. 7743, 8th October, 1941—books deemed to be regimental books.

Order in Council P.C. 4740, approved 5th June, 1942: Amending P.C. 9794, 16th December, 1941—assistance to the movement of coal mined in Alberta and Crowsnest Pass District.

Order in Council P.C. 4744, approved 5th June, 1942: Defining relationship and status of Canadian Troops with that of other Forces in British Guiana.

Order in Council P.C. 4747, approved 5th June, 1942: Authorizing agreement with the British Columbia Fruit Board *re* marketing of the 1942 crop of apples.

Order in Council P.C. 4748, approved 5th June, 1942: Establishing regulations under War Measures Act with respect to the British Columbia Fruit Board.

Order in Council P.C. 4781, approved 5th June, 1942: Authorizing continuation of freight assistance *re* Western grains and millfeeds shipped into British Columbia.

Order in Council P.C. 4784, approved 5th June, 1942: Exempting imports of Bibles from War Exchange Tax.

Order in Council P.C. 4788, approved 5th June, 1942: Amending List of Specified Persons—Revision No. 26.

Order in Council P.C. 29/4860, approved 9th June, 1942: Granting licence to United States vessels using otter or other trawl of a similar nature.

Order in Council P.C. 45/4860, approved 9th June, 1942: Amending P.C. 36/4430, 27th May, 1942—procedure *re* claims arising out of the loss of registered or insured Postal Packets.

Order in Council P.C. 104/4860, approved 9th June, 1942: Authorizing procedure *re* claims for benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act by former temporary employees of the Public Service of Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 4879, approved 15th June, 1942: Amending Defence of Canada Regulations—evacuation of civilians from certain areas in Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 4881, approved 9th June, 1942: Amending Section 48 of the Army Act and Section 48 of the Air Force Act; length of service of commissioned officers of C.W.A.C. and R.C.A.F. (Women's Division) when serving as members of courts-martial.

Order in Council P.C. 4913, approved 10th June, 1942: Validating repayment of \$325,000,000 by the Foreign Exchange Control Board to the Minister of Finance—special account.

Order in Council P.C. 4924, approved 15th June, 1942: Authorizing The Manning Pools (Alien Merchant Seamen) Order, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 4933, approved 10th June, 1942: Amending Defence of Canada Regulation No. 35—preventing or minimizing the spread of fires.

Order in Council P.C. 4970, approved 15th June, 1942: Establishing Inter-departmental committee on matters relating to Merchant Seamen.

Order in Council P.C. 4974, approved 15th June, 1942: Amending National War Services Regulations—men not fit for military training to report for duty with the R.C.M. Police.



Order in Council P.C. 5015, approved 15th June, 1942: Removing customs duty on imports of animal glue.

Order in Council P.C. 5037, approved 12th June, 1942: Authorizing rates of pay and cost of living bonus for labourers, National Defence projects, Vancouver Island.

Order in Council P.C. 5038, approved 12th June, 1942: Establishing Control of Employment Regulations, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 5071, approved 15th June, 1942: Withdrawing certain areas in Yukon Territory from mining regulations—drilling for scheelite.

Order in Council P.C. 5092, approved 15th June, 1942: Amending Wartime Prices and Trade Regulations, P.C. 8528; defining "Chairman" and "Secretary".

Order in Council P.C. 54/5095, approved 15th June, 1942: Amending P.C. 80/1045, 19th March, 1940 (claims against the Crown)—Naval Service claims arising from accidents, collisions, etc., in which H.M. Canadian ships are involved.

Order in Council P.C. 5109, approved 16th June, 1942: Rescinding the Maximum Prices Regulations and amending The Wartime Prices and Trade Regulations.

Order in Council P.C. 5110, approved 18th June, 1942: Authorizing Proclamation calling men for military training.

Order in Council P.C. 5152, approved 18th June, 1942: Amending Control of Employment Regulations—right of appeal.

Order in Council P.C. 5156, approved 17th June, 1942: Appointing Controller for Whitehall Machine and Tools Limited.

Order in Council P.C. 5248, approved 22nd June, 1942: Constituting The National War Services Funds Advisory Board.

Order in Council P.C. 5387, approved 25th June, 1942: Establishing regulations respecting aircraft production.

Order in Council P.C. 5394, approved 25th June, 1942: Authorizing increase in pilotage rates—St. Lawrence-Kingston-Ottawa.

Order in Council P.C. 5399, approved 25th June, 1942: Establishing regulations for necessary and proper adjustment of the price of wheat stocks to the new and higher levels.

Order in Council P.C. 5437, approved 25th June, 1942: Prohibiting export of certain wood products.

Order in Council P.C. 5480, approved 25th June, 1942: Authorizing regulations for continuous operations in all British Columbia shipyards.

Order in Council P.C. 5482, approved 29th June, 1942: Establishing new Fertilizer Subvention Regulations.

Order in Council P.C. 5484, approved 26th June, 1942: Designating United States of America as a foreign power to which the Foreign Forces Order 1941 shall apply.

Order in Council P.C. 5518, approved 29th June, 1942: Authorizing National War Labour Board to fix maximum fair wage rates in certain cases.

Order in Council P.C. 5520, approved 29th June, 1942: Authorizing Revision No. 27 of the List of Specified Persons.

Order in Council P.C. 5523, approved 29th June, 1942: Establishing regulations *re* agricultural land owned by Japanese.

Order in Council P.C. 5525, approved 29th June, 1942: Establishing regulations *re* Master's Home Trade Certificate of Competency.

Order in Council P.C. 5526, approved 29th June, 1942: Authorizing Minister of Transport to authorize certain persons outside of Canada to examine engineers and issue permits.

Order in Council P.C. 5532, approved 29th June, 1942: Appointing William Ernst Brunskill a member, Regional War Labour Board, Saskatchewan; George Dealtry resigned.

Order in Council P.C. 5533, approved 29th June, 1942: Approving expenditures British Columbia Security Commission—housing of Japanese.

Order in Council P.C. 5534, approved 29th June, 1942: Granting licences to United States fishing vessels engaged in whaling operations.

Order in Council P.C. 5572, approved 29th June, 1942: Establishing regulations *re* prices of wheat.

Order in Council P.C. 5605, approved 30th June, 1942: Amending War Exchange Conservation Act—high thermal shock resisting glassware.

Order in Council P.C. 5647, approved 30th June, 1942: Exempting zinc spelter and zinc in blocks, pigs, bars or rods from customs, excise and war exchange duties.

Order in Council P.C. 5648, approved 30th June, 1942: Exempting white portland cement clinker from customs and war exchange duties.

Order in Council P.C. 5650, approved 30th June, 1942: Amending regulations for continuous operations in all British Columbia shipyards.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mackenzie King: That the Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, be now read the second time.

And on the proposed motion of Mr. Roy in amendment thereto: That all the words after the word "That" in the motion be deleted and the following substituted therefor:—

"this House is of the opinion that the policy of the Government respecting mobilization, instead of drawing closer the union of the two races in Canada, has fostered dissensions which might cause an internal war, thus destroying the ideal set forth by the Fathers of Confederation."

After further Debate thereon, the question being put on the said proposed amendment; it was negatived.

Debate on the main motion was then resumed.

And the question being put on the main motion: That the Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, be now read the second time, it was agreed to on the following division:—

#### YEAS

#### Messrs.

Abbott,	Boucher,	Claxton,	Esling,
Anderson,	Bradette,	Cleaver,	Evans,
Bence,	Breithaupt,	Corman,	Fair,
Bercovitch,	Bruce,	Crerar,	Farquhar,
Bertrand (Laurier),	Casselman, Mrs.	Cruickshank,	Fleming,
Black (Chateauguay- Huntingdon),	(Edmonton East),	Dechene,	Fraser (Northum- berland, Ont.),
Black (Cumberland),	Casselman (Grenville- Dundas),	Diefenbaker,	Fraser (Peterborough West),
Black (Yukon),	Chevrier,	Donnelly,	Fulford,
Blackmore,	Church,	Douglas (Queens),	Furniss,
Blair,	Clark,	Edwards,	
		Emmerson,	

Gardiner,	Kuhl,	MacLean (Cape	Roebuck,
Gershaw,	Leader,	Breton North-	Ross (Calgary East),
Gibson,	Leduc,	Victoria),	Ross (Hamilton
Gladstone,	Leger,	McLean	East),
Golding,	Little,	(Simcoe East),	Ross (Middlesex
Graham,	McCann,	Macmillan,	East),
Grant,	McCuaig,	McNevin	Ross (Moose Jaw),
Gray,	McCubbin,	(Victoria, Ont.),	Ross (St. Paul's),
Graydon,	McCulloch,	McNiven	Ross (Souris),
Green,	MacDiarmid,	(Regina City),	Rowe,
Gregory,	Macdonald	MacNicol,	St. Laurent,
Hansell,	(Brantford City),	Marshall,	Sanderson,
Hanson (Skeena),	Macdonald (Halifax),	Martin,	Shaw,
Hanson (York-	Macdonald	Matthews,	Sissons,
Sunbury),	(Kingston City),	Maybank,	Slaght,
Harris (Danforth),	McGarry,	Mayhew,	Soper,
Hatfield,	McGeer,	Michaud,	Stirling,
Hazen,	McGibbon,	Mills,	Stokes,
Healy,	McGregor,	Mitchell,	Taylor,
Henderson,	McIlraith,	Moore,	Telford,
Hill,	McIvor,	Mulock,	Thorson,
Hlynka,	MacKenzie	Neill,	Tripp,
Hoblitzell,	(Lambton-Kent),	Nielsen, Mrs.	Turgeon,
Homuth,	MacKenzie	Nixon,	Turner,
Howe,	(Neepawa),	O'Neill,	Tustin,
Hurtubise,	Mackenzie (Van-	Perley,	Veniot,
Ilsley,	couver Centre),	Pinard,	Vien,
Isnor,	MacKinnon	Pottier,	Ward,
Jackman,	(Edmonton West),	Purdy,	Warren,
Johnston	McKinnon (Kenora-	Quelch,	Weir,
(Bow River),	Rainy River),	Ralston,	White,
King, Mackenzie	MacKinnon	Reid,	Whitman,
Kinley,	(Kootenay East),	Rennie,	Winkler,
Kirk,	McLarty,	Rickard,	Wood—158.

## NAYS

## Messrs.

Authier,	Denis,	Gingues,	MacInnis,
Bertrand (Prescott),	Dubois,	Jean,	Marier,
Bertrand	Dubuc,	Lacombe,	Mullins,
(Terrebonne),	Durocher,	Lacroix (Beauce),	Noseworthy,
Blanchette,	Eudes,	LaCroix (Quebec-	Parent,
Bonnier,	Fauteux,	Montmorency),	Poirier,
Bourget,	Ferland,	Lafamme,	Pouliot,
Brunelle,	Ferron,	Lafontaine,	Raymond,
Cardin,	Fontaine,	Lalonde,	Rhéaume,
Castleden,	Fournier (Hull),	Lapointe	Roy,
Cloutier,	Fournier (Maison-	(Lotbinière),	Ryan,
Coldwell,	neuve-Rosemont),	Leclerc,	Sylvestre,
Coté,	Gauthier,	Lizotte,	Thauvette,
Crête,	Gillis,	McDonald (Pontiac),	Tremblay,
D'Anjou,			Wright—54.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, and considered in Committee of the Whole;

And the House continuing in Committee;

Objection being taken in Committee to the decision of the Chairman (Mr. Vien) on a point of Order, and an appeal being made to the House;

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and the Chairman of the Committee made the following report:—

“In Committee of the Whole when the Bill was under consideration and Mr. Hanson (York-Sunbury) was addressing the Committee he was called to order by the Chairman on the ground that a motion that the Committee rise and report progress had been made and was not debatable. Mr. Hanson claimed that the question had not been put and he appealed from the Chairman's ruling.”

The question being put by Mr. Speaker: Shall the ruling of the Chairman be confirmed; it was decided in the affirmative on the following division:—

# YEAS

## Messrs.

Abbott,	Fournier (Hull),	MacDiarmid,	Nixon,
Authier,	Fournier (Maison-	Macdonald	Noseworthy,
Bercovitch,	neuve-Rosemont),	(Brantford City),	O'Neill,
Bertrand (Laurier),	Fraser (Northum-	Macdonald (Halifax),	Pinard,
Bertrand (Prescott),	berland, Ont.),	McDonald (Pontiac),	Poirier,
Black (Chateauguay-	Fulford,	McGarry,	Pottier,
Huntingdon),	Furniss,	McGeer,	Purdy,
Blair,	Gardiner,	McGibbon,	Ralston,
Blanchette,	Gershaw,	McIlraith,	Reid,
Bonnier,	Gibson,	MacInnis,	Rennie,
Bradette,	Gillis,	McIvor,	Rickard,
Breithaupt,	Gingues,	MacKenzie	Roebuck,
Brunelle,	Gladstone,	(Neepawa),	Ross (Calgary East),
Casselman, Mrs.	Golding,	Mackenzie (Van-	Ross (Hamilton East),
(Edmonton East),	Graham,	couver Centre),	Ross (Middlesex
Castleden,	Grant,	MacKinnon	East),
Chevrier,	Gregory,	(Edmonton West),	Ryan,
Claxton,	Hanson (Skeena),	McKinnon (Kenora-	St. Laurent,
Cleaver,	Healy,	Rainy River),	Sanderson,
Cloutier,	Henderson,	McLarty,	Sissons,
Coldwell,	Hill,	MacLean (Cape	Slaght,
Gorman,	Howe,	Breton North-	Soper,
Coté,	Hurtubise,	Victoria),	Sylvestre,
Crerar,	Ilsley,	Macmillan,	Taylor,
Dechene,	Isnor,	McNevin	Telford,
Donnelly,	Jean,	(Victoria, Ont.),	Thorson,
Douglas (Queens),	King, Mackenzie	McNiven	Tremblay,
Dupuis,	Kinley,	(Regina City),	Tripp,
Durocher,	Kirk,	Marier,	Turgeon,
Edwards,	Lalonde,	Martin,	Turner,
Emmerson,	Leclerc,	Matthews,	Ward,
Eudes,	Leduc,	Maybank,	Warren,
Evans,	Leger,	Mayhew,	Weir,
Farquhar,	Little,	Michaud,	Whitman,
Fauteux,	McCann,	Mills,	Winkler,
Ferland,	McCuaig,	Mitchell,	Wood,
Fleming,	McCubbin,	Mullins,	Wright—137.
Fontaine,	McCulloch,	Mulock,	



## NAYS

## Messrs.

Anderson,	Esling,	Hazen,	Neill,
Bence,	Fair,	Homuth,	Perley,
Black (Cumberland),	Fraser (Peterborough	Jackman,	Pouliot,
Black (Yukon),	West),	Johnston	Ross (Moose Jaw),
Blackmore,	Gray,	(Bow River),	Ross (St. Paul's),
Boucher,	Graydon,	Kuhl,	Ross (Souris),
Bruce,	Green,	Lacombe,	Rowe,
Casselman (Grenville-	Hansell,	McGregor,	Roy,
Dundas),	Hanson (York-	MacKinnon	Shaw,
Church,	Sunbury),	(Kootenay East),	Stirling,
Cruikshank,	Harris (Danforth),	MacNicol,	Stokes,
Diefenbaker,	Hatfield,	Marshall,	Tustin,
			White—44.

The Chairman then reported progress on Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, and the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

And it being after eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then twenty-two minutes past eleven o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 103

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 8TH JULY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had laid on the Table the Seventeenth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Seventeenth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition for a Private Bill, praying for the passing of an Act to grant a divorce, and to dissolve the marriage of the Petitioner, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with, viz:—

Of Bessie McKenzie Balfour Whiteley Willard, of Montreal, wife of Eugene Wallace Willard.

Mr. Bertrand (Laurier), from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has considered Bill No. 99 (Letter B-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting certain transmission and distribution lines of Saguenay Transmission Company, Limited, Saguenay Electric Company, and Aluminum Power Company, Ltd.", and has agreed to report the said bill without amendment.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 27, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, memoranda or other documents dated since July 1, 1941, in the possession of the Prime Minister, the Minister of National War Services, or any other Minister of the Crown or of the National Film Board or any member or official thereof with reference to any legal action or proposed legal action by March of Time, Inc., or the producers of the series of films known as "March of Time," against Loew's Incorporated, Warwick Pictures Incorporated and Moredall Realty Corporation.

Mr. Mitchell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, —Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, R.S.C. 1927, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 3636, approved May 1, 1942: setting forth conditions with respect to the operations of all shipyards in the Province of British Columbia for the duration of the present war.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Pouliot:—1. On the Headquarters staff of the Department of National Defence (Army) were there, on June 1, 1942, any persons holding a rank in the army, who have been employed in any capacity in that Department since (a) the South African War, (b) the first World War, and (c) the present war, and who have never been in any theatre of war?

2. If so, who were they in each case, (a), (b), (c) of the previous question?

Mr. Macdonald (Kingston City), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Isnor:—1. Has any individual, firm, company or group been given rights in Halifax respecting salvaged goods, such as crafts, war material and products lost off the Port of Halifax?

2. If so, (a) give name or names; (b) what are the arrangements; (c) how are returns made; (d) must individuals act through parties appointed; (e) are payments from government made directly to individuals who salvage articles, or through parties appointed; (f) what check has the government on parties operating?

By Mr. Diefenbaker:—1. Has a publicity bureau been established in connection with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board?

2. If so, on what date?

3. What are the names of the personnel, positions held, location, salary, expenses and allowances of each.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented.—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Church:—Will any action be taken to provide necessary housing accommodation in large cities, (a) for war workers in industry; (b) for soldiers' families; (c) to improve the housing situation among toilers in industry?

By Mr. McGregor:—1. What positions has J. Bogus Coyne, K.C., now of Ottawa, formerly of Winnipeg, held with the Government, or any of its Boards or Commissions?

2. What has been paid him in each position as salary, living allowances, travelling and all other expenses?

3. Are any members of his family working for the Government, or any of its commissions? If so, how many and what is the total sum paid each of them?

4. Are any of them returned soldiers, or did any serve in the Great War or this present war?

By Mr. Church:—1. Has a prosecution been ordered by the Minister of Justice, against Colonel George A. Drew, of Toronto, by Bill of Indictment or Information, and before whom, and on what charge?

2. What law officer of the Crown recommended it?

3. Was the Attorney General of Ontario consulted about the case?
4. Under whose authority is the enforcement of Federal Laws?
5. Who is the Prosecutor in this case?
6. What is the total detailed cost of the inquiry held under the Public Inquiries Act in the Hong Kong case?
7. Who has been retained to prosecute the case, and why not legal officers of the Department of Justice?
8. How many prosecutions, by Provinces, have been laid for injury done to recruiting under this section of the Defence of Canada Regulations, or other Statute or Rule, since the war began?

By Mr. Blackmore:—1. How many tons of cannel coal were imported from Kentucky into Canada in each of the years 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, and up to the end of June in 1942?

2. How much foreign exchange has it cost Canada to purchase this coal in each of the years above mentioned?

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer:—

By Mr. Church:—Order of the House for a return showing—1. How many men of 17 to 45 years old, of military age are now employed in each Government department, under each separate ministry, and each separate commission, under the control of each ministry?

2. How many have been released to the three forces of His Majesty for enlistment?

3. How many have been replaced by women, or by members of the Women's Army?

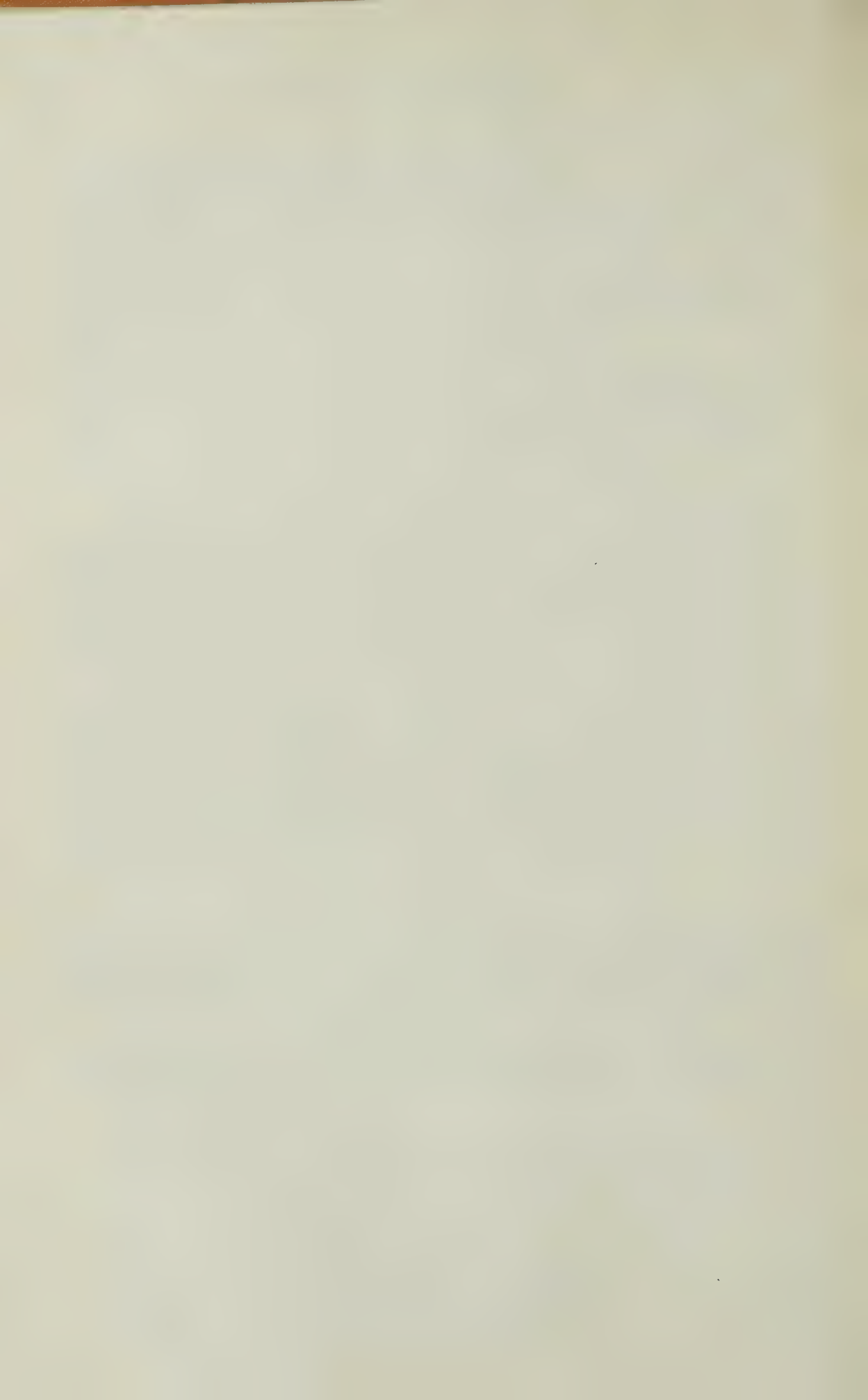
Mr. Church, seconded by Mr. Black (Cumberland), moved,—That an Order of the House do issue for a complete copy of the records and of all the evidence given before the Royal Commission, appointed under the Public Inquiries Act, regarding the Hong Kong Expeditionary Force, together with all papers, letters, telegrams, and other correspondence relating thereto, and a copy of the addresses of counsel in the case, other than that already tabled.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was negatived, on division.

The House then resumed the consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill No. 56, An Act to make provision with respect to Insurance of Property against War Risks and the payment of Compensation for War Damage, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.





No. 104

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 9TH JULY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Regulations made under the Department of Pensions and National Health Act (P.C. 5444, approved June 26, 1942).

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 29, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has any dredging been done on the St. Lawrence river channel opposite Deschaillons (Cap a la Roche), Quebec, during the present year?

2. If so, was the work done by contract?

3. Were tenders called?

4. If so, what are the names of those who tendered and the amount of each tender?

5. At what price per yard was the contract let, and for what amount or for how many yards?

6. How many yards were removed daily or weekly?

7. Was similar work done during the year 1941?

8. If so, how many yards and at what cost?

9. How many yards have been dredged since the beginning of 1942 and what amount has been paid to the contractor to date?

10. What is the approximate length of time such works will be carried on at this point?

11. Are such works part of our war effort?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 22, 1942, for a return showing by military districts or provinces, the enlistments in each of the months of January, February, March and April, 1942, (a) in the Navy, (b) in the Army, (c) in the Air Force.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 8, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many departments, boards or other agencies of the government have made use of billboard advertising in the past twelve months?

2. What was the nature of each of these advertising campaigns, the dates for which billboards were used, the amount of money expended for the rent of the boards and production of the posters, and the total number of billboards rented?

3. Through what advertising agencies have these campaigns been placed?

4. Is there any administrative control to avoid overlapping of billboard advertising campaigns by government departments?

5. If so, what is the name of the official responsible?

Mr. Macdonald (Kingston City), a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Ralston, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of April 29, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, agreements and other documents exchanged between the Government or any department thereof, and any person or persons in respect to the renting of space in the Canadian Legion Building at Vulcan, Alberta.

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 21, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many contracts in connection with the distribution of films have been awarded or entered into by the National Film Board since March 31, 1941?

2. How many, if any, of such contracts were submitted to and approved by the National Film Board prior to being signed?

3. Upon whose recommendation were these contracts approved and awarded by the National Film Board?

4. In each case, who signed the contracts on behalf of the Dominion Government and/or the National Film Board?

5. How many of such contracts were awarded by public tender or on a competitive basis where more than one company or individual submitted proposals?

6. How many of such contracts were entered into as a result of direct negotiation with one company, without others being given an equal opportunity to submit proposals?

Mr. Bruce, from his place in the House, asked leave under Standing Order 31, to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance and he handed the following statement to Mr. Speaker:—

"That the House do now adjourn to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the policy of the government in respect to a prosecution under the Defence of Canada Regulations, which involves the urgent and vital question of whether Canadians are to be free to criticize inefficiency in the conduct of the war, without endangering their personal liberty."

Mr. Speaker ruled that there was no urgency and, moreover, the matter had already been discussed in the House.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Return, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Stokes:—1. Was a new postmaster recently appointed at Frankford, Ontario? If so, what is his name?

2. When was he appointed?

3. What is his salary?
4. Is he a veteran of the last Great War?
5. If not, did any veterans of the last Great War make application for this position?
6. On whose recommendation was the present postmaster appointed?
7. Is it the policy of the Post Office Department to appoint veterans whenever possible to the position of postmaster?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

- By Mr. McGregor:—1. Who is the Postmaster at Assiniboia, Saskatchewan?
2. When was he appointed?
  3. Was he at one time a member of the R.C.M.P.?
  4. If so, was he discharged therefrom and what was the reason for his discharge?
  5. What was the total income received by the Postmaster in each of the years 1939, 1940 and 1941, including salary and commissions?
  6. Were orders recently given by the Department that mail for the R.A.F. Airport three miles distant from the Post Office at Congress was not to be delivered through the said Post Office but through Assiniboia?

By Mr. Hatfield:—1. Will the subsidy on butter apply to dairy as well as creamery butter?

2. What percentage of the total Canadian butter is manufactured on the farm (dairy) and in the factory (creamery)?
3. How does the Government propose to compensate the farmers who produce dairy butter if they do not come under the butter-fat subsidy?

By Mr. Diefenbaker:—1. What is the nature of the arrangement made by the Department of Munitions and Supply as recently announced by the Metals Controller whereby ores or metals produced thereunder will be supplied to the United States Government wartime company known as the Metals Reserve Corporation?

2. What are the methods whereby Canadian production of war metals and minerals is to be increased?
3. Have any sums been advanced or will the United States make any advances to Canadian Corporations or to the Canadian Government in order to encourage the production of war metals and minerals?
4. Has the aluminium industry of Canada since the beginning of the war received any payments or loans from the United States, having as its purpose the necessity of extending the production of aluminium?
5. If so what amounts have been advanced to date?

By Mr. Lacombe:—1. What has been or will be the cost to the public treasury of taking the plebiscite on April 27 last?

2. What was the remuneration and travelling expenses of the returning officers in each electoral district?
3. What was the remuneration of the deputy returning officers?
4. Where were the polling booths located?
5. What was the remuneration of the poll clerks in the different booths?

By Mr. Lacombe:—1. What amount of public money was or will be expended to pay the cost of broadcasting the speeches of the Prime Minister, Ministers of the Crown and the Leader of the Opposition, the C.C.F. and the Social Credit parties in the Plebiscite campaign?

2. What is the cost to the treasury of printing each speech and its distribution throughout the country?
3. What is the total sum expended on publicity of every kind by the Government in the Plebiscite campaign?



The Bill No. 56, An Act to make provision with respect to Insurance of Property against War Risks and the payment of Compensation for War Damage, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended, and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 64, An Act to assist in the carrying on and co-ordination of Vocational Training, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 105

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 10<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Donnelly, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has considered the following bills and has agreed to report them without amendment, viz:—

Bill No. 82 (Letter C-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Miriam Scott."

Bill No. 83 (Letter D-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marguerite Elsie Ramsay Murdoch."

Bill No. 84 (Letter E-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Molnar Schneider."

Bill No. 85 (Letter F-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Max Kaback."

Bill No. 86 (Letter G-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George McDonald Joseph Carew."

Bill No. 87 (Letter H-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Wandless Joseph Henry Verdon."

Bill No. 88 (Letter I-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Eileen Scott Warrington."

Bill No. 89 (Letter J-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Bergman."

Bill No. 90 (Letter K-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Martha Hermine Browne Peters."

Bill No. 91 (Letter L-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel Garson Kalmanovitch."

Bill No. 92 (Letter M-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Freda Sweet Simon."

Bill No. 93 (Letter N-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Mary Alice Verrinder Horrell."

Bill No. 94 (Letter O-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of James McKinna Wood."

Bill No. 97 (Letter P-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leah May Jarvis Traver."

Bill No. 100 (Letter Q-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Patricia Strange Wolfe."

Bill No. 101 (Letter R-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bella Miller Keller."

Bill No. 102 (Letter S-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Effie Euphemia Shannon Monette."

Bill No. 103 (Letter T-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elsie May Cape Newman."

Bill No. 104 (Letter U-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bella White Wolfe."

Bill No. 105 (Letter V-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alan Swabey."

Bill No. 106 (Letter W-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jean Walker Creighton King."

Bill No. 107 (Letter X-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Beatrice Armand Roberts."

Bill No. 108 (Letter Y-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frederick William Merchant."

Bill No. 109 (Letter Z-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Irma Kern Ulrich."

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 15, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has Canada imported any cloth for men's overcoats and great coats from the British Isles since 1939?

2. If so, (a) how many yards, in each of the years 1939, 1940 and 1941; (b) what total sum in Canadian currency do these importations represent?

3. Has the government, since 1939, given military uniforms to England or any other of the United Nations?

4. If so, (a) how many to each; (b) how many to each in the years 1939, 1940 and 1941?

5. Has the Canadian Government given wool blankets to England and to any of the United Nations?

6. If so, how many and to what value?

7. Has Canada exported military uniforms or cloth for military uniforms to England or to any of the United Nations since 1939? If so, to what country or countries?

8. Has Canada exported wool blankets to England or any of the United Nations? If so, what quantity to each country and for what amount?

The Bill No. 56, An Act to make provision with respect to Insurance of Property against War Risks and the payment of Compensation for War Damage, was read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 64, An Act to assist in the carrying on and co-ordination of Vocational Training, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with an amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 5, An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of Individuals who enlist for service, in His Majesty's Forces or who perform essential war employment, was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with an amendment, considered as amended, read the third time (Title changed to "An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of discharged members of His Majesty's Forces or other designated classes of persons"), and passed.

On motion of Mr. Crerar, the House then adjourned at 6.10 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.





No. 106

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, MONDAY, 13<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Report on the Operations of the National Housing Act to December 31, 1941, and on the Operations of The Homes Improvement Loans Guarantee Act up to its termination on October 30, 1940.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of July 8, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many tons of cannel coal were imported from Kentucky into Canada in each of the years 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, and up to the end of June in 1942?

2. How much foreign exchange has it cost Canada to purchase this coal in each of the years above mentioned?

Mr. Mitchell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of July 6, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What companies, associations or public bodies, if any, have made representations to the Federal Government since the outbreak of war, for the adoption of a six-day working week in all war factories in Canada, or certain of them?

2. Will the Government give consideration to such representations with a view to abolishing the seven-day working week without seriously affecting management and production?

3. Has the Government taken steps to reduce to a minimum the number of war work shops in which the employees are required to work seven days weekly?

Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of July 6, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many cows have been slaughtered on account of bovine tuberculosis in the counties of Quebec-Montmorency, Portneuf and Charlevoix-Saguenay, since the adoption of the "zoning" system in these counties?

2. How many cows were slaughtered under the jurisdiction of the Health Department of the Municipality of Quebec?

3. What are the names of the owners of these herds and how many cows were healthy or how many affected in each herd?

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Return, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Graydon:—1. How many rural mail routes were in operation in Canada on July 1, 1942?

2. How many new routes were inaugurated during (a) the year 1941, (b) the year 1942?

3. How many extensions, if any, were made to existing routes, (a) during 1941, (b) during 1942?

4. Has any general increase been made in the contract price of rural mail contracts during 1941 and 1942 by way of cost of living bonus? If so, what was the amount of such increase?

5. By provinces, how many rural mail routes were put up for tender in, (a) 1941, (b) 1942?

6. How many of these were put up for tender prior to the expiry of the existing contract?

7. How many contracts were awarded in (1) 1941, (2) 1942, (a) at prices lower than the previous contract; (b) at the same price as the previous contract; (c) at a higher price than the previous contract?

By Mr. Graydon:—1. Have any informations and complaints under the Defence of Canada Regulations been laid against persons employed by the Dominion Government since the present war was declared?

2. If so, what are the names and addresses of such persons, and with what branch of the government service was each connected?

3. How many of such persons were convicted?

4. How many of such cases were dismissed?

5. Have any of such proceedings been withdrawn by the Crown?

6. If so, who were the accused persons in each such instance, and what was the nature of the charges preferred against them and the reasons for such withdrawals?

7. Are any of the persons against whom such proceedings were withdrawn still in the employ of the government? If so, who are they, and in what branch of the government service are each of them presently employed?

By Mr. Church:—1. What inquiry has been held into the deaths of Squadron Leader George Patterson Christie, D.F.C., and of Wing-Commander Brian Carr-Harris, of Toronto, killed on July 5, in a crash of a Royal Air Force Ferry Command Hudson Bomber, near suburban Point Claire, near Montreal?

2. Is any civilian inquest being held into the cause of this accident?

3. Has the Government, and under what law, statute, usage or custom, cancelled the right of soldiers, who are also civilians, to a civilian inquest into such matters to show the cause of the accident, and whether due care was taken to safeguard life in military camps?

4. Has the Government conferred with Provincial Attorneys General of the Provinces on this subject of civilian inquests, and what was the reply in each case?

5. Have any civilian inquests been held into conditions in the various camps of His Majesty's Forces in Canada, since the war started, or into housing or hospital conditions of those who died in the latter places?

By Mr. Church:—1. What are the rates being charged in canteens and other similar services, in the various camps of His Majesty's Forces in Canada, since the Sales Tax was raised?

2. Will any aid by way of bonus, subvention or subsidy be given as an aid to soldiers?

3. Have the rates that formerly existed been frozen to prevent excessive charges by the Wartime Prices and Trade or other Board?

4. What were the rates charged for cigarettes, chocolate bars, sandwiches pop, ice cream, tea, coffee, beer and other articles of food and refreshment in these camps, (a) before the sales tax increases; (b) since they were put into effect?

5. What regulation of these prices has the Government regarding public and private canteens to the camps, *re* rates charged?

6. Does the Wartime Prices and Trade Board issue any regulations in the matter?

By Mr. Cruickshank:—1. Which members of the House of Commons served in the Armed Forces during the last war?

2. Which members are serving in the armed forces at present?

By Mr. Graydon:—1. Has the alleged shortage of Canadian cigarettes available for purchase in Britain by our overseas armed forces been brought to the attention of the government?

2. Is there actually such a shortage?

3. If so, what steps does the government intend to take to meet the situation?

By Mr. Green:—What, if any, responsibility has the Department of National Defence or any other Department of the Government assumed for ensuring that sufficient housing is available for the families of members of the forces serving away from their homes?

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—1. When was the Polimer Corporation or other companies created for the manufacture of synthetic rubber?

2. Where are such companies located, who are the principal officers and what are their qualifications?

3. How much money, if any, has the Government expended on each project to date?

4. What additional expenditures is it expected will be required?

5. When is it expected that manufacturing operations will commence?

6. How many tons is it expected will be produced in 1942 and in 1943, and what will be the cost per ton?

7. Have there been any proposals for the re-organization of the enterprise, and if so, what is the nature of such proposals?

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer:—

By Mr. Castleden:—Order of the House for a copy of all reports, letters, evidence, recommendations, and other documents in the possession of the Government, relative to the refusal by the National War Services Board of District M to grant the request for postponement made by Mr. Scott L. Lamson, L534136.

The Bill No. 64, An Act to assist in the carrying on and co-ordination of Vocational Training, was read the third time (Title changed to An Act respecting the carrying on and co-ordination of Vocational Training"), and passed.



The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means;

Mr. Ilsley moved, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

#### EXCISE ACT, 1934

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Schedule to the Excise Act, 1934, and to provide:—

1. That the duty of excise on spirits distilled in Canada be increased from seven dollars to nine dollars per proof gallon, provided that duty paid spirits owned by any distiller at the close of business on the twenty-third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-two shall be subject to the following additional duty of excise on every gallon of the strength of proof two dollars and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof and for any less quantity than a gallon.

2. That the duty of excise on Canadian brandy be increased from six dollars to seven dollars per proof gallon, provided that duty paid Canadian brandy owned by any distiller at the close of business on the twenty-third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-two shall be subject to the following additional duty of excise on every gallon of the strength of proof one dollar and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof and for any less quantity than a gallon.

3. That the duty of excise on beer or malt liquor brewed in whole or in part from any substances other than malt be increased from thirty-five cents to forty-five cents per gallon.

4. That the duty of excise on malt manufactured or produced in Canada or imported be increased from twelve cents to sixteen cents per pound.

5. That the duty of excise on malt syrup manufactured or produced in Canada be increased from eighteen cents to twenty-four cents per pound and malt syrup imported into Canada and entered for consumption be increased from thirty cents to forty cents per pound.

6. That the duty of excise on Canadian raw leaf tobacco when sold for consumption be increased from ten cents to twenty cents per pound actual weight.

7. That any enactment founded upon the foregoing Resolution shall come into force on the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-two.

Resolutions to be reported.

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The said Resolutions were reported, read the second time and concurred in, and the Committee of Ways and Means to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 107

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 14<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of an Agreement made under the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940, Statutes of Canada, 1940-41, Chapter 2, Section 8.

He also presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 10, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How much has the Wartime Prices and Trade Board spent on newspaper advertising up to the 31st of May, 1942?
2. What amount was spent for newspaper advertising in each province?
3. What amount was spent for magazine advertising? In what magazines did the advertising appear?
4. Does this Board give its advertising to an advertising agency or agencies?
5. If so, to what agency or agencies?
6. If it does not give the advertising to an agency, does the Board employ advertising men?
7. If so, who are they?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 4, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Does the Wartime Prices and Trade Board control transportation in Canada?
2. Has a controller general of transport been appointed? If so, what is his name?
3. Have any regional controllers been named? If so, for what provinces?
4. Has a regional controller been named for the Province of Quebec?
5. If so, what is his name, residence and occupation, and is he a French-Canadian by origin?
6. Have representations been made to the authorities by any public bodies, urging the appointment of a French-Canadian as regional controller of transport for the Province of Quebec?

7. If so, has any attention been paid to such representations?

8. Does the Government propose to give further consideration to them?

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King it was resolved,—That on Wednesday, the 15th of July, 1942, and all subsequent Wednesdays until the end of the session, the sittings shall in every respect be under the same rules as provided for other days.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

### SPECIAL WAR REVENUE ACT

Resolved, That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Special War Revenue Act and to provide:—

1. That the tax on telegraph despatches be increased from five cents to seven cents upon each despatch transmitted.

2. That the tax on long distance telephone calls be increased from ten per cent of the charge made to fifteen per cent; provided, however, that upon long distance telephone calls made from any public pay station there shall be paid in lieu of the tax hereinbefore provided for, the sum of five cents for each such call for which a charge of more than fifteen cents and not more than forty-five cents is made, and five cents for each additional charge of thirty-five cents or any fraction of thirty-five cents; and provided further that the tax imposed shall in no case be greater than seventy-five cents on any one call.

3. That there shall be imposed, levied and collected an excise tax of twenty-five cents per month on each telephone extension in any dwelling house, apartment or other domestic establishment.

4. That the tax on railway, vessel, bus and aircraft tickets or right of transportation be increased from ten per cent of the charge made to fifteen per cent; provided, however, that the said tax shall not apply on the charge for a ticket or right of transportation, if the regular one-way charge is seventy-five cents or less.

5. That the tax on pullman or parlour car seats be increased from ten cents to fifteen cents.

6. That the tax on berths in sleeping cars or on other sleeping accommodation on railway trains be increased from ten per cent of the charge made to fifteen per cent; provided, however, that in no case shall the tax imposed be less than thirty-five cents.

7. That the excise tax on cigarette paper be increased from five cents for each one hundred leaves or fraction thereof to six cents.

8. That the excise tax on cigarette paper tubes be increased from ten cents for each one hundred cigarette paper tubes or fraction thereof to twelve cents.

9. That there shall be imposed, levied and collected an excise tax of one cent for each five cigarettes or fraction of five cigarettes contained in any package of cigarettes manufactured or imported into Canada.

10. That there shall be imposed, levied and collected an excise tax of one cent per ounce actual weight or fraction thereof on manufactured tobacco of all descriptions, except cigars or cigarettes, manufactured or imported into Canada.

11. That the excise tax on playing cards be increased from fifteen cents per pack to twenty cents per pack.

12. That the excise tax on wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, containing not more than forty per cent of proof spirit be increased from forty cents per gallon to fifty cents per gallon, and that the excise tax on champagne and all other sparkling wines be increased from two dollars per gallon to two dollars and fifty cents per gallon.

13. That paragraph (a) of subsection four of section eighty-six of said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

“4. (a) There shall be imposed, levied and collected an excise tax of twenty-five per cent upon the current market value of all dressed and/or dyed furs,—

- (i) imported into Canada, payable by the importer or transferee who takes the goods out of bond for consumption at the time when the goods are imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption; or
- (ii) dressed and/or dyed in Canada, payable by the dresser or dyer at the time of delivery by him.”

14. That there shall be imposed, levied and collected an excise tax of twenty per cent payable by excise stamps on any charge for admission, cover charge, charge for meals, refreshment service or merchandise, or otherwise, which is payable by a person attending any dance hall, night club, cabaret or similar place of entertainment which provides a combination of any two of the following features:—

Dancing by patrons,  
Sale of alcoholic beverages,  
Entertainment by paid performers.

(1) 15. That in addition to any other duty or tax which may be payable under the said act, or any other statute, there shall be imposed, levied and collected from the consumer or user a retail purchase tax payable by excise stamps in respect of the goods mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, purchased or imported by the consumer or user, at the rate set opposite each item in the said Schedule, computed on the retail selling price, if the goods are purchased in Canada, and on a value which includes all other duties and taxes if the goods are imported by a consumer or user, provided that the said tax shall not apply to goods of which the total retail selling price or the total cost to the consumer or user is not in excess of one dollar, in the case of any item mentioned in subparagraphs 1 and 3 of the said schedule, or in excess of fifty cents in the case of any item mentioned in subparagraphs 2, 4 and 5 of the said schedule:—

- 1. Clocks and watches adapted to household or personal use. 25 per cent;
- 2. Articles commonly or commercially known as jewellery, whether real or imitation, including diamonds and other precious or semi-precious stones for personal use or for adornment of the person; goldsmiths' and silver-smiths' products including all gold, silver, chromium or other plated ware and pewter ware..... 25 per cent;



3. Articles of all kinds made in whole or in part of ivory, jet, amber, coral, mother of pearl, natural shells, tortoise shell, jade, onyx, lapis lazuli, or other semi-precious stones ..... 25 per cent;
4. Articles of cut glassware, crystal glassware, cut or not, etched glassware, metal decorated glassware or marble. 25 per cent;
5. Articles of china, porcelain, earthenware, stoneware or other pottery ware, except articles for use in the preparation or serving of food or drink..... 25 per cent;

(2) That in addition to any other duty or tax which may be payable under the said act, or any other statute, there shall be imposed, levied and collected an excise tax of 35 per cent on the sale price or the duty-paid value of the following items manufactured or imported into Canada:—

1. Trunks; suitcases, bags and luggage of all kinds; purses; wallets; bill-folds; key and card cases; handbags; jewel cases; dressing and toilet cases; shopping bags, except paper bags; golf and other sports bags; all the foregoing whether fitted or not;

2. Ash trays; tobacco pipes, cigar and cigarette holders; cigarette rolling devices and other smokers' accessories, not to include lighters, matches or tobacco;

3. Fountain pens; propelling pencils, desk sets and all other desk accessories.

Provided that in the case of items mentioned under subparagraph (1) the said tax shall not apply when they are manufactured expressly for a customer for his use in the operation of his business or profession.

16. That immediately after the word "Cameras" in section five of Schedule I to the said Act, be added the following words:

"photographic films and plates; projectors for slides, films or pictures; except those designed exclusively for industrial or professional photographers' use..... 25 per cent."

17. That section eight of said Schedule I to the said Act be repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"9. Beverages consisting of unfermented fruit juices (*not including grape and other native fruit juices where at least ninety-five per cent of the products sold consist of pure juice of the fruit*) and imitations thereof, carbonated beverages or aerated waters and all other compounded or mixed soft drinks, put up in bottles for sale ..... 25 per cent and one cent per bottle."

18. That the said Schedule I to the said Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof as Sections ten and eleven the following:

"10. Chocolate, candy and confectionery which may be classed as candy or a substitute for candy..... 30 per cent."

Provided, however, that in respect of the goods mentioned herein the tax shall be:

One cent on each article or unit selling regularly at a retail price of 5 cents;

Two cents on each article or unit selling regularly at a retail price of 10 cents;

Three cents on each article or unit selling regularly at a retail price of 15 cents;

and the Minister of National Revenue shall be the sole judge of the classification of the goods, the value, and the unit of the sale for purposes of this tax.

"11. Chewing gum ..... 30 per cent."

19. That the rate of excise tax on cigars mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of section one of Schedule II to this Act be increased by 25 per cent.

20. That section two of the said Schedule II to the said Act be repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"2. Sugar, etc.:—

- (a) Materials enumerated in Customs Tariff  
Items 134, 135, 135a, 135b.. one and one-half cents per pound;
- (b) Materials enumerated in Customs Tariff  
Items 139 (except glucose and grape sugar)  
140 (except molasses) ..... two cents per pound;
- (c) Glucose and grape sugar (except when for  
use exclusively in the manufacture of  
leather and artificial silk)..... one cent per pound."

21. That the excise tax on carbonic acid gas and similar preparations to be used for aerating non-alcoholic beverages be increased from twenty-five cents per pound to fifty cents per pound.

22. (1) That the tax imposed upon mutual companies authorized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada or of any Province thereof to transact the business of insurance, other than life insurance, on the premium deposit plan, and the tax on every exchange so authorized shall be increased from two per centum to four per centum upon the net premiums received by it in Canada during the calendar year 1941 and each calendar year thereafter.

(2) That the tax imposed upon mutual companies, other than those mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) hereof, and upon associations of persons formed upon the plan known as Lloyds', authorized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada or of any Province thereof to transact the business of insurance, other than life insurance, be increased from one per centum to three per centum upon the net premiums received by it in Canada, less net premiums paid for reinsurance to companies or associations to which the tax authorized by this sub-paragraph or sub-paragraph (3) hereof applies during the year 1941 and each calendar year thereafter.

(3) That the tax imposed upon every company, other than those mentioned in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) hereof, authorized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada or of any Province thereof to transact the business of insurance, other than life insurance, shall be increased from one per centum to two per centum upon the net premiums received by it in Canada, less net premiums paid for reinsurance to companies or associations to which the tax authorized by this sub-paragraph or sub-paragraph (2) hereof applies during the year 1941 and each calendar year thereafter.

(4) That there be imposed upon every company authorized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada or of any Province thereof to transact the business of life insurance, a tax of two per centum upon the net premiums received by it in Canada, less net premiums paid for reinsurance to companies or associations to which the tax authorized by this sub-paragraph or sub-paragraphs (2) or (3) hereof applies during the year 1941 and each calendar year thereafter.

23. (1) That any enactment founded on paragraph twenty of these Resolutions shall be deemed to have come into force on the sixteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and forty-two.

(2) That any enactment founded on paragraph fourteen of these Resolutions shall come into force on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty-two.

(3) That any enactment founded on paragraphs one to thirteen inclusive, paragraphs sixteen to nineteen inclusive and paragraph twenty-one of these Resolutions, except as hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed to have come into force on the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-two and to have applied on all goods imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on and after that day and to have applied on all goods previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before that day.

(4) (a) That any enactment founded on subsection (1) of Resolution 15 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 24th day of June, 1942, and to have applied to all goods sold by any retailer on and after that day;

(b) That any enactment founded on subsection (2) of Resolution 15 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 14th day of July, 1942, and to have applied to all goods manufactured, imported or taken out of warehouse on and after that day and to have applied on all goods previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before that day;

(c) That for the period June 24 to July 13th, 1942, inclusive, there shall be imposed, levied and collected from the consumer or user a retail purchase tax payable by excise stamps in respect of the goods mentioned in subsection (2) of Resolution 15 at the rate of 25 per cent of the retail selling price, provided that the said tax shall not apply to goods of which the total retail selling price or the total cost to the consumer or user is not in excess of one dollar.

### DOMINION SUCCESSION DUTY ACT

Resolved, that it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Dominion Succession Duty Act and to provide—

1. That superannuation benefits granted by the Dominion, the Provinces or any superannuation or pension fund or plan shall be subject to succession duty;

2. That one-half of the estate may be given to charitable organizations in Canada free of succession duty;

3. That the exemption in respect of gifts made prior to the twenty-ninth day of April, 1941, shall be allowed only in respect of gifts which are absolute and without any reservation of benefits to the donor;

4. That officials of foreign countries accredited to Canada owning real estate in Canada for residential purposes, shall in respect of such residential property be exempt from succession duty, if the country they represent grants similar relief;



5. (a) That executors be protected against court action by successors having any interest in expectancy in the property of the deceased if the executor elects to pay the duty in respect thereof at the time of death and not at the time when the expectancy falls into possession.

(b) That in order to secure payment of the duty a statutory lien be provided for in respect of any real or immovable property in Canada owned by any person who dies domiciled outside of Canada.

6. That executors be permitted to pay out, without the consent of the Minister, sums not in excess of—

(1) \$1,500 in the case of moneys payable:

(a) under any contract of insurance;

(b) by any friendly society; or

(c) under any superannuation or pension fund or plan.

(2) \$500.00 in the case of moneys payable:

(a) out of any bank account; or

(b) out of any trust or loan company's deposit account; or

(c) in satisfaction of wages or salaries.

7. That the foregoing Resolutions shall apply from the commencement of the Dominion Succession Duty Act.

### EXCESS PROFITS TAX ACT, 1940

Resolved, that it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940, and to provide—

1. That the rates of tax as set out in the Second Schedule to the said Act be repealed and the following substituted therefor:

#### First Part—

Ten per centum of the profits of corporations and joint stock companies and fifteen per centum of the profits of all persons other than corporations, before deduction therefrom of any tax paid thereon under the Income War Tax Act.

#### Second Part—

One hundred per centum of the excess profits.

#### Third Part—

Twelve per centum of profits of corporations and joint stock companies before deduction therefrom of any tax paid thereon under the Income War Tax Act.

2. That in computing the amount of excess profits subject to the tax of one hundred per centum, corporations be allowed to deduct such portion of the income tax and the tax payable under the Third Part of the Second Schedule to the Excess Profits Tax Act as the excess profits bear to the total profits.

3. That the exemption from excess profits tax of corporations with profits not in excess of five thousand dollars be limited to an exemption from the tax under the First Part or the Second Part of the Second Schedule but that such corporations be subject to the tax under the Third Part of the Second Schedule, namely, a tax, of twelve per centum of profits.

4. That there shall be refunded to the taxpayer in accordance with paragraph five of these Resolutions an amount equal to twenty per centum of the profits above the point at which the tax calculated under the First Part of the



Second Schedule is equal to the tax calculated under the Second Part of the Second Schedule, provided that the said profits have been paid by way of taxes under the Income War Tax Act and the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940, to the Receiver General of Canada.

5. That the refundable portion of any tax exigible under any enactment founded on these Resolutions shall be repaid to the taxpayer or to his legal representatives after the cessation of hostilities between Canada and Germany, Italy and Japan, and in the following manner: The refundable portion of the tax in respect of the profits of 1942 and fiscal periods ending therein shall be repaid at such times and in such instalments as the Governor in Council may determine but not later than the end of the second fiscal period of the Government commencing after the said cessation of hostilities; the refundable portion of the tax in respect of the profits of 1943 and fiscal periods ending therein shall be repaid at such times and in such instalments as the Governor in Council may determine but not later than the end of the third fiscal year of the Government commencing after the said cessation of hostilities and so on in respect of the refundable portion of the tax on the profits of successive years or fiscal periods.

The date of the cessation of hostilities shall be deemed to be the date of a proclamation issued under the authority of the Governor in Council declaring that, for purposes of the said refund, the war no longer exists.

6. That the tax payable by a corporation shall be paid by monthly instalments during the six months immediately prior to the close of its fiscal period and the six months immediately subsequent to the close of its fiscal period—

- (a) as to the first six months, one-twelfth of the estimated tax, having regard to the previous or anticipated current year's income, applying the current year's rates, and
- (b) as to the second six months, one-sixth of the tax (after deducting therefrom the previous six months' payments) having regard to the income, and applying the rates of the taxation year;

This shall be applicable to the tax on profits of fiscal periods ending on and after 31st December, 1942.

Any additional tax found due over that estimated or declared by the taxpayer shall be paid immediately upon assessment, together with interest at five per centum, after four months from the close of the fiscal period.

7. That the definition of "standard profits" be amended to exclude therefrom dividends deemed to have been received under the provisions of section nineteen of the Income War Tax Act.

8. That if the Minister of National Revenue is satisfied that the taxpayer has not commenced business prior to the second day of January, 1939, he shall direct that the standard profits be ascertained by the Board of Referees.

9. That the revenue losses in any business of the immediately preceding year may be allowed as a deduction.

10. That the income of any company derived from the production of base metals or strategic minerals shall be exempt from taxation hereunder if the company first came into production during the period of three years commencing the first day of January 1943, and such exemption shall extend to the income of the first three fiscal periods of twelve months each of any such company following commencement of such production.

11. That any enactment founded upon (a) Resolutions Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 shall apply to one-half of the profits of the calendar year 1942 and to the profits of all subsequent periods, provided that in the case of the fiscal period ending after June 30, 1942, and prior to December 31, 1942, the said enactment shall be applicable to that portion of the profits of any such fiscal period which the number of days therein after June 30, 1942, bears to the total number of days of such fiscal period, (b) Resolutions Nos. 7 and 8 shall be deemed to have come into force at the commencement of the said Act, and (c) Resolution No. 9 shall apply to the profits of 1943 and fiscal periods ending therein.

Resolutions to be reported.

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The said Resolutions were reported, read the second time and concurred in, and the Committee of Ways and Means to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Ilsley then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill No. 110, An Act to amend The Excise Act, 1934, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m. Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.



No. 108

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 15<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Donnelly it was resolved,—That, for the remainder of the session, all Private Bills from the Senate, when received from that House, be read a first and second time and be referred forthwith, and that Standing Order 105 respecting the posting of Bills be suspended in relation thereto.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King it was resolved,—That on and after Saturday July 18, 1942, until the end of the Session the House shall meet at 11 o'clock in the morning of each sitting day and that in addition to the usual intermission at 6 o'clock, p.m., there shall be an intermission every day from 1 to 3 o'clock, p.m., and the Order of Business and Procedure shall be the same on Saturday as on Friday.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of July 9, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the nature of the arrangement made by the Department of Munitions and Supply as recently announced by the Metals Controller whereby ores or metals produced thereunder will be supplied to the United States Government wartime company known as the Metals Reserve Corporation?

2. What are the methods whereby Canadian production of war metals and minerals is to be increased?

3. Have any sums been advanced or will the United States make any advances to Canadian Corporations or to the Canadian Government in order to encourage the production of war metals and minerals?

4. Has the aluminum industry of Canada since the beginning of the war received any payments or loans from the United States, having as its purpose the necessity of extending the production of aluminum?

5. If so, what amounts have been advanced to date?



Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of July 8, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has any individual, firm, company or group been given rights in Halifax respecting salvaged goods, such as crafts, war material and products lost off the Port of Halifax?

2. If so, (a) give name or names; (b) what are the arrangements; (c) how are returns made; (d) must individuals act through parties appointed; (e) are payments from government made directly to individuals who salvage articles, or through parties appointed; (f) what check has the government on parties operating?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of July 9, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Will the subsidy on butter apply to dairy as well as creamery butter?

2. What percentage of the total Canadian butter is manufactured on the farm (dairy) and in the factory (creamery)?

3. How does the Government propose to compensate the farmers who produce dairy butter if they do not come under the butter-fat subsidy?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of July 9, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Who is the Postmaster at Assiniboia, Saskatchewan?

2. When was he appointed?

3. Was he at one time a member of the R.C.M.P.?

4. If so, was he discharged therefrom and what was the reason for his discharge?

5. What was the total income received by the Postmaster in each of the years 1939, 1940 and 1941, including salary and commissions?

6. Were orders recently given by the Department that mail for the R.A.F. Airport three miles distant from the Post Office at Congress was not to be delivered through the said Post Office but through Assiniboia?

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of May 18, 1942, for a copy of all Orders in Council passed since the outbreak of war which amend, suspend or otherwise alter the operation of any Statute or Statutes passed by the Parliament of Canada, and a list of all statutes so affected.

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 21, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many contracts in connection with the production of films have been awarded by the National Film Board since March 31, 1941?

2. Of these, how many were for amounts in excess of \$5,000?

3. How many were approved by the Minister of Trade and Commerce or the Minister of National War Services in his capacity of Chairman of the National Film Board prior to being awarded?

4. How many were approved by the Treasury Board and/or the Governor in Council prior to being awarded?

5. How many were awarded after tenders had been called or on a competitive basis where two or more companies or individuals had been given an equal opportunity to submit tenders or proposals?

6. Of those for total amounts in excess of \$5,000, how many were awarded to, (a) companies owned and operated by Canadians in Canada; (b) foreign controlled companies operating in Canada; (c) British companies; (d) companies owned and operated in the United States of America?

Mr. St. Laurent, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report by the Minister of Justice pursuant to paragraph 3, of Regulation 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations. (Detention of Persons.)

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper Officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Castleden:—1. What is the present Government position held by Allan Williamson?

2. What are his duties in that position?

3. What previous experience has he had since 1932 which would qualify him for this position?

4. By whom and for what period was he employed prior to taking his position with the Government?

5. Is he in receipt of any pay or allowances from his former employers?

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Fair:—What is the amount of life insurance written in Canada in the calendar years, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941, by, (a) Canadian companies, (b) British companies, (c) other companies?

2. What is the amount of premiums paid on the above policies during each of these years?

3. How many policies have lapsed or been surrendered for cash surrender value during the above period?

4. What is the value of such lapsed or surrendered policies?

Mr. Blackmore, seconded by Mr. Hansell, moved,—That an Order of the House do issue for a copy of all documents, letters, telegrams, etc., pertaining to the court martial which, on May 2, 1941, dealt with the charges preferred against Major H. C. Singer, of the 2nd Canadian Anti-Tank Regiment in England, including the following:—

1. The application for Major Singer's court martial.

2. The covering order for his court martial.

3. The subpoena of each of the witnesses who gave evidence in the court martial.

4. The first Summary of Evidence taken under Major S. McQwirter, April 14 to 18, both dates inclusive.

5. Major General Victor Odlum's letter, 2 D.C./5-4, April 15, 1941.

6. The complete copy of the proceedings of the court martial.

7. The shorthand notes taken by the court recorder at the trial.

8. All details as they appeared in the application for the court martial, including character, correspondence, court of inquiry, etc., etc.

9. The letter sent to the Secretary of State concerning the dismissal of Major H. C. Singer from the services.

10. Part I orders 2nd Cdn. Div., February 20-28, 1941; Part I orders No. 1 Base Depot, February 20-28, 1941; Part I orders 2nd Cdn. A/T Regt. R.C.A., Oct. 30-Nov. 8, 1940; Dec. 15-27, 1941; Dec. 28-Jan. 5, 1941; February 20-28, 1941.

11. Declarations to suspend, (a) Rule 8, Officer present at investigation; (b) Rule 14, Officer sent to inform accused of charges, etc.; (c) Rule 17, Undue delay in convening court martial. Open arrest, April 9. Trial May 2, 1941.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was negatived.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means;

Mr. Ilsley moved, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

### CUSTOMS TARIFF

1. Resolved, That Schedule A to the Customs Tariff, being chapter forty-four of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended, is further amended by striking thereout subdivisions (a), (b), (c) and (d) of tariff item 90, tariff items 152b, 152d, 210, 276, 282b, 316a, 347, 410c, 422a, 435, 438d, 438i, 451b, subdivisions (a) and (b) of 534, 574, 584, 610, 610a, 657, 682a, the several enumerations of goods respectively and the several rates of duties of customs, if any, set opposite each of the said items, and by inserting the following items, enumerations and rates of duty in said Schedule A:—

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
90a	Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated, including vegetable flour, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
90b	Vegetables, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil or in any other manner, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
90c	Vegetable juices, liquid mustards, soy and vegetable sauces of all kinds.....	15 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
90d	Vegetable pastes and hash and all similar products composed of vegetables and meat or fish, or both, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
152b	Orange juice, grapefruit juice, and blended orange and grapefruit juice, the product of the British West Indies, when imported direct from the country of production.....	Free		
210	Peroxide of soda; silicate of soda, dry or in water solution; bichromate of soda; sulphide of sodium; nitrite of soda; arseniate, binarseniate, chlorate, bisulphite and stannate of soda, prussiate of soda and sulphite of soda.....	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
276	Cotton seed oil for canning fish.....	Free	Free	Free
282b	Saggers, hillers, bats, and plate setters, when used in the manufacture of ceramic products.....	Free	Free	Free
316a	Incandescent lamp bulbs for use in the manufacture of incandescent lamps; glass tubing for use in the manufacture of incandescent lamps, vials and ampoules; mantle stocking for gas light.....	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
349c	Magnesium scrap.....	Free	Free	Free
	Provided, that nothing shall be deemed to be magnesium scrap except waste or refuse magnesium, fit only to be remelted.			



Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
410c	(i) Machinery and apparatus and complete parts thereof for use exclusively in producing unrefined oil from shales, not to include motive power, of a class or kind not made in Canada.....	Free	Free	Free
	(ii) Machinery and apparatus for operating oil-sands by mining operations and for extracting oil from the sands so mined; complete parts of the foregoing...	Free	Free	Free
422a	Concrete road-paving machines, self-propelling, end loading type, with a capacity of 21 cubic feet of wet concrete or more; concrete and asphalt road finishing machines; form graders; sub-graders; combination excavating and transporting scraper units; concrete mixers, transit type; dump wagons or trailers, having a capacity of 10 cubic yards or over, not self-propelled; back-filling machines and equipment, mounted on self-propelling wheels or crawling traction, semi- or full-revolving boom and scraper type; steam or air driven pile hammers or extractors; well-points; truck turntables; all the foregoing of a class or kind not made in Canada, and complete parts thereof.....	Free	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.
428g	Fuel injection pumps and nozzles for diesel and semi-diesel engines.....	Free	Free	Free
435	Locomotives and motor cars for railways, of a class or kind not made in Canada, and complete parts thereof, for use exclusively in mining, metallurgical or sawmill operations; diesel switching locomotives of a class or kind not made in Canada.....	Free	12½ p.c.	20 p.c.
438d	Front and rear axles; brakes; clutches; internal combustion engines; steering gears; magnetos; rims for pneumatic tires larger than thirty inches by five inches; transmission assemblies; drive shafts; universal joints; steel road wheels; and parts of the foregoing, when of a class or kind not made in Canada, and imported by manufacturers of the goods enumerated in tariff items 424 and 438a for use only in the manufacture of motor trucks, motor buses and electric trackless trolley buses, or for the manufacture of chassis for the same.....	Free	17½ p.c.	27½ p.c.
	(1) Provided that if the above articles are imported for use as original equipment for motor trucks, motor buses and electric trackless trolley buses, or for chassis for the same, by a manufacturer of the goods enumerated in tariff items 424 and 438a, and provided also that during the year during which importation is sought, not less than forty per centum of the factory cost of production of such motor vehicles and chassis therefor, not to include duties and taxes, is incurred in the British Empire, the rates of duty under this item shall be.....	Free	7½ p.c.	27½ p.c.
438i	(2) Provided that the Governor in Council may make such regulations, if any, as are deemed necessary for carrying out the provisions of this item.			
438i	Body bottom cross members and steel shapes for the manufacture thereof; bumpers, front and rear, and parts thereof, including spring steel bumper plates; casket tables or platforms for hearses; destination and route sign assemblies, illuminated or not, and parts thereof; direction signals, illuminated or not; door and step mechanism, hand, vacuum or air operated, and parts thereof; door locks and catches			



Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
	and parts thereof; electric switches, buzzers, bells, push buttons, fuse assemblies and parts thereof; forward drive control conversion assemblies and parts thereof; lamps of all kinds, illuminating and indicating, including sockets, flanges, terminals, glassware, lenses and gaskets therefor, assembled or not, but not to include lamp bulbs; metal stampings, oiled and primed or not, and assemblies thereof; rubber fenders; seat operating mechanisms; ventilators, including motor driven fan type, and grills, and parts thereof; window operating mechanisms; all of the foregoing when imported to be used only in the manufacture of motor bus bodies, electric trackless trolley bus bodies, motor ambulances and hearses.....	Free	Free	20 p.c.
438j	Semi-finished piston castings of any material.....	Free	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
451b	Pins manufactured from wire of any metal:			
	(i) Specially designed for marking systems.....	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
	(ii) N.o.p.....	17½ p.c.	27½ p.c. 10 cts.	30 p.c. 10 cts.
	and, per pound			
534	(a) Wick, with or without core, processed or not, when imported by manufacturers of wax candles or tapers for use in their own factories in the manufacture of wax candles or tapers.....	Free	Free	Free
	(b) Braided wick, with or without core, processed or not, when imported for use exclusively in oil-burning sanctuary lamps, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe.....	Free	Free	Free
574	Woven fabrics, non-elastic, not exceeding three inches in width, imported by manufacturers of suspenders, garters, hose supporters, abdominal supporters and spinal braces for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.....	10 p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
584	Resin or rosin; bone pitch, crude only.....	Free	Free	Free
610	Belting, n.o.p.....	7½ p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
657	Mouthpieces in the rough, screws, aluminum pipe fittings and pipe bowls moulded from briarwood dust, and bowls of wood, not further processed than frazed, when imported by manufacturers of tobacco pipes for use in the manufacture of such pipes, in their own factories.....	Free	Free	25 p.c.
682a	Net floats of aluminum, glass, canvas, cork, rubber, or cellulose acetate, for use exclusively in commercial fishing.....	Free	Free	Free

2. Resolved, That Schedule A to the Customs Tariff, as amended, be further amended by deleting from The Customs Tariff Amendment Act, 1939, as amended by chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1940 and chapter thirteen of the statutes of 1941, the following enumerations of goods and rates of additional duties of customs:—

Whiskey, brandy, rum, gin and all other goods specified in Customs Tariff Items 156, 156a, and 156b ..... \$3 per gallon of the strength of proof.

Ale, beer, porter and stout.....	9 cents per gallon.
Wines of all kinds except sparkling wines, containing not more than forty per cent of proof spirit.	32½ cents per gallon.
Champagne and all other sparkling wines.....	\$1.25 per gallon.

and by substituting therefor the following enumerations of goods and rates of additional duties of customs:—

Whiskey, brandy, rum, gin and all other goods specified in Customs Tariff Items 156, 156a, and 156b .....	\$5 per gallon of the strength of proof.
Ale, beer, porter and stout.....	30 cents per gallon.
Wines of all kinds except sparkling wines, containing not more than forty per cent of proof spirit.	42½ cents per gallon.
Champagne and all other sparkling wines.....	\$1.75 per gallon.

3. Resolved, That any enactment founded upon the foregoing resolutions shall be deemed to have come into force on the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-two, and to have applied to all goods mentioned in the foregoing resolutions imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on and after that date, and to have applied to goods previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before that date.

Resolutions to be reported.

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The said Resolutions were reported, read the second time and concurred in, and the Committee of Ways and Means to sit again this day.

Mr. Ilsley then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 111, An Act to amend the Customs Tariff, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again this day.

By unanimous consent the House reverted to “Routine Proceedings”;

And after some time;

The House returned to Government Orders.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

No. 109

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 16TH JULY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Fournier (Hull), from the Special Committee on War Expenditures, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

The Special Committee on War Expenditures has received from its subcommittee No. 3 the following report on "Gun Production" which it has considered and adopted as its Third Report to the House:—

SECOND REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE No. 3

On May 29, 1942, a re-allocation of subjects was adopted by the Special Committee on War Expenditures.

Gun Production was assigned to Subcommittee No. 3.

This committee had already started its investigation into gun production on May 27, 1942. It held 15 sittings and heard 5 witnesses. It visited the Canadian Elevator Equipment Co., the John Inglis Co., and the Small Arms plant at Toronto; the Otis-Fensom and the Canadian General Westinghouse plants at Hamilton.

The subcommittee begs leave to present its second report of findings and recommendations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LIONEL CHEVRIER,

*Chairman of Subcommittee No. 3.*



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## VI. Findings.

## GUN PRODUCTION

One of the important divisions of the Department of Munitions and Supply is the Production Group. It is subdivided into a number of branches, one of which has to do with the production of guns. The Director-General of Gun Production for Canada is Mr. H. J. Carmichael.

The story of gun production in this country is a fascinating one. At the outbreak of war Canada was not producing guns. To-day it is able to manufacture many types of weapons which are being used in every theatre of war. It is surprising to note the facility with which industry in this country has been able to shift from peacetime to wartime activity. When one considers that the art of manufacturing guns and ordnance is a new art in Canada and that the achievements and success in that art have been tremendous, one must come to the conclusion that the manufacture of guns in this country is one of the greatest industrial achievements of all times. Great credit for this reflects upon the ingenuity and willingness of Canadian men and women. They have worked hard and persevered until they have acquired the difficult technique of manufacturing weapons.

In order to accomplish this task, many obstacles had to be circumvented. Bottlenecks in industry were constantly in the way and almost as constantly overcome. It is proposed to consider under three headings the bottlenecks which had to be met in order to ensure maximum production.

They are:—

I. Materials

II. Machine Tools.

III. Labour.

## I. *Materials*

Iron and steel enter largely into the manufacture of guns. Priorities had to be placed upon these raw materials in order to divert them from civilian to war use. Industry was organized into groups.

Prior to the war Canada's maximum output of high grade steel of types and kinds necessary to produce guns and armaments, as well as highgrade cutting tools, amounted to a maximum of 15,000 tons per year. The present requirements exceed 400,000 tons per year. This obstacle was overcome by the expansion of Atlas Steels Limited at Welland, Ontario, who formerly were the only producers in this country. Their production has been increased from 15,000 tons prior to the war to over 200,000 tons per year. Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited, of Hamilton, were expanded to 100,000 tons per year. At Sorel, Quebec, there was installed a new high grade steel foundry capable of turning out 50,000 tons per year.

The malleable iron castings group was set up and expanded.

In the drop forging industry the same procedure was followed. All commercial drop forgers were utilized. All companies having hammers that had never entered the commercial field were listed and booked to capacity before new facilities were purchased and set up.

There were delays from time to time in the program. These were not due to lack of planning or lack of co-ordination, but rather to overproduction. In machine shops, not only was the peak of production reached, but it was doubled and sometimes trebled on account of intensive training. In many cases the output far exceeded the forecasts.

For the balance of requirements high grade quality open hearth steel is being substituted in the place of electric furnace steel. All of this tremendous expansion was accomplished without shutting down any of the existing plants. On several occasions during 1941 and 1942 plants were not able to work to full capacity because of the lack of this very essential material. From the magnitude of the task, the bottleneck in materials could not have been overcome without the assistance of the steel industry and when the history of gun production in this country is told, it will be found that the steel industry has played a leading part.

## II. *Machine Tools*

The second serious bottleneck facing industry in the expansion of gun production was and still is to a degree the scarcity of machine tools. Prior to the war, machine tools were practically all purchased from the United States. Our purchases from the United States have averaged over \$5,000,000 per month for the past eighteen months. The position is becoming increasingly difficult because the Americans have entered the war and the rapid acceleration of their program on priorities has a higher rating from an urgency standpoint, than our unfinished programs. In order to obviate this difficulty, Canadian industry has had to use a larger number of Canadian manufactured machine tools so as to make our programs more self-sustaining.

In the month of May, 1942, our requirements were for 970 new machine tools. Of these, 500 would be made in Canada. This was a great stride. The ingenuity displayed by various contractors was such that the American Government has sent in to our plants their own technicians to study the methods adopted. In order to meet the demand old machine tools had to be used, revamped, new bearings put on, special jigs and fixtures added in order to do precision work. As a result, machine tools, costing \$30,000 and \$40,000 each, have been replaced by mass production tools at a cost of 25 to 30 per cent lower.

These tools are standardized and will do a much more rapid production job than the high class universal machine tools and what is more, they do not need the skilled help required of these.

The introduction of a single purpose machine tools is one of the most remarkable accomplishments of Canada's war effort. This program is being rapidly expanded to assist manufacturers and eliminate, wherever possible, the necessity of obtaining machine tools from the United States and/or England. It will be interesting to note that over half of our new machine tools ordered in the last sixty days were purchased from Canadian manufacturers. Furthermore, during the last six months there has been shipped from Canada to the United States approximately 1,000 Canadian manufactured single purpose machine tools to assist that country in its rapidly expanding program. As time goes on, these shipments of Canadian made machine tools will increase.

Only recently United States ordnance officers were diffident about placing contracts in Canada because of the fact that Canada, less than a year ago, had obtained all its machinery for making small arms ammunition in the United States. When it was agreed to supply 80 per cent of the new machine tools, these officers were amazed and, on the basis of this undertaking, a very substantial contract for small arms ammunition for the U.S. Ordnance was given this country.

Notwithstanding the rapid increase in the production of machinery, it was impossible to keep pace with demands of war industries. Reliance had to be placed upon thousands of small shops, to which various parts were subcontracted, making use of their existing machines and, at times, loaning them certain tools temporarily in order to hasten the completion of a contract. This service grew to such a proportion that there was set up what is known as the Industry and Subcontract Co-ordination Branch, of which more later.

### III. *Labour*

The great expansion in all types of manufacture for the new mechanized warfare has resulted in a decided shortage of skilled mechanics and technical and supervisory personnel. As the program expands this problem becomes more acute and the needs of the armed forces in all branches becomes greater. There has been a really remarkable accomplishment in the training of men and women for mass production on the part of our technical schools and colleges. Hundreds of our manufacturers have also instituted special training classes and schools to try to solve this specific problem and, to date, there has been experienced little difficulty in keeping the ranks of this type worker well up to schedule by a well conceived plan of training personnel to meet the requirements as the schedules increase.

In a desperate endeavour to meet the shortage of skilled mechanics, men and women are being trained in the tool rooms as specialists. They become proficient—very proficient at single operations, but by no stretch of the imagination can they be termed skilled mechanics. They are, however, filling the gap in a very fine way.

Hundreds of female operators are being trained to become specialists in the grinding of precision tools, which eliminates the use of skilled mechanics. Apprentices are doing all the rough work on jigs, fixtures and tools, so that the skilled tool makers simply do the highly skilled final operations, thereby conserving their abilities to adjust the essential features. Every other ingenious method known is being employed to meet the program.

Your Committee was able to view this situation for itself. At the John Inglis plant, in Toronto, which it visited, it saw these female operators at work. In the month of March, 1941, there were employed at this plant 2,400 employees. Of this number, less than 5 per cent were female operators.



To-day there are approximately 11,000 workers—8,000 of whom are female operators and by the end of July, 1942, it is estimated that of 15,000 workers the majority will be female. The same thing can be said of the Small Arms plant at Long Branch, which was also visited by your Committee. There, fifty per cent of the employees are female.

In the manufacture of guns, difficulties are constantly arising, but because of the exercise of various controls, it has been found possible to meet and overcome these obstacles. The Steel Controller, the Machine Tools Controller, the Power Controller, and various other Controllers, have had to co-operate with the Director of Gun Production in order to meet the ever increasing demands upon industry. Together they have accomplished a great achievement.

### TYPES OF GUNS PRODUCED IN CANADA

There are thirty guns being produced in Canada. They are as follows:

1. The 2-pound anti-tank gun manufactured by Dominion Engineering, now become obsolete and replaced by the 6-pound anti-tank gun.
2. Carriage to go with the 2-pounder gun and a change over of carriage to go with 6-pounder guns.
3. 40 mm. Bofors Anti-Aircraft gun—Otis Fensom Company.
4. 3.7 Anti-Aircraft gun—Hamilton Munitions Ltd., a subsidiary of Canadian General Westinghouse Company.
5. 90 mm. Anti-Aircraft gun barrels and 4.5 anti-aircraft gun barrels.
6. Mobile mounting—Canadian General Electric.
7. Trailer No. 27—carries ammunition for the 25-pounder gun—Frost and Wood Company Limited.
8. 4.5 and 5.5 artillery gun carriage—National Railway Munitions Ltd.
9. 0.5 Twin Vickers Naval Mount—Bata Shoe Company.
10. 2-pounder, Mark 8 Naval Mount—Canadian Locomotive.
11. 12-pounder "A" Mark, 5 Naval gun—Canadian Pacific Railway.
12. 12-pounder, Mark 9 mount—Canadian Pacific Railway.
13. 2-pounder, Mark 8—Vickers Naval pompon gun—Dominion Bridge Company.
14. 2-inch, Mark 3, Secret mountings—Dominion Bridge Company.
15. 2-pounder, Mark 7, Quadruple mounting, which fires four of the 2-pounder, Mark 8 guns simultaneously—Dominion Engineering Company. This is the most difficult mounting made any place in the world.
16. 4-inch, Mark 19, twin mount—Trenton Industries.
17. 12-pounder, Mark 9 mount—Canadian Pacific Railway.
18. 12-pounder "A" Mark 5 gun—Sawyer Massey Limited.
19. 25-pounder gun and carriage complete—Sorel Industries Ltd.
20. 4-inch, Mark 16, Naval gun—Canadian National Munitions.
21. Bren Gun.
22. Browning .303.
23. Boys' anti-tank rifle—John Inglis Company Limited.
24. Lee Enfield No. 4—Small Arms Limited.
25. Sten sub machine gun—Small Arms Limited.



26. 2-inch bomb thrower—Canadian Elevator Equipment Company.
27. 2-inch trench mortar bombs—The Holt Machine Company.
28. 3-inch trench mortar bombs—The Hall Machinery Company.
29. Browning M.G. 1919, tank machine gun—Border Cities Industries.
30. .5 Vickers Machine guns—Ottawa Car and Aircraft.

It is now proposed to study in greater detail those guns which are more urgently required by the armed forces. They are to be found in Canada, the British Isles and in every theatre of war. They are 11 in number.

### THE BREN LIGHT MACHINE GUN

#### *General Description*

This air-cooled, gas-operated light machine gun of .303" calibre is essentially an infantry weapon, its chief characteristics being its power to deliver a volume of fire with the employment of relatively few men.

It is capable of a high rate of fire (550 rounds per minute), each gun being accompanied by a spare barrel. In order to preserve the life of each barrel they are interchanged after firing 10 Magazines of 30 rounds each. The gun is equipped with a bipod and is normally fired from the prone position.

It is also used in the anti-aircraft role mounted on a tripod and fitted with a 100 round drum-type magazine.

This weapon is the backbone of infantry firepower in all of the Empire Armies.

#### *Range*

When fired from the bipod, the effective range is 1,000 yards. When fired from the tripod, given good visibility, this distance may be increased.

Maximum range is estimated to be 2,000 yards.

Three types of ammunition are used—Ball, Armour Piercing and Tracer.

#### *Capital Assistance*

Total capital assistance granted to the John Inglis Company for Bren Gun production amounts to \$9,004,544.86.

#### *Cost*

Since obtaining substantial production, monthly cost checks have been made. The degree of reduction achieved to date may be judged from the following:

Date	Cost
Beginning of 1st Quarter, 1941.....	\$390 59
End of 1st Quarter, 1941.....	325 79
End of 2nd Quarter, 1941.....	278 04
End of 3rd Quarter, 1941.....	251 63
End of 4th Quarter, 1941.....	204 63
End of 1st Quarter, 1942.....	192 28

It is noteworthy that scrap value for April amounted to only \$3.48 per gun and that to date, only sufficient scrap parts have been available to complete 393 Drill Purpose guns—1.1 per cent of the total service guns produced.

Certain additional details concerning this gun cannot be published for reasons of security.

## THE .303 BROWNING MACHINE GUN

*General Description*

This air-cooled pneumatically-fired, machine gun is standard equipment for Empire aircraft which may be equipped with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 12 guns depending on the type of plane and its tactical use.

Three types of Browning machine guns for aircraft are produced in Canada, for mounting in various types of turrets or in fixed wing positions.

Firing from belts containing 300 to 500 rounds, the Browning gun has the greatest destructive power of any weapon of this calibre. In combat, enemy planes can be literally sawn in two, and 5,000 ton merchant ships have been sunk by concentrated fire along the water line.

*Range*

The effective range is 600 yards, using Ball, Armour Piercing, or Tracer ammunition. For special assignments, incendiary ammunition may also be used.

*Capital Assistance*

Total capital assistance authorized to the John Inglis Company for the production of Browning Machine Guns amounts to \$9,506,367.

*Cost*

Progressive reduction in cost has been achieved as follows:

November 15, 1941.....	\$402 99
December 27, 1941.....	282 61
January 24, 1942.....	250 12
February 21, 1942.....	240 99
March 28, 1942.....	227 31
April 25, 1942.....	220 50

Certain additional details concerning this gun cannot be published for reasons of security.

## THE BOYS ANTI-TANK RIFLE

*General Description*

The Boys Rifle is a single shot, hand operated weapon with a simple bolt action, having a calibre of 0.55 inch, fired from a bipod.

It affords a means of protection against enemy light armoured fighting vehicles, having great accuracy because of the long barrel, and good penetration.

The relatively heavy recoil is largely absorbed by a recoil-reducer on the muzzle, and 800 pound buffer spring, and a sponge rubber shoulder pad.

*Capital Assistance*

Total capital assistance provided to the John Inglis Company for the production of Boys Rifles amounts to \$5,012,678.50.

*Cost*

This weapon is just passing through the initial production stage. Preliminary costs are now being determined but are not yet available.

Certain additional details concerning this gun cannot be published for reasons of security.

## THE 2-INCH BOMB THROWER

### *General Description*

The Bomb Thrower is used exclusively as defensive armament in Tanks for the purpose of laying down a smoke screen.

The barrel is flanged and jointed, the outer half being bolted to the Tank hull or turret and projecting from it; loading being accomplished by unlocking and swinging the inner half open. Firing is done manually by a conventional pistol grip firing mechanism. Canada is manufacturing all of the Bomb Throwers produced in North America, and installations are being made in both Canadian and American built tanks, in addition to shipment of Bomb Throwers direct to the United Kingdom.

### *Capital Assistance*

Total capital assistance provided to the Canadian Elevator Equipment Company for the production of Bomb Throwers amounts to \$204,301.

### *Cost*

The first cost was struck on completion of the first 1,000 units, resulting in a figure of \$155.45, which compares very favourably with the original estimate made on a small quantity and much lower production rate, of \$255 each.

Substantial further reductions are expected.

Certain additional details concerning this gun cannot be published for reasons of security.

## THE No. 4 RIFLE

### *General Description*

The No. 4 Rifle is the modern equivalent of the Lee-Enfield Rifle used in the First Great War. It is somewhat lighter than the Lee-Enfield and is equipped with a new style short bayonet, and simplified backsight. The Magazine holds two charges of five rounds each. Fifteen aimed shots can be fired per minute by trained personnel.

Some rifles, especially selected for accuracy are equipped with special Telescopic Sights for Snipers.

### *Range*

Effective range is approximately 1,200 yards, with a maximum range of 2,000 yards. Ball, Armour Piercing and Tracer ammunition may be used.

### *Capital Assistance*

Total capital assistance authorized to Small Arms Limited for the production of No. 4 Rifles amounts to \$7,130,328.57.

### *Cost*

Comparative monthly costs provide a graphic measure of the effects of increasing volume and improvement in manufacturing efficiency as follows:—

Date	Cost*
September, 1941 .....	\$97 43
October .....	82 91
November .....	73 99
December .....	62 15

Date	Cost*
January, 1942 .....	\$61 11
February .....	59 35
March .....	57 13
April .....	47 43

\*Includes Rifle, Bayonet and Scabbard.

Certain additional details concerning this gun cannot be published for reasons of security.

THE STEN MACHINE CARBINE

The 9 mm. Sten Machine Carbine was developed in the United Kingdom during 1940-41 to meet requirements for large numbers of "Tommy" guns. The design was kept as simple as possible, in order to combine reliability with ease and cheapness in manufacture.

The photograph and all details concerning this gun cannot be published for reasons of security.

THE 25-PDR. Q.F. EQUIPMENT

*General Description*

Unlike the horse-drawn steel-tired 18 Pdr. and limber of the First Great War, the modern 25-Pdr. Equipment consists of the gun mounted on a pneumatically tired gun carriage and Trailers drawn by an Artillery Tractor capable of sustained cruising at 45-50 miles per hour on roads. A second ammunition Trailer accompanies each gun, two Trailers to one tractor.

The *gun and carriage* are designed primarily for flexibility and steadiness in action, combining the high velocity and long range features of a "gun" with the high-angle and steep-descent characteristics of a "Howitzer". Complex in construction (2,500 different parts), but highly mobile and manœuverable in action, it is equally suitable for bombardment, barrage laying, demolition or anti-tank defence.

In action it may be revolved on a turn-table permitting rapid change in direction. The weight of the gun and carriage is 3,800 pounds. In transit, one *Trailer* is hooked to the gun-carriage in order to ensure flexibility of load behind the tractor, and carries 32 rounds of ammunition together with a number of small stores. It incorporates 750 parts and weighs some 3,400 pounds loaded.

25-Pdr. *ammunition* is of the separate quick-firing type, that is, the cartridge case containing the propellant, and the projectile, are loaded separately in order to facilitate varying the charge. The projectile may be High Explosive or Smoke Shell having either time or percussion fuses, or Armour Piercing shot, weighing 20 pounds.

*Capital Assistance*

The total capital assistance authorized to Sorel Industries Limited for the production of the 25-Pdr. gun and carriage amounts to approximately \$7,500,000.

The total capital assistance for the production of No. 27 Artillery Trailers granted to Frost and Wood Limited amounts to \$286,112 and to Richardson Road Machinery Company, \$44,868.40.



*Cost*

The cost of a gun and carriage as produced by Sorel was \$14,263 as of April last. It is estimated that in each succeeding month a reduction approximating \$300 is being achieved. To the above figure must be added approximately \$9,000 to cover the cost of ancillary and free issue stores required to complete a 25-Pdr. Gun and Carriage, the total cost thus approximating \$24,000.

Two No. 27 Artillery Trailers, including Ammunition Trays and free issue items amount to approximately \$3,000.

Sighting Equipment as manufactured by Research Enterprises Limited costs approximately \$1,200.

Thus the total cost of a 25-Pdr. Equipment, consisting of one gun and carriage, two Trailers, Sighting Equipment and ancillary stores amounts to approximately \$28,200. This does not include the cost of a Tractor.

Certain additional details concerning this gun cannot be published for reasons of security.

## 2 PDR. EQUIPMENT—TANK AND ANTI-TANK AND 6 PDR. EQUIPMENT TANK AND ANTI-TANK

*General Description*

These two guns are used for anti-tank defence, mounted on two-wheeled rubber tired carriages. They are also mounted in tanks and are thus offensive as well as defensive weapons.

While in general appearance they do not differ materially from field guns except in size, their design is such as to permit high muzzle velocities and very rapid traverse. This rapid traverse enables the gun to be quickly aimed at moving objects, such as tanks and armoured fighting vehicles, and the high muzzle velocity, together with the solid shot used, makes possible armour piercing results much greater than the calibres of the weapons would indicate.

*Range*

The range of the 2-pounder Gun at 12° is 5,500 yards.

The type of ammunition used in these two guns is a solid armour piercing shot having, of course, no fuse but having a tracer, to show observers the flight of the shot.

*Capital Assistance*

The total capital assistance granted to the Dominion Engineering Works, Limited and Regina Industries, Limited who are producing these two types of Equipment, is \$15,474,100, the latter company having received \$3,873,312 of this for the production of Carriages for the guns.

*Cost*

While costs are not yet available, production efficiency at the Dominion Engineering Works can be judged by a comparison of the reductions achieved in man-hours per gun, as follows:

2-pounder		6-pounder	
Gun serial number	Man-hours	Gun serial number	man-hours
1 .....	1219	30 .....	930
200 .....	872	100 .....	630
585 .....	631	200 .....	530
1115 .....	390	800 .....	400
1535 .....	372	Current .....	375
Current .....	350		

Certain additional details concerning this gun cannot be published for reasons of security.

## THE 40 MM. BOFORS ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN

### *General Description*

The 40 mm. Bofors Anti-Aircraft Gun is a complicated weapon consisting of approximately 1,800 separate parts. Design is such that it can be fired single shot, as well as automatically, which is the usual type of operation.

Fire control equipment is arranged so that the gun is normally aimed by remote predictor control, although open sights are provided for direct sighting.

The gun is mounted on a four-wheeled carriage, thus being capable of rapid movement to any desired locality. In action, it is stabilized by the use of levelling jacks on arms extending to the left, right and in front of the mounting.

On account of its rapid rate of fire, it constitutes one of the best known defences against low flying and dive bombing airplanes.

Ammunition is loaded manually in chargers of five rounds each.

The type of ammunition used is a high explosive shell with a percussion fuse and a tracer and igniter. The fuse causes the shell to explode on contact with an object, and, failing to hit any object, the shell is exploded by the action of the igniter, so that any damage caused by the bursting of the shell will take place in the air.

### *Capital Assistance*

Total capital assistance granted to the Otis-Fensom Elevator Company, Limited producing Bofors Equipments is \$14,332,741. This includes \$3,069,044 for the barrel plant, which has capacity for United Kingdom and United States Orders.

### *Cost*

The original cost of the Bofors is being rapidly reduced, but details are not available at the present time. Illustrative of the improvement in production methods however, is the steady reduction in man-hours required to produce one barrel, as follows:

Date	Man-hours
October, 1940 .....	186
January, 1941 .....	96
March, 1941 .....	77·4
August, 1941 .....	70·7
November, 1941 .....	57·3
February, 1942 .....	54·8
June, 1942 .....	44·8

Certain additional details concerning this gun cannot be published for reasons of security.

## THE 3·7-INCH Q.F. ANTI-AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT

### *General Description*

Like the Bofors, the 3·7-inch A.A. Gun is mounted on heavy pneumatic tired wheels and thus has a high degree of mobility necessary under conditions of modern warfare. In action, the gun and mounting are stabilized by four levelling jacks, two extending to the front and two to the rear.

The gun is aimed manually by gunners, in response to dial indications of elevation and bearing which are supplied by a predictor serving a battery of either two or four guns. Fuses are set automatically for range by a fuse-setting machine on the mounting, which is also operated by the predictor.

The type of ammunition used is a High Explosive shell, fused with a time fuse but having no tracer. This fuse is set to burst at a definite time and therefore at a definite distance from the gun and consequently the explosion takes place in the air whether or not the shell hits its target.

#### *Capital Assistance*

Total capital assistance granted to the Hamilton Munitions, Limited for the production of the gun is \$11,894,310 and to the General Electric Company Limited for the Mounting, \$15,430,912. It should be noted that the capital assistance to Hamilton Munitions includes \$6,953,358 for the production of barrels with capacity for United Kingdom and United States orders.

#### *Cost*

A definite cost is not yet available, although it is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of \$60,000 per Equipment.

Certain additional details concerning this gun cannot be published for reasons of security.

### INDUSTRY AND SUBCONTRACT CO-ORDINATION BRANCH

The Industry and Subcontract Co-ordination Branch was organized in July of 1941. It was set up by the Minister of Munitions and Supply to assist the Production and Purchasing Branches of the Department and all manufacturers. Its purpose is to speed the manufacture of all war materials by obtaining the maximum use of Canada's existing facilities.

Subcontracting may be defined as follows:—

Placing work, which would normally be performed in the Prime Contractor's plant, on equipment other than that owned by the Prime Contractor.

The guiding policy of the Branch is one of help and co-operation, governed by the following principles:—

These eight principles are all subordinated to the necessity for making as much war material as possible, as soon as possible.

1. When efficiency can be maintained, available machines must be put to work before more of the same type are recommended for purchase.
2. Whenever feasible, and efficiency can be maintained, plants shut down due to war restrictions shall be put into war production.
3. Whenever possible, contracts are to be broken down into sizes to suit the available productive capacity.
4. Whenever possible, shops are to be recommended for work similar to that to which they are accustomed and for which their machines and tools are adapted.
5. Good machines with skilled operators under experienced direction are to be employed before less efficient organization.



6. Shops must not be overloaded while other capacity is available.
7. Modern and efficient methods of production must be encouraged.
8. All services must be rendered with the utmost dispatch and with a minimum of formality.

Subcontracting is vital to our war effort when it enables us to get into production quickly without waiting months for machinery to arrive and be installed. In a great many cases it can get remarkable efficiency by using the facilities already available in Canada and without adding unnecessarily to the burden of our public debt. This is no longer a debatable point. It has been demonstrated so very often. The amazing motor car industry was built by subcontracting and still performs its miracles of war production by that method.

The Prime Contractors who are doing the best jobs are the ones who are doing the most sub-contracting. So far this subcontracting has been undertaken voluntarily and should be continued in a democratic way. It must be realized now that the time for expanding productive facilities is past. From now out, if additional capacity is needed, use must be made of existing facilities whenever possible.

This Branch places no contracts by itself, nor does it tell the Prime Contractors where they must place their subcontracts. It is obvious that the Government cannot make a Prime Contractor responsible for carrying out a contract and then tell him where he must get his outside work done. It is important to understand this function of the Branch. Many people seem to be of the opinion that the Industry and Subcontract Branch has been set up for the purpose of obtaining work and contracts for smaller shops. That is a mistaken idea and it should not be thought that every machine in the country should be in full war production twenty-four hours a day. That is neither possible nor reasonable. Shops will remain idle because of shortages of steel and other raw materials. Frequent changes of design make it impossible to tool up a large number of shops. Industries, such as the sheet metal industry can only take a limited share of the load, because this is not a sheet metal war. In order to recommend firms as subcontractors the following qualifications must be taken into consideration:—

1. Has it a skilled organization?
2. Has it good management and supervision?
3. Is there sufficient power?
4. Does it present transportation difficulties for raw materials and for supervision?
5. Has it the critical tools needed to do the job?

The I.S.C. Branch has a number of district offices located across Canada. These are to be found at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Saint John, N.B., with sub-offices being opened at the present time in Calgary, Windsor, Ont., Hamilton and Halifax. Machine owners have a definite responsibility to keep the nearest district office of the I.S.C. Branch constantly informed as to their available idle hours. They should give the nearest district office of the I.S.C. Branch an estimate of future idle hours every thirty days.

The I.S.C. Branch maintains a constant liaison with the Production and Purchasing Branches of the Department of Munitions and Supply.

This Branch has done excellent work with reference to displaced industries. The war economy, with its controls and restrictions, has forced many industries to curtail or to abandon their normal peacetime production. These conditions



have created an economic problem unique in Canadian industrial history. The economic implications of industrial displacement are, of course, broad. The impact of the dislocation is being felt throughout the whole national economy.

In view of this and of a number of cases coming before the I.S.C. Branch for consideration, it was found necessary to establish a subdivision of the Branch to handle these cases. This has been set up, is now in operation and is called the Displaced Industries Division of the Industry and Subcontract Co-ordination Branch and its special problem is trying to work displaced industries into the war production scene.

The purpose of the Division is twofold. First, it ascertains what industries are displaced, and second, it assists, where possible, in the conversion of these industries to wartime production.

The following questions are immediately raised by the previous paragraph.

1. When does an industry become displaced?
2. What can be done about it by:—
  - (a) The Department of Munitions and Supply, and
  - (b) The Industry itself.

An industry becomes displaced when it curtails or ceases its normal production and does not offset this through conversion of some other type of production. Obviously there are various degrees of displacement. An industry is wholly displaced if all of its facilities are idle. It is partially displaced if some of its facilities are idle. A plant utilizing its facilities 18 hours per day is not displaced. Profits do not enter the picture at all. Displacement relates to idle capacity and idle labour. It does not relate to Profit and Loss.

When displacement occurs, there are several courses of action which might be followed:—

1. The industry might substitute non-essential raw materials for the critical materials which it has used in its products.
2. The industry might convert from one line of civilian goods to another, which does not require critical raw materials.
3. The industry might convert in part or in whole to the production of war stores.

It is only in the third case that the Department can be of assistance, and even then, there are definite limitations to the assistance which can be rendered. The Displaced Industries Division has neither the authority nor the facilities for nursing sick businesses. In the first report of this Committee it has been found that the Department of Munitions and Supply is solely a procurement agency. It lines up sources of supply and buys the goods of war. It follows then that the only way in which the Displaced Industries Division can assist a displaced industry is to buy needed war supplies from them—when they can do so in accordance with sound purchasing policy. The first report of our subcommittee further pointed out that the Department of Munitions and Supply purchases not only for the armed forces of Canada, but for all of the United Nations. United States dollars and British pounds cannot therefore be used to subsidize Canadian non-war industry.

One of the common misconceptions on the part of potential subcontractors is that it is the duty of the department, particularly of the I.S.C. Branch, to get small plants into production and to spread the work. This is an erroneous conception of the whole situation.

The duties of the I.S.C. Branch are to find sources of production for Government Purchasing Departments and for Prime Contractors, when required, and to undertake such functions of co-ordination as were possible.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that this Branch does not place contracts. Under no circumstances has the I.S.C. Branch any authority to grant contracts. Its business is to seek out sources of supplies for Government purchasing branches and for Prime Contractors and it is the duty of the Government branch to find the Prime Contractor and when he has been found to subcontract it where he sees fit. The responsibility for production rests upon them and not upon this Branch. The I.S.C. Branch is frequently entrusted with investigating applications for capital assistance. In the course of these applications subcontractors have been employed in order to avoid purchase of machines and the erection of buildings. Great savings have been effected by this method.

The branch is also in complete charge of machine tool rentals. It is its business to investigate the application for machine tools from Citadel Merchandising Company and to report to the Production Committee on them. If the machine tools are rented to the subcontractor, then the I.S.C. Branch is responsible for periodic inspection and for reporting as to the conditions of the machines and the use being made of them.

### FINDINGS

1. Your Committee has completed an inquiry into the production of guns. It finds that the art of manufacturing guns is difficult and intricate. It is of opinion that this Branch of Munitions and Supply has done a magnificent job both in the manufacture and production of weapons.

2. Your Committee further finds that there is duplication and overlapping in the inspection of guns and recommends that this be eliminated. Originally, there were two groups of inspectors in one plant; that is, Canadian inspection and British inspection. This, naturally, gave rise to difficulties. At a later stage it was agreed that the United Kingdom and Canada Inspection Board, under General Locke, should handle all inspection both for the Canadian and the British program, so that inspection as it stands to-day is entirely under the jurisdiction of that Board.

3. There is, however, a responsibility for inspection on the part of industry and it has been the practice of industry to have on hand a large number of inspectors who inspect each part of a gun separately and then, later, the gun itself after it has been completed. Once that inspection is over, there must still be a further inspection by the United Kingdom and Canada Inspection Board. There exists, therefore, two classes of inspectors, one representing industry and the other the United Kingdom Board. In the plants visited by your Committee, hundreds of inspectors were seen at work going over parts of these guns. In the same plant are to be found a similar number of United Kingdom inspectors who have to repeat the same operation. Your Committee learned of one plant where there were 600 inspectors representing industry and 800 representing the United Kingdom Board.

4. When this country started out to manufacture guns, inspection at that time could not be too rigid. Every precaution had to be taken in order to ascertain efficiency in the weapons and in order to establish for the manufacture of Canadian arms a reputation in which confidence could repose. In those days it was necessary that both industry and the United Kingdom

Board should carefully inspect each part of every gun manufactured here, but we have now reached the point where our ability and our efficiency in the production of weapons should warrant a relaxation, so far as inspection is concerned. This Committee feels that one group only of inspectors should be employed. The other group should confine itself to the final inspection and technical problems. Inspection of the nature heretofore held is extravagant from a cost angle.

5. The present inspection methods are predicated on a peace-time system prevailing in England, and are not in accordance with the latest up-to-date practices prevailing in wartime in England.

This we feel calls for an immediate change. The Canadian inspection should be put on the same basis as that prevailing in England under the existing urge of wartime necessity.

6. Your Committee recommends that, in view of the increased knowledge attained in the art of manufacturing munitions, a complete system of spot inspection and final inspection of the completed article should be set up. It feels that, at the present time, that is all that is required in most instances. The executive management over inspection should be placed in the hands of the Production Committee. If this recommendation is adopted, several thousand inspectors could be profitably employed elsewhere in the production of guns. Since labour is one of the bottlenecks referred to in our report, a great saving could be made in this regard. By the adoption of this recommendation hundreds of thousands of gauges could be taken from the Inspection Branch and used profitably in another branch. If this recommendation is put into effect, the Committee believes that the economies effected might easily run into several millions of dollars.

7. Your Committee approves of the system which has already been set up in the Gun Production Branch to effect savings on accessories to small arms. In addition to a month to month reduction in the cost of various small arms weapons, studies of accessory items have been made to effect economies through:

(a) Simplification of design.

(b) Elimination of non-essential items.

By putting this method into operation great savings have been effected. Thus far, the method has been employed only in connection with small arms. Your Committee feels that it should be extended to the heavier guns.

8. The Industry and Subcontracting Branch was set up for the purpose of speeding the manufacture of war materials by obtaining the maximum use of Canada's existing facilities. It has often been called the "bits and pieces" program. It is not a duty of this Branch to find industries for any locality. Their job is that of procurement—procurement for the Army, Navy and Air Force of Canada, Britain and the other United Nations. It has been suggested that the I.S.C. Branch might come to the rescue of small shops who find themselves out of work or displaced to some extent by requiring the prime contractor to subcontract to those smaller shops. This, we find, would be impracticable because, as has already been said, the prime contractor cannot be made responsible for carrying out a contract and then be told where he should get his outside work; but your Committee does recommend that there be added in the contract with the original contractor a clause requiring the prime contractor to subcontract items where it is possible to do so consistent with efficiency and economy and requiring the prime contractor to utilize the facilities of the I.S.C. Branch to that end.



9. Your Committee is further of the opinion that no machine tools should be supplied to any prime contractor, where it is known that there exists an unused capacity of machine tools of the type required and which can be economically and efficiently utilized.

10. Your Committee feels that it is preferable to persuade prime contractors to subcontract rather than force them to do so. So far as the general public is concerned, it is necessary to explain to them the difficulties involved in subcontracting and the necessity of having work placed where it can be produced efficiently rather than being placed for the purpose of relieving economic distress; consequently your Committee recommends the expansion of the educational program of the I.S.C. Branch:

(a) to Prime Contractors;

(b) to the General Public.

Mr. Fournier (Hull), from the Special Committee on War Expenditures, presented the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

The Special Committee on War Expenditures has received from its Subcommittee No. 1 the following report on "Wartime Housing, Limited" which it has considered and adopted as its Fourth Report to the House:—

#### FIRST REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE No. 1

This subcommittee was re-appointed on May 7th, 1942, and was directed *inter alia* to inquire into the operations of Government-owned companies. The subcommittee has not completed its inquiry but begs to make an interim report with respect to Wartime Housing, Limited.

In making its inquiry into the operations of this Company the subcommittee has followed the practice of the British Committee on War Expenditures and, as a consequence, in addition to receiving evidence of the actual expenditures made by this Company the subcommittee has also checked the magnitude and causes of our present housing shortage with a view to determining both the efficiency and the adequacy of the operations of Wartime Housing, Limited to cope with the housing problem. In making its study the subcommittee, while constantly keeping in mind the fact that in time of war not one unit of labour and not one pound of essential war material should be needlessly consumed for domestic purposes, has also kept in mind the fact that careful planning now will, when the war is over, enhance the salvage value of present housing construction.

Wartime Housing, Limited (a wholly owned Government Company) was incorporated on February 28th, 1941, with its Head Office at 55 York Street, Toronto. The Company was incorporated for the purpose of building homes for workers on munitions and supplies and defence projects. The directors of the Company are as follows:—

Mr. J. M. Pigott, President and General Manager of the Pigott Construction Company, Hamilton, Director of the Dominion Bank, Director Canada Steamship Company, Director Landed Banking and Loan and other Companies.

Mr. W. L. Sommerville, F.R.I.C.A., past President, Royal Architectural Institute.

Mr. Charles David, President Quebec Architectural Association.

Mr. Robert Gourlay, President Beaver Lumber Company.

Mr. Headley Wilson, Manager Maritime Trust.



Mr. W. I. Tidds, Director Halifax Relief Commission.

Mr. A. Ingles, Secretary, Dominion Trades and Labour Congress and head of the International Electricians Union of Canada.

This Company was given the responsibility of erecting a large quantity of suitable housing units in those parts of Canada where war industries have created a serious housing shortage; this shortage having reached a point where production of war industries would be seriously interfered with unless additional housing accommodation was supplied. The size of the problem is difficult to determine. The subcommittee heard evidence from many of the Mayors of large cities where war production is concentrated and finds that in one city, since the outbreak of war, the population has increased by over 20,000 inhabitants. The subcommittee finds that the housing shortage caused by this temporary movement of labour from its normal residence to locations where war industries are concentrated has resulted in very serious congestion. Many instances were given to the subcommittee of 8, 9 and 10 families living in 8, 9 and 10 room houses, one room per family and one bathroom per house.

Detailed surveys were immediately made by Wartime Housing, Limited, in all parts of Canada where serious housing shortages had developed as above indicated. Studies were also made to determine the most suitable type of house to build that would be uniform across Canada, sufficiently attractive in appearance to satisfy the workers, having good living facilities and at the lowest possible cost. Since incorporation the Company has secured approval by Orders in Council of many building projects totalling 11,842 homes and 85 staff houses and other special buildings at a total estimated cost of \$45,021,761.56, under which projects 5,385 homes and 72 staff houses and other buildings have been completed at a total cost of \$33,448,715.93 and are now occupied.

In every municipality where wartime houses are to be built, local advisory volunteer committees are set up to assist in regard to the choice of site, the erection of the buildings and the management of the buildings after they are completed. These local committees act as a small board of directors and are composed of outstanding, public spirited men in the different local communities; merchants, bankers, service club officers, etc. Appreciation of the voluntary services of these local advisory committees should be expressed for the valuable contribution they are making. These advisory committees employ a manager and necessary office staff. At the end of April 1942 nearly a half million dollars had been collected in monthly rentals with a rental loss written off of \$317.16.

After making a very thorough study of the entire problem the directors of Wartime Housing, Limited, decided that the most appropriate type of house to build to meet the emergency was a frame dwelling on posts, semi-prefabricated in construction, of three different standard types only, H. 1, H. 11 and H. 22, subject to different exterior modifications to obviate monotony in design. The reason assigned for the choice made of a semi-sectional house was to increase post war salvage value and to cheapen construction costs. The homes have two or four bedrooms, are fully insulated and equipped with three piece bath, electric light and hot air circulating heater. They rent from \$22 to \$30 monthly. By way of comparison it should be noted that monthly payments to retire principal, interest and taxes with respect to permanent homes built under the National Housing Act and furnishing similar housing accommodation are from \$20.38 to \$26.50 monthly on a twenty-year basis. It should also be noted that the monthly payments made by Wartime Housing tenants do provide for principal retirement but no property rights accrue to the tenant. The subcommittee has made inquiries of some of the existing tenants and finds that

heating costs are low and that the homes furnish healthful housing accommodation for their occupants. Isolated instances have occurred where defects in construction require correction. The average cost across Canada for all of the homes built by Wartime Housing, Limited and occupied down to April 30th last without including cost of local improvements such as water mains, trunk sewers, etc., is \$1,897 per home, for the two bedroom house and \$2,600 for the four bedroom house. In addition to the cost of the house the average cost per dwelling unit for local improvements is \$705. The cost of the sectional feature of houses built by Wartime Housing, Limited, being just the rough frame work, does not exceed 25 per cent of the total cost of the House. The subcommittee has not been able to obtain any satisfactory evidence as to the salvage value of the houses at the conclusion of the war. Undoubtedly, heavy loss will occur when the problem of salvaging these wartime houses arises. The subcommittee believes that this problem should be carefully studied and that it may be possible to substantially increase salvage value by the sale of houses and lots to owners who will turn them into permanent homes by building basements underneath them.

The general policy of the Company, as ascertained by agreements which have been entered into with many of the local municipalities, is that all of the houses built by Wartime Housing, Limited, will be torn down or moved away within six months after the cessation of hostilities. The reason assigned by Wartime Housing, Limited, for this policy is that the present housing shortage is not a permanent problem and that if the houses were built as permanent homes they would not only cost more money to build but would cause a post war glut on the market in the respective communities where they are built.

Some of the Mayors of city municipalities appearing before the subcommittee expressed strong views that wartime houses should be removed at the conclusion of the war on account of the fear that they would become slum areas. The subcommittee finds that, in the main, these houses are constructed in such a manner that a slum condition would not necessarily follow if these houses were built on permanent foundations with cellar accommodation.

In view of the temporary nature of the homes and in order that the highest possible return to the Government of moneys expended should be achieved, agreements have been negotiated with the different local municipalities interested providing for the payment of small yearly sums ranging from \$10 to \$30 per home and providing for no further form of municipal taxation. These agreements have since been validated by special legislation passed by the different Provincial Legislatures.

In view of the temporary nature of the projects, the building sites have not been bought outright where suitable lots could be leased at nominal rentals. These leases terminate six months after the cessation of hostilities. In view of the average cost of the installation of local improvements amounting to \$705 per lot the subcommittee recommends that some provision should be made to secure substantial reimbursement to the Government of this expenditure.

Owing to the urgency of the need and owing to the fact that semi-sectional houses must be built in large quantities if they are to be built economically, contracts for the erection of these homes were let to large general contractors in lots of not less than 50 at a time and almost without exception sites were chosen of sufficient size to permit full blocks of houses to be built in one location.

While some instances have come to the attention of the Subcommittee where it would appear that mistakes have been made in connection with this large building program, yet in the light of all of the circumstances and par-

ticularly in view of the time element which was constantly demanding immediate results, the Subcommittee finds that this corporation has performed a difficult task with surprising expedition.

Criticism has occurred owing to the fact that total costs, grouping both cost of houses and cost of local improvements, have from time to time been publicized and proper care has not been taken when dealing with these figures to indicate that an average of \$705 per housing unit is included for cost of local improvements. Local improvements which include water mains, sewer mains, street grading, etc., in ordinary practice are collected either in general taxation from the whole assessable value of the municipality or by way of long term taxation in local improvement rates and are not quoted as part of cost of the house.

The Subcommittee has carefully studied the present housing shortage and finds that it has arisen from two distinct sources. As a result if the problem is to be properly treated two different remedies should be applied. Wartime Housing, Limited, is not to be criticized for its failure to give expression to this fact because by its incorporation Wartime Housing was restricted to the supply of housing units for workers on munitions and supplies and defence projects, and was, consequently, not concerned with Canada's general housing problem.

The Subcommittee finds that the following are the two main causes of the present housing shortage in Canada:

- (a) The mass movement of labour from its normal residence to localities surrounding the districts where war industries are concentrated;
- (b) The substantial housing shortage which existed at the outbreak of war has been greatly accentuated through increase in the national income.

Since September, 1939, the national income has increased about \$1,800,000,000. At the time war was declared many families in Canada were doubled up and many still on relief. The increased national income has taken most families off relief and has enabled many thousands of families to move from their then existing congested living conditions into single family dwellings.

In so far as the present housing shortage may be temporary in its character as indicated above in sub-paragraph (a) the Subcommittee recommends that the need should be met by the construction of temporary homes under Wartime Housing, Limited and further recommends that such additional powers should be given to this company to enable it to meet the temporary problem in its entirety.

In so far as the present housing shortage is permanent in its character as indicated in sub-paragraph (b), and the Subcommittee finds that more than half of our present housing shortage is of this character, this permanent problem should be solved by the erection of permanent homes under the National Housing Act.

The Subcommittee as a result of its inquiry finds that there is no apparent shortage of the masonry materials, such as brick, stone and concrete, which are peculiar to the erection of permanent homes as opposed to temporary homes. The present existing shortage of materials is confined principally to steel, iron, copper and lumber.



As a result of its investigations to date the Subcommittee makes the following recommendations:

(1) That a nation-wide campaign be organized, supported by local committees, composed of volunteer workers, to make any existing surplus living accommodation in occupied homes available to families which are homeless;

(2) That a plan of loans for financing the conversion of old single family homes into two and three family apartments on a basis similar to the Home Improvement Plan should be inaugurated. Money made available by this plan should provide for instalment repayments spread over a period of at least five years. Assistance to individual home owners should be provided in this regard.

(3) That a survey should be made to determine the number of permanent homes which can be built without endangering a post war surplus in the different urban centres where a serious housing shortage exists and to this extent that the present housing shortage should be met by the construction of permanent homes, under the National Housing Act, where it can be demonstrated that by the use of building materials which are non-essential for war purposes, or by the use of building lots already serviced by local improvements, an actual saving in labour and essential war materials can be effected through the construction of permanent homes rather than those built by Wartime Housing.

(4) That a careful study be made by Wartime Housing officials as to the wisdom of erecting temporary houses of either standard or ready-cut construction rather than semi-prefabricated construction now in use so that the unit cost of houses to be built by Wartime Housing Limited may be substantially reduced:

(a) by the use of scattered vacant lots already serviced by local improvements.

(b) by the awarding of building contracts in groups of substantially less than 50 houses in order to enlist the services of small home building contractors.

(5) That in all localities such as Nobel, where when the war is over,

there is no possibility of use being made of the homes now being built to house war workers the present house plans should be modified to reduce their cost to the lowest possible point commensurate with proper living accommodation. It must be borne in mind that in these localities the houses now being built will have practically no salvage value.

(6) That dependents of soldiers serving overseas; civil servants, both married and single; and Canadian workmen who are indirectly servicing war workers urgently require low cost housing accommodation and this accommodation should be provided.

(7) That wherever title to land held by Wartime Housing, Limited permits, or can be acquired, sales of homes built by Wartime Housing, Limited should be made now to occupants desiring to buy them.

The Subcommittee has been unable with the time at its disposal to complete a thorough study of Staff Houses. These buildings are large temporary hotels for workmen. In some localities the operation of these Staff Houses has been very satisfactory while in other places results have been disappointing. The Subcommittee recommends that Staff Houses should be further studied and dealt with when final report is made on the operations of Wartime Housing, Limited.

This report is an interim report on the operations of Wartime Housing, Limited and further inquiries should be continued and a final report made.



Mr. Roy, from his place in the House, asked leave under Standing Order 31 to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and stated the subject to be:—

“The necessity of holding a secret session of the House in order to consider certain grave events which have occurred within the past few days in the St. Lawrence.”

He then handed a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed to the Speaker, who put the question: Has the member leave to proceed?

Objection being taken; and more than twenty members having risen to support the motion, Mr. Speaker accordingly called on the member to propose his motion.

Mr. Roy, seconded by Mr. Lacombe, then moved,—That the House do now adjourn.

And a Debate arising thereon;

Mr. Hansell, seconded by Mr. Blackmore, moved in amendment,—That the following be included in Mr. Roy's statement:—

“and that any matter with respect to our part in the present war be also subject of discussion at the said secret session.”

Mr. Speaker ruled the proposed amendment out of order on the ground that the statement submitted by the Honourable Member for Gaspé could not be amended as it is not a motion and it is governed by paragraph (b), section (6) of Standing Order 31, which provides that not more than one matter can be discussed on a motion of this character, and, moreover, the said Standing Order 31 does not exempt the motion to adjourn the House from the restriction made in Standing Order 38 that all adjournment motions shall be decided without amendment.

After further Debate, the question being put on the motion to adjourn the House; it was negatived on the following division:—

#### YEAS

#### Messrs.

Anderson,	Diefenbaker,	Homuth,	Nielsen, Mrs.
Bence,	Esling,	Jackman,	Noseworthy,
Bertrand	Fair,	Johnston	O'Brien,
(Terrebonne),	Fraser (Peterborough	(Bow River),	Perley,
Black (Yukon),	West),	Kuhl,	Pouliot,
Blackmore,	Gauthier,	Lacombe,	Quelch,
Boucher,	Gillis,	Lacroix (Beauce),	Raymond,
Bourget,	Graydon,	Lalonde,	Ross (St. Paul's),
Bruce,	Green,	Lockhart,	Ross (Souris),
Cardiff,	Hansell,	MacInnis,	Roy,
Castleden,	Hanson (York-	MacKinnon	Shaw,
Coldwell,	Sunbury),	(Kootenay East),	Stirling,
Crête,	Harris (Danforth),	MacNicol,	Tustin,
D'Anjou,	Hatfield,	Marshall,	White,
Desmond,	Hlynka,	Nicholson	Wright—55.

NAYS  
Messrs.

Abbott,	Gladstone,	McIvor,	Pottier,
Bercovitch,	Golding,	MacKenzie	Power,
Bertrand (Prescott),	Graham,	(Lambton-Kent),	Purdy,
Black (Chateauguay- Huntingdon),	Hanson (Skeena),	MacKenzie	Ralston,
Bonnier,	Henderson,	(Neepawa),	Reid,
Cardin,	Hill,	Mackenzie (Van- couver Centre),	Rennie,
Casselman, Mrs.	Howden,	MacKinnon	Rhéaume,
(Edmonton East),	Howe,	(Edmonton West),	Rickard,
Chevrier,	Hurtubise,	McKinnon (Kenora- Rainy River),	Roebuck,
Claxton,	Ilsley,	McLarty,	Ross (Calgary East),
Cloutier,	Isnor,	MacLean (Cape Breton North- Victoria),	Ross (Middlesex East),
Corman,	Jean,	McLean (Simcoe East),	Ross (Moose Jaw),
Coté,	King, Mackenzie	Macmillan,	Ryan,
Cruikshank,	Kinley,	McNevin	St. Laurent,
Donnelly,	Kirk,	(Victoria, Ont.),	Sanderson,
Douglas (Queens),	Laflamme,	McNiven	Sissons,
Edwards,	Lafontaine,	(Regina City),	Slaght,
Emmerson,	Leclerc,	Matthews,	Soper,
Evans,	Leger,	Maybank,	Telford,
Fauteux,	McCann,	Michaud,	Thauvette,
Ferron,	McCuaig,	Mitchell,	Thorson,
Fleming,	McCubbin,	Moore,	Tripp,
Fontaine,	McCulloch,	Mulock,	Turngeon,
Fontaine,	MacDiarmid,	Neill,	Turner,
Fournier (Hull),	Macdonald	Nixon,	Vien,
Fournier (Maison- neuve-Rosemont),	(Brantford City),	O'Neill,	Ward,
Fulford,	Macdonald (Halifax),		Warren,
Furniss,	McDonald (Pontiac),		Weir,
Gardiner,	McGarry,		Whitman,
Gershaw,	McGeer,		Winkler,
Gibson,	McGibbon,		Wood—111.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of June 1, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, memoranda or other documents in the possession of the Minister of Munitions and Supply, the Minister of Finance, the Director-General of Aircraft Production, the Comptroller of the Treasury, or of any official of said Departments in any way referring to the morale-building campaign by E. G. Hirst, or with regard to any alteration in the terms of his appointment or the method of remuneration or reimbursement, and in particular granting to or refusing the aircraft companies concerned the right to charge any contribution made by them for the use of the said Hirst to overhead.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of July 13, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. When was the Polimer Corporation or other companies created for the manufacture of synthetic rubber?

2. Where are such companies located, who are the principal officers and what are their qualifications?

3. How much money, if any, has the Government expended on each project to date?

4. What additional expenditures is it expected will be required?

5. When is it expected that manufacturing operations will commence?
6. How many tons is it expected will be produced in 1942 and in 1943, and what will be the cost per ton?
7. Have there been any proposals for the re-organization of the enterprise, and if so, what is the nature of such proposals?

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 20, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What was the total appropriation voted by Parliament during each of the last two fiscal years for the work of the National Film Board?
2. What was the total amount made available to the National Film Board during each of the last two fiscal years from the War Appropriation Acts?
3. What was the total amount made available to the National Film Board during each of the last two fiscal years by transfer from grants made by Parliament for other branches of government service?
4. What was the grand total of all the expenditures of the National Film Board during each of the last two fiscal years?

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Cardiff:—1. Has the attention of the Government been called to the speeches being delivered throughout Canada by Mr. Graham Spry in relation to India, and defence and foreign affairs?

2. On this trip, is he representing the Government of Great Britain, and has he the authority to represent them regarding India?

3. With what members of the Government has he conferred, and whom does he represent, and by what authority?

4. Was he engaged by the Minister in charge of the National Resources Mobilization Act, and was he authorized to visit sections of Canada to make speeches on this and other subjects? If so, on what conditions, and what allowances, travelling and other expenses have been allowed, and who authorized them?

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—1. In the (a) First Victory Loan; (b) Second Victory Loan, what were the office expenses in each of the following cities: Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Peterborough, Winnipeg, Vancouver?

2. What were the travelling expenses in each city?

3. What was the amount paid to canvassers in each city?

4. What was the amount paid to bond salesmen working in each of the different cities?

5. Who were the organizers in each of these cities?

6. What was the amount paid to the organizers in each of these cities, as, (a) salary and expenses, (b) travelling expenses?

By Mr. Bruce:—1. Was the Hong Kong inquiry held in secret by Order in Council at the request of the government?

2. If so, when was said Order in Council passed?

3. Were each of the counsel engaged in the recent Hong Kong inquiry asked to submit an account for their services and, if so, by whom?

4. Did each of the counsel submit an account and were said accounts submitted to the Commissioner either directly by counsel, or for approval, by the Department of Justice?

5. Was an account submitted by Colonel Drew? If not, were reasons given by the Commissioner or by anyone else why an account was not submitted and, if so, state the reasons?

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.





No. 110

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 17TH JULY, 1942

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Macmillan, from the Special Committee on Land Settlement of Veterans of the present War, presented the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Pursuant to Order of Reference dated June 16, 1942, your Committee has considered adjustments it deemed necessary to the Soldier Settlement Act. In so doing it has held eighteen meetings and examined witnesses representing the Canadian Legion, the Society of Technical Agriculturists, and the Government administrative officials concerned with soldier settlement.

Your Committee begs leave to make the following recommendations:—

1. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, upon the application of any settler qualified and established upon the land in accordance with the provisions of this Act and regulations thereunder, who has not abandoned his land and whose agreement with the Soldier Settlement Board or the Director of Soldier Settlement has not been terminated, rescinded, or assigned, the Director may grant to such settler an extension of time, not exceeding twenty years, for the payment of his indebtedness.

2. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act or in any agreement made thereunder, in the case of any settler as defined under the Soldier Settlement Act, 1919, or person indebted to the Director of Soldier Settlement who at any time during the war declared by His Majesty on the tenth day of September, one thousand, nine hundred and thirty-nine, against the German Reich and subsequently against other powers, has been engaged on active service in a naval, military or air force of Canada, or of any of His Majesty's forces if at the time of his enlistment he was ordinarily domiciled or resident in Canada, and

(a) has served in a theatre of actual war, as designated by the Governor in Council under the authority of the Pensions Act, or

- (b) has served only in those parts of Canada which are not designated by the Governor in Council as a theatre of actual war, provided that such service shall have been for a period of not less than twelve months, or
- (c) wherever he may have served is by reason of disability incurred as a result of such service in receipt of a pension and has been honourably discharged from such naval, military, air force or other of His Majesty's forces or has been permitted honourably to resign or retire therefrom,

the rate of interest to be charged from and after the standard date first following the coming into force of this Section in respect of any agreement between the Soldier Settlement Board or the Director of Soldier Settlement and any such settler or person shall be three and one-half per centum per annum.

3. The Minister may with the approval of the Governor in Council appoint a committee of not more than three members to be known as the Adjustment Committee at such rate of remuneration as the Governor in Council may fix and allow and for a period of not more than twelve months with powers to review and confirm or reduce the indebtedness of soldier settlers whose agreements with the Director of Soldier Settlement were the subjects of proposals formulated under the provisions of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act prior to October 1, 1939, or in the case of such other soldier settler as may be recommended by the Director, with the objective if feasible and practical, of establishing an equity for the settler; provided that the settler is in personal occupation of the land and that such agreements have not been terminated, rescinded or assigned.

Any such settler may submit to the Director within a period of six months following the coming into force of this section an application for consideration by the Adjustment Committee as aforesaid, and it shall be incumbent upon the Director to forward such application to the Adjustment Committee together with a summary of the settler's account and such other particulars as may be required by the Adjustment Committee to determine the amount which in its judgment constitutes the present and prospective productive value of the land.

4. The Committee strongly recommends that in those cases where it appears to be the desire of a settler to remain in occupation of his farm home there be developed a closer degree of co-operation between the Director of Soldier Settlement and the War Veterans' Allowance Board to the end that the settler may continue to occupy his present home at modest cost, on a basis whereby the settler can co-operate by assigning a portion of his allowance for this purpose.

A copy of the evidence taken before the Committee pertaining to this Act is tabled herewith.

*(For Copy of Evidence see Appendix to the Journals No. 5.)*

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House.—Copy of Exchange of Notes (April 24, May 20, and June 27, 1942) between the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, The United Kingdom and the United States of America, bringing into effect as from June 27,

1942, the Memorandum of Agreement initialled at the final session of the Wheat Meeting held at Washington from July 10, 1941, to April 22, 1942. (English and French editions.)

He also laid before the House,—Copies of Proclamations and Orders in Council, in blue book form (English and French editions), passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act, Volume VI, covering the period from January 7, 1942, to March 31, 1942.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, a.m.





No. 111

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, 18TH JULY, 1942

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The House met at 11 o'clock, a.m., in secret session.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Fournier (Hull), from the Special Committee on War Expenditures, presented the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee being of the opinion that the enquiry entrusted to it should be continued notwithstanding the impending adjournment of the House recommends:—

1. That the Committee continue its enquiry notwithstanding such adjournment.
2. That six members of the Committee constitute a quorum during the said adjournment notwithstanding an Order of the House of May 5, 1942, fixing the quorum at eight members.
3. That any subcommittee appointed by the Committee have power to sit notwithstanding any adjournment of the House and to adjourn from place to place.
4. That the Committee be empowered during the said adjournment to employ such secretarial, clerical and other assistance as it may deem necessary.

Mr. Fournier (Hull), from the Special Committee on War Expenditures, presented the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

The Special Committee on War Expenditures has received from its Subcommittee No. 2 the following Report on "Salvage" which it has considered and adopted as its Sixth Report to the House:—

FIRST REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE No. 2

Subcommittee No. 2 of the Special Committee on War Expenditures begs leave to present the following as its report on

## SALVAGE

*A. Scope.*

The Committee was at all times impressed by the importance of this enquiry and this appreciation has grown as the Committee has noted the progressive development which has taken and is taking place in the field.

The Committee found not a static field of enquiry but one in a state of flux and as the Committee explored new avenues the horizon limiting the enquiry receded and the field broadened to embrace both the war economy and the national economy.

The conclusions reached are such as seemed to the Committee to flow naturally at this time from the evidence presented.

*B. Salvage Agencies Studied in Enquiry.*

The Committee in the course of its study enquired into the operations of the following salvage agencies:—

1. Salvage Officer of Comptroller of Treasury.
2. Army Salvage and Disposal Board under Master-General of Ordnance.
3. Army Supply and Transport Directorate under Quartermaster General.
4. Air Member for Supply, R.C.A.F.
5. Director of Naval Stores.
6. Scrap Disposal Branch of Munitions and Supply.
7. Steel Controller of Department of Munitions and Supply.
8. Wartime Salvage Limited.
9. Wartime Prices and Trade Board and Administrators.
10. Fairmont Company Limited.
11. Salvage Division of Department of National War Services.
12. Scrap Dealers.

*C. Brief Outlines of Operations of Various Salvage Agencies Studied.*

A brief outline of the operations of each of the above Salvage agencies, together with some comments and observations, is given as follows:—

*1. Salvage Office of Comptroller of Treasury.*

This Salvage Office was established in 1921 under the Government Contracts Committee. After that Committee was disbanded the Salvage Office still continued to function and was directly responsible to the Minister of Finance. In October 1936 the office was placed under the Comptroller of the Treasury.

As pointed out in last year's report by this Committee, lists of salvagable goods were furnished to the Chief Salvage Officer, whose duty it then was:—

- (a) to see if any other department of Government could make use of the material, and
- (b) in the event that this could not be done, to dispose of same by sale.

"The Chief Salvage Officer performed this task not only for the Military branches of the Government but for all civilian departments as well, and his list of Salvage items embraced everything from buildings, vessels, scrap steel and automobiles to clothing, boots and shoes, etc."

This office has, and will continue to have, an important role to play and its work has increased considerably since the outbreak of the war and for the fiscal year 1941-1942 the transfers and sales amounted to \$1,024,990.95 divided as follows:—

Sales .....	\$814,976 78
Transfers .....	210,014 17

The total for the fiscal year 1939-1940 was \$262,500.87 and for the year 1940-1941 was \$547,273.35.

The staff of the office consists of 4 men and 7 girls.

The Army in June 1941 set up an Army Salvage and Disposal Board which makes its own sales. However, this Board before arranging a sale inquires of this Salvage Officer whether the article can be made use of by any other Department of Government.

The Air Force and Navy still make their sales of salvage through this Salvage Officer.

## *2. Army Salvage and Disposal Board.*

The Committee in its report of last year referred to the setting up of this Board by Order in Council, P.C. No. 4649 of June 25, 1941.

It was recognized by the Department of National Defence that it has certain Army Stores which were or might become obsolete and other stores which had been or would be converted to Produce.

The object in setting up the Army Salvage and Disposal Board was to convert where possible such stores and equipment into articles capable of being used by the Naval, Military and Air Forces and to dispose of the balance by prompt and appropriate measures.

It was felt that it was desirable for this purpose and in the public interest to adopt some special procedure for disposal rather than deal through the Salvage Officer of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

An Obsolete Stores Committee was set up to investigate stores reported to be obsolete or which the Committee considered might on investigation prove to be obsolete, to inspect and examine any stores and report obsolete stores and recommend their disposal.

All such stores are then dealt with by the Army Salvage and Disposal Board.

The Board first seeks to convert such obsolete stores and stores which have been converted to Produce into other articles of stores and equipment capable of being used for Naval, Military or Air Force purposes.

The residue and by-products remaining after conversion, and all stores and equipment not capable of being converted, are sold but only after the Salvage Officer of the Comptroller of the Treasury has advised that such goods are not required and can not be utilized by any other Department or Agency of the Government or by any Charitable or Welfare Organization.

In addition to the transfers to other Government Departments carried out by the Salvage Officer, arrangements are in effect whereby the District Stores Officers of the Navy and Air Force are given an opportunity to examine Disposal Stores and secure transfers where desired.

The Committee heard evidence as to the Salvage Operations carried on by the Board, repairing of clothing and boots, conversions made and steps taken to prevent waste.



An interesting story was told of conversions being made and the Committee was impressed by the inventiveness shown in converting obsolete stores and material into useful and necessary articles.

The Committee was pleased by evidence to the effect that there was an obviously growing interest in Salvage shown by men of all ranks.

### *3. Army Supply and Transport Director.*

The chief inspector of catering and messing, working under the Director of Supplies and Transport, under the Quartermaster General, is charged, with other duties, with the responsibility of the inspection of kitchens to guard against waste and to encourage salvage of grease, fats, bones, containers, etc. District and unit catering and messing officers are charged with the same responsibility.

Disposal is with the approval of the Chief Salvage Officer of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

There are three main items of salvage: bones, suet, rough fat and kitchen grease; swill; food containers.

Evidence was given that, due to educational work carried on and the training of cooks, much fuller use is being made of fats. It was stated that the men are now getting about 91 per cent of the full value of their meat and fat ration, through the use of these fats in making sausages and bolognas and chopped meat dishes and the making of pies, cakes, etc. This has also resulted in a marked saving in the purchases of lard and shortenings.

Soap is being made, in some camps, from remaining fats, unedible greases and oils, and a considerable saving affected in this way.

The Committee was pleased to note that there appears to be a progressive improvement in the disposal of swill. There has been on the part of some farmers a prejudice against feeding swill to hogs and on the part of others an indifference to the possibilities of this feed. This has been in part overcome through the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture and other educational work carried on. In some camps central swill houses have been set up to do the cooking of the swill.

The Committee feels that more can still be done towards securing profitable disposal of swill and that efforts should be made to secure a better price for this produce.

### *4. Air member for Supply, R.C.A.F.*

Salvage operations within the Royal Canadian Air Force are under the Air Member for Supply.

Disposal is through the Chief Salvage Officer of the Comptroller of the Treasury and the Committee was informed that this service has been found to operate quite satisfactorily.

Small quantities of domestic salvage such as paper, cartons, etc., are handed over to the local voluntary salvage organization in the localities where the salvage arises.

Aeronautical engineering officers and equipment officers are responsible for conditioning of equipment. There is provision for periodic returns of equipment appearing surplus to requirements. Quarterly surveys of stocks are made by a Travelling Surplus Board in each command.

Evidence was given the Committee of the emphasis being placed on the importance and necessity for salvage and conservation of materials and particulars were furnished of a number of salvage and conservation operations.

Repair organizations are being set up at the central equipment depots for the conditioning and repair of part worn uniforms, clothing and boots.

All crashed aircrafts are forwarded to repair depots to be salvaged for use either in the service or by issue to manufacturers.

Special efforts are made through trained personnel to secure the maximum results from kitchen salvage.

Contracts for swill are arranged with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture. At one point in Newfoundland, where it was not possible to secure a contract, the service is going into the hog raising business itself

#### *5. Director of Naval Stores.*

The Naval Stores Branch in both the British and Canadian Navy is, and always has been civilian. This branch supplies the stores, goes abroad and checks all store accounts and receives stores worn out or of no further use to the service and returned to the dockyard. The Naval Stores has always had standing instructions regarding return of unserviceable stores to the dockyard.

The Dockyards are the storing bases for the ships and establishments. The stores for each ship are classed (1) Permanent and (2) Consumable. The main source of salvage material is returned permanent stores. These are surveyed in the Dockyard by qualified inspectors who determine whether (a) serviceable, (b) repairable, (c) convertible, or (d) to be reduced to produce, *i.e.*, scrap. The stores are then dealt with accordingly.

The Naval Service pays a kit upkeep allowance rather than issue new for worn clothing; boots, etc., and therefore have not the same problem as the other services in this connection.

There is monthly stock-taking of stores and after six months slow moving stock is surveyed to determine (a) serviceable, (b) obsolete, (c) convertible, or (d) unserviceable due to age or deterioration.

There is a civilian salvage officer in each Dockyard who arranges for repair, conversion or disposal. He is assisted by a Naval Technical Officer and lately a committee has been set up representing all branches at each Dockyard to coordinate the campaign for salvage.

Before reporting any material for disposal, the list is referred to all using branches in the Dockyard, to other Dockyards or outposts or branches to ascertain if it can be used.

Disposal is through the Chief Salvage Officer of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

The Committee was advised that the staff of the Director was being strengthened by the addition of qualified business executives for the purpose of planning and organizing in more detail the stock control systems including future developments of Naval Salvage work.

#### *6. Scrap Disposal Branch of Munitions and Supply.*

Order in Council P.C. 45/9130 dated November 22, 1941, gives the Minister of Munitions and Supply exclusive power and authority to deal with, exchange or otherwise dispose of all scrap and articles surplus to current requirements derived from contracts entered into by or being carried out under the direction and control of the said Minister and relieves the Salvage division of the Comptroller of the Treasury from all responsibility in connection therewith.

The Scrap Disposal Branch was set up and deals with scrap under the following classifications:

1. Ferrous and non-ferrous metals.
2. Surplus or obsolete equipment, machinery and construction plant and materials.
3. Surplus waste materials.

The first two groups are reported to and only disposed of by the Scrap Disposal Branch and the third group is disposed of by Contractors, Government-owned Companies and Management Fee Companies and disposal reported to the Branch.

The Staff of the Branch consists of the Director General, a chief clerk and two stenographers.

All items previously reported to the Salvage Officer of the Comptroller of the Treasury are now required to be reported to this Scrap Disposal Branch.

The Committee was not satisfied that all available scrap was being promptly and systematically reported and suggests that there should be more specific instructions as to the reports required to be made to the Branch, of available scrap.

The operations of the Branch to date have been largely in connection with the salvaging of scrap metals from government owned, management fee or capital expenditure projects.

When possible the scrap metal is contracted direct from the plant to the consumer at the base prices fixed by the Metals Controller or Steel Controller. In some cases it is necessary to arrange for breaking down of the scrap and crushing machines are being installed in some plants.

There is disposal by invitation to tender where this is necessary. Evidence was given the Committee that the majority of consumers preferred to buy through the scrap dealers for the reasons that there is no individual source of supply sufficient for the requirements of the consumers and the scrap dealers have the facilities for gathering, sorting and preparing the scrap.

#### *7. Steel Controller, of the Department of Munitions and Supply.*

The Committee was interested, for its purposes, in the operations of the Steel Controller in so far as these operations related to the salvaging of scrap metal.

"Steel" as defined in Order in Council No. P.C. 2742, dated June 24, 1940, authorizing regulations respecting steel and appointing a Steel Controller, includes Scrap Metal.

The Committee had before it the Supervisor of Steel Scrap Control under the Steel Controller.

The Steel Controller has, among other powers, those of taking possession of scrap metal wherever found, of fixing maximum prices or maximum mark-ups at which it may be sold or offered for sale, and of fixing or limiting or directing the sale or distribution of it.

The Committee was advised that there is a very urgent need for scrap metal and that almost every possible ton must be secured in the next 12 or 14 months if Canada is to maintain her war production.

It recently became necessary, because of the fact that much available and needed scrap metal was not coming to market for various economic and geographic reasons, for the Steel Controller to extend his activities to the actual procurement of such scrap metal. This was done through the Agency of Wartime Salvage Limited.

The present responsibility of the Steel Controller is two-fold; to promote through Wartime Salvage Limited the movement of scrap metal from the source to the dealers, and then to move the scrap from the dealers to the consumers.

The Steel Controller has been able to make arrangements for the salvaging of street car rails in some municipalities, with the steel companies absorbing the difference between the cost of salvaging these and the set price.



### 8. *Wartime Salvage Limited.*

Wartime Salvage Limited is a Crown company set up under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board is interested in supplies, and waste paper having become a supply problem Wartime Salvage Limited was primarily set up to allocate the supply of waste paper and create an orderly market.

The Company has general power:—

“To purchase or otherwise acquire, import, export, exchange, hire, market, change, sell or otherwise dispose of, grade, press, allocate, distribute, store, transport, process and generally deal in waste or used matter and goods, wares and merchandise of all kinds.”

The Company is financed by an appropriation under the War Appropriations Act of five million dollars, to be drawn as an accountable advance in amounts as required.

When the Steel Controller was faced with the necessity of financing the purchase of scrap metal at the source he made use of this company rather than set up a separate purchasing agency.

The activities of the company have been confined, to date, to waste paper and collapsible metal tubes and, recently, scrap metal.

Existing trade channels were used by the Company in the acquisition of waste paper. The enthusiastic response to the campaign for waste paper was greater than anticipated and this, together with the shutting off of the Western United States market, has created a surplus of collected waste paper particularly in Western Canada.

Under the Order respecting the salvaging of collapsible metal tubes, all such tubes shall, upon leaving the possession of the user thereof, be deemed to be the sole property of Wartime Salvage Limited and no person shall destroy or throw away any such tube or dispose of it in any manner other than to deliver it to a retail drug store, cigar store, general store or department store, or in such other manner as directed by the Administrator of Used Goods. The tubes are forwarded direct to the smelter and payment made to Wartime Salvage Limited.

The provinces of Western Canada and the mining fields of Northern Ontario and British Columbia contain the bulk of available scrap metal. Prohibitive transportation costs prevented this scrap reaching the market through the regular trade channels.

Wartime Salvage Limited has entered into an agreement with the Western grain elevators who will purchase scrap metal from the farmers in the three prairie provinces at the rate of seven dollars per ton. The elevators will weigh it and load it and will be paid \$8.50 per ton by Wartime Salvage Limited. The difference of \$1.50 is to cover the costs of handling, loading and financing and if there is any profit in this it will be turned over by the elevators to some war charity. The scrap is shipped to central points, is inspected and then passes to the dealers, who are allowed \$3 per ton for their services.

Other arrangements are being made for the salvaging of scrap metal from abandoned mines and remote areas.

The steel companies are contributing by absorbing a great deal of the freight from Western Canada.

### 9. *Wartime Prices and Trade Board—Administrators.*

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board also come into the salvage picture through the fixing of prices on articles of salvage.



There are also a number of administrators of the Board whose activities relate to salvage as:—

Used Goods Administrator.  
Waste Paper Administrator.  
Oils and Fats Administrator.  
Wool Administrator.

These Administrators are Directors of, or work in co-operation with, Wartime Salvage Limited.

In addition they work in their specific spheres in encouraging and regulating the salvage and flow of particular articles.

The Used Goods Administrator, for instance, has under him the administrators of junk shops and junk pedlars and looks after used goods generally, including second-hand bags, bottles, steel, machinery, roofing rags, wiping rags, silk rags, etc.

#### 10. *Fairmont Company Limited.*

Fairmont Company Limited is a Crown company incorporated by the Department of Munitions and Supply with the primary object of being the exclusive agency in the purchase of crude rubber.

The company recently was given the task of acquiring scrap rubber.

Scrap rubber is used to make reclaims. Until the crude rubber shortage developed Canada secured its requirements of reclaimed rubber from two Canadian plants and from United States reclaimers. Our Canadian capacity was 7,500,000 pounds and has been increased since January 1, 1942, to 20,000,000 pounds. We imported from the United States reclaims for the following amounts:—

	Pounds
1939.....	14,918,000
1940.....	16,063,000
1941.....	18,457,000

The scrap used to make reclaim was collected from (a) rubber manufacturing plants who accumulated scrap in their process of manufacturing rubber products, and (b) by the collection of scrap from areas where the freight made such collection economical.

Our imports from and exports to the United States of Scrap Rubber are as follows:—

	Imports Pounds	Exports Pounds
1939.....	6,068,000	12,285,000
1940.....	6,283,000	13,060,000
1941.....	6,928,000	17,584,000

Scrap rubber produces reclaim only to approximately 70 per cent.

Owing to war necessities, the requirements of reclaim became greatly increased, being estimated for 1942 at 36,000,000 pounds, as against 26,000,000 pounds in 1941.

To secure this 36,000,000 pounds of reclaim there will be required 51,000,000 pounds or 25,500 tons, of scrap rubber. As Canada had never in its history collected more than 24,000,000 pounds, or 12,000 tons, of scrap rubber in any year the urgency of the problem is apparent.

On March 15, 1942, a Scrap Rubber Division was set up by the Department of Munitions and Supply to operate in co-operation with the National Salvage campaign in organizing the campaign and Fairmont Company Limited was asked to handle the shipping, storage, distribution and financing of the collection of the scrap rubber.

Scrap dealers, outside of Ontario and Quebec, were not dealing in scrap rubber as the freight rates were so high as to make collecting an uneconomic business. It is to these remote areas that the campaign has been directed.

Fairmont Company Limited pays uniform prices F.O.B. carload shipping points anywhere in Canada and absorbs that portion of the freight that could not be collected from the reclaimers.

Voluntary Salvage Organizations are doing the collecting and when a carload is gathered it is billed to Fairmont Company Limited. Some collecting is also being done by or through scrap dealers.

The results to date indicate the collection of 25,000,000 pounds of scrap rubber of which 20,000,000 pounds have been collected since the campaign started on the 1st of May, 1942, and that Canada is safe on her scrap rubber supplies for at least a year.

It is estimated that the cost of the campaign to the Government will probably be \$100,000. In addition \$40,000 was spent by the Salvage Division of National War Services in the advertising campaign.

On July 1, 1942, the Scrap Rubber Division was discontinued and the promotional work taken over by Fairmont Limited, and the company has engaged and is now schooling a missionary staff of seven men who will establish personal contact with communities to promote the collection of scrap rubber by local salvage corps and by other means and particularly to facilitate the movement of rubber scrap accumulations.

The Committee enquired as to why the tires from all pleasure cars were not being taken at this time. The answer was that the bulk of the rubber in a tire for reclaiming is not in the tread but in the carcass and side walls on which there is little wear. After the tread is worn off 80 per cent as much reclaimed rubber is secured as would be secured if the tire was taken when new. As most tires when thrown aside are only partly worn the average loss is about 10 per cent. If these tires were taken now there is no place in Canada where such a quantity could be stored under protection from sun and rain and wind and dryness and so on and the loss from the ravages of time in reclaim value would be as much as the loss in reclaim value would be by running them. It was therefore thought advisable to leave these tires on the cars as a reserve source.

#### *11. Salvage Division of Department of National War Services*

This Division is in the course of re-organization. The present staff numbers 24. This will be increased to 35, made up as follows:

Director  
Associate Director  
Industrial Organizers, 2  
Assistant to Director  
Administrative Secretary  
General Office Staff, Ottawa 9  
Provincial Organization, 20.

The Committee was advised that it was not intended at this time to launch any further national advertising campaigns (unless some emergency should arise requiring a special drive for some particular commodity). The Division has handled the advertising for Wartime Salvage Limited and Fairmont Company Limited.

This Division has charge of the voluntary salvage campaigns. Fifteen hundred Salvage Committees are registered with the Division of which only 40 per cent have actually reported quantities of material collected and moneys derived therefrom.

In accordance with the provisions of the War Charities Act the net financial returns are applied by the voluntary committees towards war charities.

Some use is now being made of municipal agencies in collecting scrap, and this is being developed.

This Division has, from the very nature of its activities, a very difficult task. It is dealing with some fifteen hundred voluntary salvage committees many of which are loosely organized. The work is largely voluntary and this in itself creates problems. The members of these voluntary committees are often inexperienced at such work and this causes difficulties.

On the other hand those voluntary salvage committees afford an outlet for the energies of many patriotic people who feel that they are, as indeed they are, in this way making a contribution to the country's war effort. Some of the voluntary organizations have attained very marked efficiency and many others are with experience gaining greater efficiency. More important still, these voluntary salvage organizations fill a gap in the salvage set-up and their enthusiastic efforts have made the public more salvage conscious and do contribute a worthwhile contribution to the war effort and to the national economy.

## 12. *Scrap Dealers*

Scrap Dealers are of three classes:—

The pedlar.

The "B" dealer who has some facilities for sorting and preparing.

The "A" dealer who has adequate facilities for all kinds of sorting and preparing.

The Committee recognizes that there is in many quarters a strong prejudice against scrap dealers and a belief that in war salvage activities these dealers seek to take advantage of the patriotism of the public in order to make exorbitant profits for themselves. Those holding such views advocate the setting up of some organizations to take all scrap and dispose of it direct for the benefit of the war effort without making use of any middleman.

The evidence taken by the Committee tended to show that it would not for the most part be practical or in the interest of the war effort to dispense with the services of the scrap dealers who have plants, equipment, personnel and experience to do their job efficiently. The prices of essential war scrap, and the profits which the dealers can make, are controlled. The Committee approves of this and is of the opinion that this control should be constant and continuous.

## D. *General Conclusions*

The following are the natural conclusions which appear to the Committee to flow from its inquiry and the evidence presented to it:

I. The Committee was greatly impressed by the inherent possibilities in proper salvage and by the importance of the salvage operations being carried on and the beneficial results both to the war effort and to the national



economy. The war effort is aided directly by the repair and further use of used articles, by the conversions being made, by the savings thus effected of materials and labour which would otherwise be used in the making of new goods, by the returns from produce sold, by the acquisition of vital war supplies from salvage. There is national gain in the recognition of the value in this discarded wealth, in the lessons taught of thrift and carefulness, and in the appreciation of the wasteful weaknesses shown to exist in our national economy.

II. The Committee feels that the solution for such unnecessary duplication or overlapping as may exist or may develop lies in that co-operation which arises from mutual interest in a common cause and the desire to serve the larger interests of the state. The evidence showed that there does exist a considerable measure of co-operation between the agencies and a considerable measure of co-ordination of activities and that this co-operation and co-ordination is developing naturally and progressively. More can be done in this direction. There are in the salvage agencies men of broad outlook, clear vision, keen minds and wide experience and the Committee feels that these men themselves are best fitted to work out that measure and means of co-operation and co-ordination which would be most advantageous to the salvage agencies and the state. The Committee recommends that some arrangement be worked out for conferences between the salvage agencies, and between those agencies interested in particular problems, for the purpose of exchanging ideas, discussing mutual difficulties, passing on information, studying new approaches to methods of salvage, examining instances of duplication, exploring possible new or overlooked sources of salvage, and generally for the purpose of securing the maximum of co-operation and of co-ordination of activities.

III. The evidence taken by the Committee showed that the unused accumulation of scrap metal, scrap rubber and waste paper was in Western Canada. The same would appear to be true of bones, rags and many other articles of salvage. Prohibitive transportation costs have prevented this salvage from moving to the Eastern market, the only market available. The Government, and industry, is now compelled by the necessities of war to subsidize the movement of this scrap metal, scrap rubber and waste paper. The situation speaks for itself: there exists here an unhealthy economic condition. It is clearly wasteful and not in the national interests that this salvage should in normal times and under normal conditions be without a market. The Committee therefore recommends that careful study be given to this situation and to the possible establishment in Western Canada of industries which could absorb this salvage.

IV. The Committee recognizes that its enquiry is by no means completed. It has not even been able to complete its study of some of the avenues opened up. It feels that indeed there can be no finality to an inquiry into such a subject as wartime salvage; the changing nature and new developments in the matter do not allow of any last word being said. Salvage operations are of great importance now; they will be of even greater importance as the war goes on and in the period after the war. The Committee is strongly of the opinion that the subject is well worthy of further and continuous study.

V. The Committee recommends that particular and continuous study should be given to the problem which the country will face in post-war salvage. An immense task will confront the country in the use or sale and disposal of military equipment and supplies and of plants and equipment from war plants. It is obvious that great loss will occur if this salvaging is not efficiently handled and that a great gain to the country will result if the most profitable use and disposal is made of this material. The Committee recognizes that it is probably not possible at this time to chart and blueprint the complete solution of the



problem but it feels that there is need of present study being given it before the problem becomes too immediate and acute. The problem will be of a different nature from that of wartime salvage but in some respects the one will run into the other. It is possible that there is now being trained in the war salvage agencies and in the armed services and war industries the personnel which can best handle the problem of post-war salvage. It is possible also that the post-war situation may lend itself more readily and advantageously to co-ordination and a long range policy.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was resolved,—That the secret session of the House to be held this day be not reported in the Official Report of the House of Commons Debates and that at the conclusion of the secret session a report of its proceedings be issued under the authority of Mr. Speaker.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, the House then adjourned at 6.19 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

No. 112

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 20<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 1942

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11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Fournier (Hull), from the Special Committee on War Expenditures, presented the seventh Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

The Special Committee on War Expenditures has received from its Subcommittee No. 2 the following report on "Catering and Messing" which it has considered and adopted as its Seventh Report to the House:—

SECOND REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE No. 2

Subcommittee No. 2 of the Special Committee on War Expenditures begs leave to present the following as its report on

CATERING AND MESSING

The committee reviewed the progress made in this matter since its last report.

*Ration List.*

The committee in reporting last session recommended that the ration list governing the issue of food to the Air Force be reconsidered in the light of the relative sedentary duties performed by the flying personnel of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

This recommendation was carefully considered by a committee of competent individuals and as a result a standard ration has been recommended for the use of both the army and air force. The committee was informed that the effect of this new ration would be a reduction of the authorized issue of potatoes, bread, beef and the alternative of pork, and mutton, sugar, cheese and cereals. In compensation ham has been added as an alternative to beef; Canadian grown green vegetables when available as an alternative to the present issue of fresh vegetables; the issue of canned tomatoes as a standard ration item

rather than as an alternative for fresh vegetables; an increase in the milk ration; the addition of oranges once per week and grapefruit juice three times per week; the addition of vinegar and salad oil (to be used with the green vegetables); and the adoption of Canada Approved white bread.

#### *Army Cookery Schools.*

Cookery schools are being increased in number as the demand for trained cooks becomes apparent.

The committee is of the opinion that to a considerable extent the preparation and conservation of food and the salvage of kitchen waste can be improved if the cooks in charge of the service kitchens are well trained in their task. The committee was pleased to be informed that men properly trained as cooks in the cookery schools have been given promotion to commissioned rank as officers in charge of catering and messing at different centres and believes that as a result encouragement will be given to others to become properly trained in catering and messing.

#### *Canteens.*

The committee inquired into the matter of the operation of canteens. The evidence submitted would indicate, and your committee is of the opinion, that the canteen system would be improved if all purchases were made by a district or area central organization thus eliminating the intrusion in the camp of a salesman and other individuals with commercial interests.

#### *Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages.*

The committee was furnished with evidence indicating the very great importance to the National Treasury of the physical condition of the men and women in our armed services. It was pointed out that in the last war many pensionable cases later arose as a result of improper dietary habits formed while in training in Canada.

For the above reason and because of the great public interest in the matter the committee inquired into the question of the consumption of alcoholic beverages by the members of our armed forces.

The committee desires to preface its comments by expressing its condemnation of exaggerated, unjustified and unfair statements made by some in regard to this matter. It is definitely of the opinion that any intemperance is confined to a very few and that on the whole the conduct of our Military Forces in this regard as in others, is a credit to Canada.

The committee is of the opinion that the first principle to be recognized is that the military camp should be so equipped and conducted that all reasonable requirements can be satisfied within the camp lines. It is apparent that the alternative would be to encourage the members of our armed forces to seek those things denied to them in the camp in other less suitable places not under military discipline and control. The committee is of the opinion that the prohibition of alcoholic beverages to the men of our armed services is impractical and inadvisable.

The committee is further of the opinion that the keynote to a proper solution of any problem in this connection is to be found in the words "temperance" and "education".

Certain suggestions made to the committee appear to have merit. These were:—

- (1) That the excessive consumption of beer or soft drinks immediately prior to meal hours militated against the full enjoyment and resultant value of meals;

- (2) That the regulation in force in some camps, that all canteens be closed for a reasonable period before meal hours, should be given general application;
- (3) That no wet canteen be opened until six o'clock in the evening;
- (4) That any regulations made applicable to the wet canteens of the men should be observed in the messes of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

The committee recommends that the above suggestions be given immediate and careful consideration by the proper authorities and if found practical and helpful put into effect.

The committee recommends that a well-considered and sustained educational program be instituted in each branch of our armed services.

The selection of those in charge of such a program should be made with the utmost care and be such as would recommend the individuals so selected to the young men and women of the services. Further those selected should be persons who would be instinctively liked and respected by those in our military forces and should possess a wise and sympathetic understanding of human nature.

The co-operation of all ranks in each service should be encouraged as it is through such co-operation that the greatest good could be accomplished.

Such an educational program should emphasize:—

- (1) The contribution each soldier can make to the Nation's war effort by the practice of self-discipline;
- (2) Respect for himself and the uniform which he wears;
- (3) The increased mental and physical health resulting from temperance;
- (4) The reward that will accrue to the individual of temperate habits in the post-war period by the greater opportunity of employment and advancement;
- (5) That in the business, professional, athletic, and social world of to-day intemperance imposes a great handicap on the individual;
- (6) The contribution each individual can make by his own example to the welfare of the younger members of our armed forces;
- (7) That commissioned and non-commissioned officers should encourage and practice temperance thus giving the leadership expected of them by reason of their rank.

The committee is of the opinion that all wet canteens should be in charge of men especially chosen for the task. Such men could by wise, friendly and acceptable methods minimize the consumption of alcoholic beverages and do much to encourage an atmosphere where the "proper thing to be done" was to practice temperance.

The committee was pleased to note that in some camps the consumption of milk as a beverage exceeds that of alcoholic beverages. This indicates that many of our young men recognize the value of temperance and suggests the probable value and resultant benefit of a proper educational program.

The committee points out the high average of intelligence of the enlisted men and women and expresses the conviction that they are quite capable of recognizing the value of temperance if the case in favour of this is properly and intelligently presented to them.



Mr. Turgeon, from the Special Committee appointed to study and report upon the general problems of Reconstruction and Re-establishment, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

The Committee has held sixteen meetings and has heard many witnesses. It has been supplied with reports of the studies made by the Committee on Reconstruction established by Order in Council P.C. 6874 to advise the Cabinet Committee on post-war problems.

Your Committee feels strongly that the most immediate reconstruction problem confronting Canada to-day is the creation of employment for and the settlement of returned soldiers and workers from war industry. Your Committee therefore has commenced an intensive study of Canada's natural resources for the purpose of being in position to make recommendations designed to bring about their proper utilization in such manner as will make it possible for the Government of Canada, in co-operation with the provinces and municipalities, to avail itself of every opportunity to create employment for, and arrange the permanent and satisfactory settlement of, men and women discharged from our armed forces and from the Merchant Navy and workers released from industry.

Your Committee hopes to continue this study when the House meets again following the adjournment. Convinced, however, that it will be unable to complete its enquiry during the present session, your Committee recommends that a Reconstruction and Re-establishment Committee be set up during the next Session of Parliament.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of March 4, 1942, for a copy of all agreements, correspondence, telegrams and other communications exchanged between the Government and any individual or company, regarding the erection and/or operation of a magnesium plant located near Haley Station, Ontario.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 8, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many, (i) single men or widowers without children, (ii) married men or widowers with children, of the following inclusive age-groups, (a) 18-20, (b) 21-24, (c) 25-30, (d) 31-35, (e) 36-40, (f) 41-45, were there in, (1) each province, (2) each military district, (3) each administrative division, at the time of the National Registration?

2. How many men, by (a) provinces, (b) military districts, (c) administrative divisions, have attained the age of 21 years since the National Registration?

3. How many men in the said groups, by provinces, military districts and/or administrative divisions, have (a) enlisted voluntarily in (1) the Navy, (2) the Army, (3) the Air Force; (b) been called up for service under the National Resources Mobilization Act; (c) been found unfit after medical examination; (d) applied for postponement of military training; (e) been granted postponement of military training; (f) actually been accepted for service at basic training centres; (g) are engaged in industry, agriculture or are otherwise gainfully employed?

4. Has a survey been made by the Government with a view to ascertaining how many men are still available for military service in each of the foregoing classes?

5. If so, who made the survey, and when was it made?

6. How many men were estimated to be still available for military service by provinces, military districts and/or administrative divisions in each of the said age-groups?

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of July 6, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, and other documents pertaining to the scheme for accelerating medical courses by reducing the normal summer vacation to a minimum, that passed between the Dominion Government and Dalhousie University, the Faculty of Medicine of Dalhousie University, the Province of Nova Scotia, and the Province of New Brunswick.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 18, 1942, for a return showing:—

1. Is the Government aware of the growing scarcity of farm labourers?
2. Since the statement of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on March 24 last, relative to the military service of persons employed on farms, have any farmers and their sons and agricultural labourers generally, been called up for compulsory military training? If so, how many?
3. How many farmers, sons of farmers and farm employees generally, were, by virtue of the Mobilization Act of 1940, actually undergoing training on March 23, 1942, and have since applied for leave of absence to resume their farm work, (a) to how many has such leave been granted; (b) to how many has it been refused?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 1, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has the Government given or offered concessions to any companies to encourage prospecting for oil in the Province of Quebec?
2. If so, (a) what is the nature and value of these concessions; (b) who are the interested companies?
3. Has the Government taken any steps to promote oil prospecting in Quebec?
4. If so, what has been done?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 25, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How does the amount of pay now received by soldiers with dependents compare with that received by soldiers with dependents in the last war, when the allowances paid from the Canadian Patriotic Fund are taken into consideration?
2. What steps have been taken to provide Cost of Living Bonus for the civilian employees of the Air Force known as Messmen?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 29, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How much money, if any, has the Government spent to date in rehabilitating the plate mill at Sydney, Nova Scotia?
2. Has the Government spent any money on the new Marine Railway building on land owned by the Sydney Foundry and Machine Company, Limited, in the said city?
3. If so, how much?
4. Has the Federal Government made any other expenditures in the city of Sydney on war projects? If so, on what projects and to what amount in each case?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of July 1, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. At the present time when farm work requires all available labour, will leave be granted from military training to all those who are actually engaged in agriculture?

2. Will postponements of military training be accorded to farmers, sons of farmers and farm labourers who have actually been called up?

3. Have instructions of this nature already been given to those entitled to them?

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz: —

By Mr. Church:—1. Have any applications for pension been received from the members, still living, of the 1885 Northwest Field Force? If so, from whom, and when?

2. What action did the Committee on Pensions take on this matter during the sessions of 1941 and 1942, when it was last before them?

3. How many veterans of this force (by provinces), are still living?

4. Are any of them said to be in need of some Federal Financial aid or assistance?

5. Will any action be taken this session to grant them the same treatment as Veterans of the South African War receive?

6. What study has been made of the question?

By Mr. Bruce:—1. How many days or portions of days were occupied in the sittings of the Duff Commission on the Hong Kong inquiry?

2. What was the total cost of this inquiry (give details)?

3. Did Mr. George A. Campbell, R. L. Kellock and H. F. Fowler submit an itemized account for their services and expenses in connection with this inquiry?

4. If so, give full particulars of each account as submitted by each of said counsel?

5. What per diem counsel fee and allowance did each counsel receive?

6. What official in the Department of Justice approved and certified said accounts as proper and reasonable?

7. Have any of these three counsel been engaged on other Government investigations or work during the past four years? If so, (a) specify what work, (b) at what period, (c) what fees were charged?

By Mr. Hatfield:—1. How many cargoes or part cargoes of bananas were imported into Canada from January 1, 1942, to date?

2. What is the amount of bananas that have been imported into Canada through the United States from January 1, 1942, to date?

By Mr. Bence:—1. How many persons are incarcerated as a result of Orders issued under the Provision of Section 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations?

2. Of this number how many are British subjects?

3. What number of the said British subjects are such subjects by birth and what number are such subjects by naturalization?

4. Have the naturalization certificates of any of such persons referred to in questions 2 and 3 been revoked?

5. Have the naturalization certificates of any persons convicted under the Defence of Canada regulations been revoked, and if so, how many?

By Mr. Coté:—What opportunity is there, at the present time, for a graduate of a school of optometry from any of our Canadian universities, to serve in his capacity as such in, (a) the army, (b) the air force, (c) the navy?

By Mr. Ross (Souris):—1. How many of the men in each military district of Canada who were called up under The National Resources Mobilization Act failed to report?



2. How many prosecutions of the men who failed to report have been instituted in each military district?

3. What is the percentage in each military district of those who failed to report?

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—1. What have been the payments to date on the cost of taking the plebiscite vote, (a) printing, (b) advertising (stating agents and amount paid them), (c) broadcasting, (d) Ottawa head office expenses, (e) expenses in constituencies, (f) total payments to date?

2. Have all accounts and expenses been paid?

The Bill No. 65, An Act to assist War Veterans to Settle upon the Land, was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, a.m.





No. 113

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 21<sup>ST</sup> JULY, 1942

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11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of July 13, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has the alleged shortage of Canadian cigarettes available for purchase in Britain by our overseas armed forces been brought to the attention of the government?

2. Is there actually such a shortage?

3. If so, what steps does the government intend to take to meet the situation

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 28, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the total amount which has been expended to date, under the provisions of The War Appropriation (United Kingdom Financing) Act, 1942?

2. What methods are adopted to segregate accounting under this Act from accounting for other purchases of munitions and supplies?

3. Are records kept to indicate the total quantity and monetary value of each type of munitions and supplies purchased in Canada pursuant to the provisions of this Act?

4. Have any regulations been made by the Governor in Council, pursuant to Section 3 of the Act?

5. Has the Governor in Council approved the form, terms and conditions of the obligation of the United Kingdom, pursuant to Section 4 (2) of the Act?

6. Has the Governor in Council approved any terms and conditions subject to which the Minister may purchase Dominion of Canada securities and Canadian National Railway securities provided for in Section 5 of the Act?

Mr. St. Laurent, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of July 13, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Have any informations and complaints under the Defence of Canada Regulations been laid against persons employed by the Dominion Government since the present war was declared?

2. If so, what are the names and addresses of such persons, and with what branch of the government service was each connected?

3. How many of such persons were convicted?

4. How many of such cases were dismissed?

5. Have any of such proceedings been withdrawn by the Crown?

6. If so, who were the accused persons in each such instance, and what was the nature of the charges preferred against them and the reasons for such withdrawals?

7. Are any of the persons against whom such proceedings were withdrawn still in the employ of the government? If so, who are they, and in what branch of the government service are each of them presently employed?

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means;

Mr. Mackenzie King moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 5, An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of discharged members of His Majesty's Forces or other designated classes of persons, with amendments, which are as follows:—

1. Page 1, line 17. After "person" insert "who is".

2. Page 4, lines 39 and 40. Strike out all the words after "imposed" in line 39 to the end of subclause (1) and substitute the following:—

"upon summary conviction for the violation of any such order or regulation, but no such penalty shall exceed a fine of one hundred dollars."

#### *In the Title*

For "or" substitute "and".

And also,—A Message informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 64, An Act respecting the carrying on and co-ordination of Vocational Training, with amendments, which are as follows:—

1. Page 1, line 15. After "agriculture," insert "forestry,".

2. Page 2, line 7. For the first "of" substitute "vested in".

3. Page 2, lines 7 and 8. For "the Dominion" substitute "Canada".

4. Page 2, lines 21, 22, 23 and 24. For paragraph (c) of subclause (1) of clause 4 substitute the following:—

"(c) Any vocational training project for the conservation or development of the natural resources vested in the Crown in the right of the province;"

5. Page 3, line 17. After "provided" insert "that".

6. Page 4, lines 14, 15 and 16. For clause 12 substitute the following:—

“12. Expenditures incurred under this Act shall be paid out of moneys appropriated by Parliament for carrying out the purposes of this Act.”

7. Page 4, line 17. After “Act,” insert “1931,”.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, a.m.





No. 114

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 22ND JULY, 1942

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11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City), from the Special Committee on Canteen Funds, presented the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Pursuant to the Order of Reference of the House of Tuesday, 24th March, 1942, your Committee has inquired into (a) the collection, custody, investment and control of such moneys as under existing regulations accrue out of the profits arising from the operation of canteens and other auxiliary services organizations and institutes for the benefit of the Armed Forces of Canada during the present war; (b) whether certain portions of the profits arising from canteens other than the portion of profits for which provision is now made should be paid to the Government of Canada; and, (c) the policy and method of management to be adopted in the utilization of the said funds for the benefit of those who have served in His Majesty's naval, military or air forces of Canada and for the benefit of the dependents of such persons.

Your Committee has, since 30th April, held 14 sittings devoted entirely to the consideration of the aforesaid questions.

Under the first head of its inquiry the Committee received evidence and examined the following witnesses, namely: Lt.-Col. J. A. de Lalanne, M.C., President of the Regimental Funds Board; Colonel E. A. Deacon and Lt.-Col. A. Cairns, director and assistant respectively of Auxiliary Services; Paymaster-Captain J. O. Cossette, R.C.N., Deputy Judge Advocate of the Fleet; Group Captain J. M. Murray, Deputy Air Member for Accounts and Finance and Flight-Lieutenant J. M. Wynn of the R.C.A.F.; Mr. J. L. Apedaile, Financial Adviser for Civil Flying Schools and Mr. H. G. Norman, Financial Adviser for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

A number of financial statements, showing the sales, the operating expenses and the profits derived from the operations of canteens indicating also the disposition of such profits, together with specimen books and forms provided for the use of the units and formations were filed with the Committee.

Under the second and third heads of its inquiry submissions were received from Mr. J. C. G. Herwig, acting General Secretary, on behalf of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L. and from Major Alex. C. Lewis, K.C., Secretary-Treasurer of the Ontario Canteen Funds Trustees and both these representatives were called and examined by the Committee. A submission on behalf of the War Amputations of Canada, by Mr. Richard Myers, Honorary Dominion Secretary, addressed to the Secretary of the Canteen Committee of the Department of National Defence was also considered.

A review was also made of the utilization and administration of canteen funds by the various provincial boards of trustees after the First Great War and in this connection evidence was obtained from Major Alex. C. Lewis, aforesaid, and from Mr. A. J. Dixon, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Administration of Special Funds.

In order that its inquiry might be thorough, your Committee deemed it advisable to procure the personal and direct viewpoint of the men who serve in the ranks of the three branches of the Service on the subject-matter of the operation of canteen and disposition of profits derived therefrom. Accordingly, each branch of the Service was invited to select a representative of the "other ranks" to appear before the Committee. The following representatives, chosen by the other ranks in their respective branches were examined, namely: Chief Petty Officer R. D. Blofield, R.C.N.; Corporal B. Lefebvre, Royal 22nd Regiment and Corporal A. McCaig, R.C.A.F. The information and advice so obtained were most valuable to your Committee in its labours.

Certain Orders in Council were filed with the Committee, namely: P.C. 7520 of 21st December, 1940; P.C. 224 of 13th January, 1941; P.C. 1087 of 14th February, 1941; P.C. 1959 of 24th March, 1941, together with the Report and Recommendations of the Special Committee on Canteen Funds dated 30th August, 1941, and the interim Report of the Subcommittee on the Administration of Special Funds of the General Advisory Committee on Demobilization and Rehabilitation. Also, P.C. 7/3183 of 21st April, 1942. The Committee had also before it Order in Council P.C. 60/3404 of 24th July, 1940, with the Memorandum of Agreement between His Majesty the King and the following Auxiliary Services organizations, namely: Young Men's Christian Association, Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus and Canadian Legion War Services, Inc., also, Chap. 34 (1925), An Act respecting the disposal of the Canteen Funds and Chap. 14 (1928), An Act respecting the disposal of certain Canteen Funds. Your Committee also examined General Order No. 40 (1940), creating the Regimental Funds Board, also the Air Force Administrative Order issued 31st October, 1941, relating to the Royal Canadian Air Force Benevolent Fund.

From the evidence submitted to the Committee it would appear that the establishment of canteens in the armed forces is on the following basis:

## IN CANADA

### ARMY

#### *Canteens operated by the Auxiliary Services Organizations*

Five per centum (5%) of the gross receipts from these canteens is given to the unit commanders; two per centum (2%) is retained for overhead expenses by the Auxiliary Services organizations operating the canteens and the net profits, after the above payments and other expenses, are sent to the Receiver-General of Canada. It is to be noted that the amount held by the Receiver General as of the 30th April, 1942, was \$212,662.82, all of which was paid by the Auxiliary Services organizations with the exception

of the sum of \$3,035.96 which was paid by regimental units and is credited to sundry deposits. It is also to be noted that the total sales by the canteens operated by the Auxiliary Services organizations up to the 31st of December, 1941, was \$5,420,491.25.

#### *Canteens operated by Units and Formations*

All profits from these canteens are retained by the units and no percentage whatsoever is paid to a central fund. The books of the units are audited by the unit audit boards and financial statements are submitted regularly to the Regimental Funds Board through its representatives on military district staffs. These district audit officers also make occasional inspections of the units' accounts but do not make regular nor continuous audits. It is to be noted that the total sales at these canteens up to the 31st of December, 1941, amounted to \$11,607,676.25, and showed a net profit of \$1,752,756.02, being 15.1 per cent of the sales, which speaks well for the operation and management of these canteens. The units use the profits for the general welfare of the men in each unit.

#### NAVY

Canteens are not operated by the Auxiliary Services organizations, on ships nor at naval bases, with the exception of the canteen operated at St. Johns, Newfoundland. Naval canteens are operated by the Navy at Halifax, Sydney, Saint John and Esquimalt. The total sales at these four canteens up to the 31st of March, 1942, amount to \$771,177.48. The profits from the last four mentioned canteens are retained at the Naval Centres, but it is customary for the Centres to pay a small percentage voluntarily into the Royal Canadian Navy Benevolent Fund. The accounts are audited locally and a copy of the report is filed at Naval Headquarters. Canteens are also operated on certain ships of the Royal Canadian Navy. The turnover on the ship canteens is small and the administration, together with the disposition of the profits, is under the absolute control of the ship's crew.

#### AIR FORCE

The Auxiliary Services organizations do not operate canteens at R.C.A.F. stations with the exception only of the canteen operated at the Manning Depot, Toronto, but this canteen is now in the process of being taken over by the R.C.A.F. When this is done all canteens at R.C.A.F. stations will be operated by the R.C.A.F. One per centum (1%) of the gross sales from these station canteens is paid to the Royal Canadian Air Force Benevolent Fund. The balance of the profits is retained by the station and is deposited in a chartered bank and is used for the benefit of the station where the profit is made. It is to be noted that the total sales at the canteens operated by the R.C.A.F. up to the 31st of December, 1941, amount to \$6,453,148.11. The Canteen accounts of each station are audited quarterly by a local audit board appointed by the commanding officer at each station. This report is subject to further audit by Command Headquarters which is in turn subject to further audit by Air Force Headquarters.

#### CIVIL FLYING SCHOOLS

When these schools were established canteen privileges were let by tender to private organizations. This practice is being discontinued in all such schools and as the contracts expire the schools take over the operation of the canteens. One per centum (1%) of the gross sales is paid to the R.C.A.F.



Benevolent Fund and the balance is retained at the schools to provide benefits for personnel. It is to be noted that the gross sales at these schools up to May, 1942, amounted to \$572,526.44. The accounts at the Civil Flying Schools are audited regularly by the auditor of the Company operating the school.

### OVERSEAS

#### *Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes (N.A.A.F.I.)*

A civil organization known as Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes (N.A.A.F.I.) operates canteens in established encampments areas in the United Kingdom. Six per cent (6%) of the gross sales at these canteens is paid to the units served by such canteens and is retained for the benefit of the men in these units. Total sales in Canadian encampment N.A.A.F.I. canteens up to April, 1941, amounted to 306,588 pounds sterling; total rebates to units on these sales being 18,396 pounds sterling, together with an additional amount of 3,876 pounds sterling as a rebate on purchases for messing. No agreement nor other statement was available to the Committee to show whether or not there were any further profits in which Canada might be entitled to share.

#### *The Auxiliary Services Organizations*

The four Auxiliary Services organizations operate canteens in the United Kingdom. No agreement has been made with these organizations in the United Kingdom similar to the one under which they operate in Canada. Each organization does, however, submit a statement to the Director of Auxiliary Services of the operations of its canteens. The profits, if any, from the canteens are used by the Auxiliary Services organizations for the benefit of the armed forces overseas. From the statements filed with the Committee it would appear that the Salvation Army is operating at a considerable loss in the United Kingdom, while the other organizations have only a small margin of profit. The loss and small margin of profit is due to the fact that the Auxiliary Services organizations make a general distribution of food, beverages, sports equipment and general welfare services amongst the armed forces overseas.

#### *Canadian Units and Formations*

Canadian units and formations operate their own canteens at operational areas where N.A.A.F.I. canteens are not established. The last return from these canteens shows monthly total sales of 10,818 pounds sterling with an average monthly net profit of 1,442 pounds sterling. Profits from these canteens are retained by the units and the accounts are subjected to audit by appropriate officers at Military Headquarters overseas.

To summarize the above it can be said that the net profits from the canteens operated in Canada by the Auxiliary Services organizations are being paid to the Receiver General of Canada and no interest has as yet been credited to same. All other profits from canteens in Canada are retained by the unit operating the canteen with the exception of the payment of 1 per cent of gross sales from R.C.A.F. canteens to the R.C.A.F. Benevolent Fund and voluntary donations from Naval canteens to the Royal Canadian Navy Benevolent Fund.

Profits from canteens operated by the Auxiliary Services organizations in the United Kingdom are retained by the Auxiliary Services organizations and used for the benefit of the Armed Forces in the United Kingdom.

Profits from canteens operated by units now overseas are retained by the units for the benefit of their members and 6 per cent of the gross sales from N.A.A.F.I. canteens is paid to the units served by such canteens for the benefit of the men of these units.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The question now arises whether the above arrangement should be disturbed and whether any further provisions should be made for the supervision and the control of the profits. From the evidence presented to the Committee it is apparent that the Auxiliary Services canteens and the unit and formation canteens are generally speaking being operated in an efficient and business-like manner and your Committee feels that high praise should be given to all ranks and to all officials who have set up and who are responsible for the efficient operation and supervision of the canteens. The recommendations of your Committee will be in the nature of suggestions designed to assist in maintaining this high standard of efficient operation and supervision and also to make absolutely sure that the profits derived from canteens and not now being spent for the benefit and comfort of the members of the armed forces, will be secured for them so they will be certain to get the benefit of them when the war is over.

### *Policy respecting Canteen Profits*

With respect to profits, however, your Committee desires to emphasize that it is definitely of the opinion that the building up of large surplus funds from the operation of canteens should be discouraged. While every effort should be made to maintain the efficient and economical operation of the canteens in order to give a maximum service to the armed forces, it must always be remembered that the purpose of canteens is to give service now and not to create profits for the future. The policy governing operation should be to keep prices at a minimum so that those patronizing the canteens will get the full benefit from them and any profits that are incidental to the operation of the canteens should as far as possible be distributed by way of additional comforts and services to the members of the armed forces while they are still in the service, and your Committee strongly recommends that such a policy should be adopted. The cost of re-establishing and providing for the discharged members of the forces should be a charge on the revenues of the whole nation and not on the profits accumulated from canteen sales.

### *Control and Supervision of Profits by a Central Supervisory Board*

Active service conditions have created numbers of service establishments which are quite different in many cases from self-contained and perpetuating units of peace time. The number of institutions operating under various conditions has increased and the volume of business has grown and will grow to considerable magnitude. In many cases, substantial amounts of cash are accumulating which are held locally. Your Committee, while of the opinion that the accumulation of unused moneys not likely to be required for the immediate welfare of the armed forces in many scattered local points is not desirable, nevertheless does not feel that units should be forced to pay its surplus funds into a centrally controlled fund. Your Committee does, however, feel that strict supervision by way of frequent and regular audit should be maintained by a control authority over these surplus funds. While the Army and Air Force maintain a system of audit and supervision in accordance with their regulations, there are many grounds which point to the desirability of some centralized system of audit for the three branches of the service and more especially in regard to the unexpended moneys.

It is, therefore, recommended that a Central Supervisory Board be formed with the following functions:

- (a) To be trustees of all moneys forwarded to the Minister of National Defence by the Auxiliary Service organizations and also of surplus funds from canteens which may, from time to time, be forwarded from units or otherwise to the Dominion Government.
- (b) To audit the canteens accounts and the accumulation of surplus funds in the hands of local canteens and/or trustees and actually to visit regularly and frequently the units and trustees for that purpose.
- (c) To advise as to the type and amount of expenditures out of profits which should be made locally so that similar benefits will accrue to members in all three branches of the service.
- (d) To study and advise upon methods of administration and recommend economies or improved facilities such as centralized buying, standardization of equipment, etc., and to explore the desirability or otherwise of complete centralization of operation.
- (e) To authorize loans if desirable to assist in the establishment of canteens or recreational facilities in newly formed stations.
- (f) To maintain close liaison between the canteen operations and control in the three service departments with a view to securing uniformity of policy and practice.
- (g) To perform such other duties in connection with canteen operations and control as the Governor in Council shall from time to time direct.

Your Committee recommends that a majority of the members of the proposed Board should be discharged members of the Armed Forces who have served in the ranks during the present war.

#### *Royal Canadian Air Force Benevolent Fund*

Your Committee has examined the Air Force Administrative Order of the Royal Canadian Air Force Benevolent Fund and has noticed that neither officers nor other ranks now serving in the Royal Canadian Air Force will be eligible after discharge for assistance from the fund. This fund was started in peace time with the very laudable object of assisting Air Force personnel while in the service. However, with the great increase in numbers many Air Force canteens having large gross sales have been established. Should the war continue for a few years longer and should one per cent of the gross sales continue to be paid to the Benevolent Fund, it is certain that a very substantial sum will have accumulated—a sum much greater than is likely to be required for the benevolent purposes of even a greatly enlarged peace time air force. It is not fair to take a portion of the gross sales from the canteens which are now being patronized by those who are not likely to be in the Force after the close of hostilities unless they will be entitled to the same benefits from the fund as those who remain in the Force. Your Committee, therefore, recommends that no further payments be made to the R.C.A.F. Benevolent Fund until it is provided that all ranks now serving in the Royal Canadian Air Force will be eligible for the benefits both during service and after discharge.

#### *Royal Canadian Navy Benevolent Fund*

As stated heretofore the Royal Canadian Navy also has a Benevolent Fund which was established in peace time and like the Air Force Benevolent Fund has and is now serving a very useful purpose. However, there does not appear to be any Naval administrative nor other order by which this fund



is operated or controlled and although it appears that it has been well administered, nevertheless your Committee recommends that no further contribution from canteen funds should be paid into the fund unless a definite order has been made with respect to the fund which order should, amongst other things, provide that all ranks now serving in the Navy will be entitled to the benefits of the fund both during service and after discharge.

#### *Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes (N.A.A.F.I.)*

Your Committee endeavoured to obtain a copy of the agreement under which N.A.A.F.I. operates canteens at Canadian encampments areas overseas and it appears that no such agreement has been entered into. Apparently N.A.A.F.I. submits a statement of the gross sales and pays 6 per cent of same to the units where the canteens are operated. The actual profits may or may not be more than this percentage but in any event no statement with regard to the said profits is rendered. Also, no consolidated balance sheet is submitted showing the complete operation of N.A.A.F.I. nor is there any way of knowing to what extent, if any, Canada is entitled to share in its general profits. The only statement filed with the Committee was one dated April 1941, showing gross sales with rebate, etc., and although more than a year has elapsed since then your Committee was not able to obtain a more recent statement. Your Committee, therefore, recommends that regular statements be obtained from N.A.A.F.I., not only respecting operations of canteens at Canadian encampments, but respecting operations generally so that Canadian troops overseas will know whether or not they are entitled to share in additional profits of N.A.A.F.I. Your Committee further recommends that a definite agreement be entered into between Canada and N.A.A.F.I. respecting the operation of, and payment of gross sales from, canteens at Canadian encampments and also with respect to Canada's share in the distribution of profits, if any, derived from the operation generally of the canteens of that organization.

#### *Investment of Funds in Dominion of Canada Securities*

The question of the nature of the securities in which surplus canteen funds should be invested was carefully considered by your Committee and, having in mind certain losses which occurred through the improvident investment of a portion of the canteen funds of the First Great War, your Committee is of the opinion and would recommend that no surplus canteen funds should be invested in any securities other than securities of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

#### *Separate Funds for the Three Branches of the Service*

Your Committee has given careful study to the question of the establishment of one fund or the establishment of three separate funds representing the amounts paid by the three branches of the Service. After careful consideration your Committee would recommend that the moneys paid to the central fund by each of the three services be earmarked for the benefit of the members of the respective service paying the moneys.

#### *Disposition of Units and Formations Canteen Funds on Demobilization*

Immediately upon the closing of the canteen, either during or upon cessation of hostilities, units and formations should be required to pay forthwith all canteen moneys then on hand to the Central Supervisory Board. Great care should be taken to make sure that these moneys are so paid.



*Provincial Boards to Assist Central Supervisory Board*

At the close of the war or, should conditions warrant it, at an earlier date, arrangements should be made for the administration of the fund for the veterans of the present war and their dependents. Your Committee recommends that, in order to facilitate administration provincial boards under the control and supervision of the Central Supervisory Board be set up in each province, but instead of allocating to each board a specific portion of such fund, each board receive only advances from time to time according to need and subject to proper accounts. It is also recommended that the funds held by the Central Supervisory Board and the Provincial Boards be subject to regular audit by the Auditor General of Canada.

*Utilization of Canteen Surplus Funds After the War*

The question of ultimate disposal of canteen surplus funds remaining after the war, either from unexpended profits or from salvage of stock and equipment, is one which requires further and intensive study before precise policies can be laid down. The Board, heretofore suggested, could, within the general principle that the funds must be used for the benefit of ex-service men and women and their dependents, give careful study to such proposals and plans and report the results to future Committees of the House for consideration before final recommendation is made to Parliament. In the meantime the Board should have the same powers as the present provincial canteen funds trustees with respect to applications by men and women who are returned to civil life before the termination of the war or by the dependents of such persons.

A copy of the printed evidence taken is herewith tabled.

*(For copy of printed Evidence see Appendix to the Journals No. 6.)*

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of July 15, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the amount of life insurance written in Canada in the calendar years, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941, by, (a) Canadian companies, (b) British companies, (c) other companies?
2. What is the amount of premiums paid on the above policies during each of these years?
3. How many policies have lapsed or been surrendered for cash surrender value during the above period?
4. What is the value of such lapsed or surrendered policies?

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Lacombe:—1. What is the total value of contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply for, (a) Canada, (b) United Kingdom, (c) Allied nations?

2. What is the amount of the financial engagements undertaken by Canada on the United Kingdom account by reason and from the date of our participation in the war?

3. What is the amount of similar engagements undertaken by Canada on behalf of allied countries?

By Mr. McNiven (Regina City):—1. What quantities of kapok were imported in the years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942 from (a) Java, (b) other countries?

2. Is the floss from the milkweed a suitable substitute for kapok in the manufacture of life jackets and flying suits required by the navy and the air force?

3. Is the milkweed a product of Canada and will the Government subsidize its growth, as has been done in Michigan?

By Mr. McNiven (Regina City):—1. What quantities of glue were imported in the years 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942, (a) from the British Isles, (b) from other countries?

2. What is the estimate of Canada's requirements of glue for the years 1942 and 1943?

3. Has the Government authorized the annual export of 1,000 cars or any number of cars of dry prairie bones suitable for the manufacture of glue to Consolidated Chemical Industries Inc., of San Francisco, California?

4. Has the Government contracted for the purchase of glue for war purposes from said company, and if so, in what quantities and at what price?

5. By what agency is the glue so purchased distributed or sold in Canada and upon what terms?

6. Why was a plant for the manufacture of glue not established in western Canada?

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

#### INCOME WAR TAX ACT

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Income War Tax Act and to provide:—

1. That the rates of tax applicable to persons other than corporations and joint stock companies shall be increased to the rates set forth in the following schedule:—

A. Rates of Tax Applicable to Persons other than Corporations and Joint Stock Companies:—

##### I. NORMAL TAX—

(1) In the case of

(a) a married person,

(b) a widow or widower with a son or daughter under eighteen years of age and wholly dependent upon such taxpayer for support, or a son or daughter eighteen years of age or over and dependent on account of mental or physical infirmity, or a son or daughter under twenty-one years of age who is dependent upon such parent for support on proof that such child is a student at secondary school, university, or other educational institution;

(c) an individual, other than a married person, who maintains a self-contained domestic establishment and who actually supports therein a person wholly dependent upon him and connected with him by blood relationship, marriage or adoption;

- (d) a minister or clergyman, other than a married person, in charge of a diocese, parish or congregation, whose duties require him to maintain at his own and sole expense, a self-contained domestic establishment and who employs therein on full time a housekeeper or servant;

Provided, in the case of (a), the spouse, and in the case of (b), the said dependent, is resident in Canada or in any other part of the territory of the British Commonwealth of Nations, or in a country contiguous to Canada, or is a national or citizen of a country allied with Canada in the present war and is prevented from entry into Canada due to the exigencies of the war, or is legally debarred from entry into Canada;

Seven per centum of the income, if the income exceeds \$1,200 per year;

And in the case of

- (e) a husband and wife having each a separate income,

Seven per centum of the income of each, if the income of each exceeds \$660 per year;

And in the case of

- (f) a single person, or

- (g) a married person whose spouse is not resident in Canada or in any other part of the territory of the British Commonwealth of Nations, or in a country contiguous to Canada or in a country allied with Canada in the present war, or whose spouse is not legally debarred from entry into Canada,

Seven per centum of the income if the income exceeds \$660 but does not exceed \$1,800 per year;

Eight per centum of the income, if the income exceeds \$1,800 but does not exceed \$3,000 per year; and

Nine per centum of the income, if the income exceeds \$3,000 per year.

And in the case of

- (h) Estates having income taxable as provided by subsections 2 and 4 of section 11 of this Act;  
Nine per centum of the income.

(2) From the Normal Tax there shall be allowed a deduction of \$28 for the year 1942 and for each year thereafter for each of the following persons who is resident in Canada or in any other part of the territory of the British Commonwealth of Nations or in a country contiguous to Canada or in a country allied with Canada in the present war or who is legally debarred from entry into Canada and wholly dependent upon the taxpayer for support, namely

- (i) a child, grandchild, brother or sister of the taxpayer under eighteen years of age, or if eighteen years of age or over, is wholly dependent on account of mental or physical infirmity, or under twenty-one years of age on proof that such child is a student at a secondary school, university or other educational institution;
- (ii) a parent or grandparent of a taxpayer, wholly dependent on account of mental or physical infirmity;
- (iii) a child under eighteen years of age maintained by the taxpayer in Canada under a co-operative scheme sponsored by the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Canada or any of the Provinces of Canada,



for children brought from the United Kingdom under a government plan, or under twenty-one years of age, and likewise maintained, upon proof that such child is a student at a secondary school, university or other educational institution;

except one such dependent provided for in (b) and (c) of sub-paragraph (1) hereof.

(3) If the tax exigible under the Normal Tax should cause the income of a single person or a husband or a wife to be reduced below the amount of \$660 or in the case of those persons referred to in (a), (b), (c) and (d) of sub-paragraph (1) hereof, below \$1,200, then to the extent that it would so reduce the income of the taxpayer, such tax shall not be payable.

Provided that in the case of a wife who is in receipt of earned income in excess of \$660 per year, the wife may be treated as a single taxpayer and the husband may be treated as a married taxpayer for income tax purposes.

## II. GRADUATED RATES OF TAX—

In addition to the Normal Tax there shall be imposed in respect of the income above the exemption hereinafter provided, the following:—

On the first \$500 of income or any portion thereof, 30 per centum per annum, or

\$150 upon the income of \$500; and 33 per centum upon the amounts by which the income exceeds \$500 and does not exceed \$1,000; or

\$315 upon income of \$1,000; and 37 per centum upon the amount by which the income exceeds \$1,000 and does not exceed \$2,000; or

\$685 upon income of \$2,000; and 41 per centum upon the amount by which the income exceeds \$2,000 and does not exceed \$3,500; or

\$1,300 upon income of \$3,500; and 45 per centum upon the amount by which the income exceeds \$3,500 and does not exceed \$5,000; or

\$1,975 upon income of \$5,000; and 50 per centum upon the amount by which the income exceeds \$5,000 and does not exceed \$8,000; or

\$3,475 upon income of \$8,000; and 55 per centum upon the amount by which the income exceeds \$8,000 and does not exceed \$13,000; or

\$6,225 upon income of \$13,000; and 60 per centum upon the amount by which the income exceeds \$13,000 and does not exceed \$20,000; or

\$10,425 upon income of \$20,000; and 65 per centum upon the amount by which the income exceeds \$20,000 and does not exceed \$30,000; or

\$16,925 upon income of \$30,000; and 70 per centum upon the amount by which the income exceeds \$30,000 and does not exceed \$50,000; or

\$30,925 upon income of \$50,000; and 75 per centum upon the amount by which the income exceeds \$50,000 and does not exceed \$70,000; or

\$45,925 upon income of \$70,000; and 80 per centum upon the amount by which the income exceeds \$70,000 and does not exceed \$100,000; or

\$69,925 upon income of \$100,000; and 85 per centum upon the amount by which the income exceeds \$100,000.

2. That the exemptions of \$1,500 and \$750 shall be reduced for the purposes of the Graduated Rates to \$660 for all persons;

3. That a married person, or a person heretofore entitled to an exemption equivalent to that of a married person, shall be allowed as a deduction from the tax payable under the Graduated Rates, an amount of \$150;

Provided that in the case of a wife who is in receipt of earned income in excess of \$660 per year, the wife may be treated as a single taxpayer and the husband may be treated as a married taxpayer for income tax purposes.



4. That in lieu of the deduction of \$400 from *income* for each dependent child or grandchild there shall be allowed a deduction of \$80 from the *tax* payable under the Graduated Rates;

5. That a deduction from the tax payable under the Graduated Rates be allowed a taxpayer to the extent of 20 per centum of the amount actually contributed for the support of a dependent parent or grandparent, or a brother or sister under eighteen years of age or eighteen years of age or over and dependent on account of mental or physical infirmity, or under twenty-one years of age, upon proof that such brother or sister is a student at a secondary school, university or other educational institution; provided that the maximum credit herein shall not exceed \$80;

6. That one-half of the total taxes payable by a taxpayer under the Normal Rate of tax and the Graduated Rates of tax shall be refundable to a taxpayer provided, however that such refund shall not exceed

8 per centum of the income of a single person, or \$800, whichever is the lesser; or

10 per centum of the income of a married person, or \$1,000, whichever is the lesser; plus

1 per centum of the taxpayer's income for each dependent, or \$100, whichever is the lesser;

7. (1) That the total taxes payable by any taxpayer under the normal rate of tax and the graduated rates of tax shall be reduced by the amount paid by the taxpayer in respect of

- (a) payments into any approved superannuation, retirement or pension fund or plan established prior to the 23rd day of June, 1942 (or, if established subsequent to the said date, approved by the Minister of National Revenue), and paid by the employee as a term of employment or in connection with membership in a trade union.
- (b) premiums on life insurance policies or annuities or other instalment saving contracts of a type which in the opinion of the Minister of National Revenue are such that the premiums cannot be postponed without substantial loss or forfeiture to the taxpayer, provided such policies, annuities or contracts were in force prior to the 23rd day of June, 1942, and one-half of the first year's premium, and the whole of subsequent years' premiums, on life insurance policies of a type not more expensive than insurance on the whole life plan, taken out by the taxpayer subsequent to the 23rd day of June, 1942, provided that the deduction by the taxpayer in any year with respect to the premiums on such policies taken out since the said date shall not exceed \$100.00
- (c) principal payments on a mortgage or agreement for sale on or with respect to one residential property, provided that such mortgage or agreement for sale was registered and in effect prior to the 23rd day of June, 1942, or, if not so registered, was to the satisfaction of the Minister of National Revenue in effect as an enforceable obligation of the taxpayer prior to the said date.

(2) That in the case of a taxpayer over sixty-five years of age with income less than five thousand dollars, the total taxes payable under the normal rate of tax and the graduated rates of tax shall be reduced by the refundable portion of the tax as provided for in resolution 6 above, and the said refundable portion shall be eliminated accordingly.

8. That the refundable portion of any tax exigible under any enactment founded on these Resolutions shall be repaid to the taxpayer or to his legal representatives, after the cessation of hostilities between Canada and Germany, Italy and Japan, and in the following manner: The refundable portion of the tax in respect of income of 1942 shall be repaid at such times and in such instalments as the Governor in Council may determine but not later than the end of the second fiscal period of the Government commencing after the said cessation of hostilities; the refundable portion of the tax in respect of the income of 1943 shall be repaid at such times and in such instalments as the Governor in Council may determine but not later than the end of the third fiscal year of the Government commencing after the said cessation of hostilities and so on in respect of the refundable portion of the tax on income of successive years.

The date of the cessation of hostilities shall be deemed to be the date of a proclamation issued under the authority of the Governor in Council declaring that, for the purposes of the said refund the war no longer exists.

9. That the refundable portion of any tax paid by the taxpayer in the twelve months preceding the first day of September in any year shall bear interest at the rate of 2 per centum from that date and shall be payable when the refundable portion is repaid;

10. That where, under any existing or future contract or arrangement, a capital or principal sum is payable by instalments or otherwise, without providing for interest, or with interest at a nominal rate only, the Minister in his sole discretion may by regulation or otherwise determine what part of the capital payment represents interest, which shall be deemed to be income for the purposes of this Act;

11. That where any royalty company, association, or other body is organized for the purpose of drilling for and operating oil or gas wells whereby the production belongs not to the company but to the investors in the property, the production shall be deemed to be for and on behalf of the company and the income of the company shall be deemed to include the proceeds secured from the sale of the said oil or gas, less necessary expenses;

12. That any pension granted to any member of His Majesty's military, naval or air forces or to any member of the military, naval or air forces of His Majesty's allies, for any disability suffered on active war service by the pensioner or any pension granted to any dependent relative of any person who was killed or suffered any disability while on active war service in the said forces, shall be exempt from taxation;

13. That any amount received as compensation, other than compensation for loss of time, under any Workmen's Compensation legislation of any of the Provinces of Canada in respect of any injury or disability incurred or in respect of any death, shall be exempt from taxation;

14. That any employer may deduct as an expense an amount up to 5 per centum of his pay roll, under limitations to be prescribed, paid as contributions to any employees' superannuation or pension fund or plan, excluding therefrom, however, portions in respect of salaries over \$6,000 per annum;

15. That a taxpayer shall be allowed a deduction from income in respect of medical expenses in excess of five per centum of the income of such taxpayer, incurred and paid by such taxpayer in the taxation year, or paid in the taxation year and incurred within one year prior to the date of payment if such payment is made to any qualified medical practitioner, dentist, or nurse,

registered under any Dominion or Provincial legislation or regulation, or public or provincially licensed private hospital, in respect of any birth in the family of, illness or operation upon, the taxpayer or his spouse, or any person dependent upon the taxpayer, in respect of whom the taxpayer would heretofore have been entitled to an exemption and if the said dependent is resident in Canada, provided that the allowance in any taxation year shall not exceed the sum of

- (a) \$400 in the case of a single person without dependents, or
- (b) \$600 in the case of a married person or a person entitled to an equivalent allowance to that of a married person; plus  
\$100 in respect of each additional person (not exceeding four) dependent upon the taxpayer for support;

Provided, however, that the maximum deduction hereunder shall not exceed \$1,000;

and provided further that the said amounts are substantiated by receipts and that such receipts are lodged with and at the time of filing the taxpayer's income tax return;

16. That the revenue losses in any business, of the immediately preceding year, may be allowed as a deduction;

17. That contributions not exceeding \$500 to any one registered prospecting syndicate searching for base metals or strategic minerals, but not exceeding \$5,000 in the aggregate, and payments not exceeding \$5,000 by any corporation in respect of its own prospecting expenses for similar minerals, may be allowed as a deduction from the income of any taxpayer, provided that the tax saving under this Act and the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940, shall not exceed 40 per centum thereof in each case;

18. That the deduction provided for by Section 7 of the said Act under which a taxpayer is entitled to deduct from tax the amount paid under Part III of the Special War Revenue Act, be repealed;

19. That salary and other periodic payments payable to non-residents of Canada who are residents of a country which imposes a tax of a similar nature shall be subject to a tax of 15 per centum at the source;

20. That the tax payable by all persons other than corporations shall be paid by quarterly instalments during the six months immediately prior to the close of the calendar year and the six months immediately subsequent to the close of the calendar year

- (a) as to the six months, July to December, one-quarter of the estimated tax on or before the 15th day of October and the 15th day of January each year, having regard to the previous year's income and applying the current year's rates, and
- (b) as to the six months, January to June, one-half of the tax (after deducting therefrom the previous two quarterly payments) on or before the 15th day of April and the 15th day of July each year, having regard to the income and applying the rates of the taxation year.

This shall be applicable to the tax on income of the calendar year 1942 and each year thereafter.

Any additional tax found due over that estimated or declared by the taxpayer shall be paid immediately upon assessment, together with interest at 5 per centum after four months from the close of the calendar year.



This instalment method of payment shall not apply to persons whose tax is being deducted at the source in respect of salary or wages, and whose salary or wage constitutes three-quarters or more of his income; and such persons shall file their income tax returns on or before the 30th day of September in the year following the close of the taxation year.

21. That the tax payable by a corporation shall be paid by monthly instalments during the six months immediately prior to the close of its fiscal period and the six months immediately subsequent to the close of its fiscal period

- (a) as to the first six months, one-twelfth of the estimated tax, having regard to the previous or anticipated current year's income, applying the current year's rates, and
- (b) as to the second six months, one-sixth of the tax after deducting therefrom the previous six months' payments having regard to the income, and applying the rates of the taxation year.

This shall be applicable to the tax on profits of fiscal periods ending on and after 31st December, 1942.

Any additional tax found due over that estimated or declared by the taxpayer shall be paid immediately upon assessment, together with interest at five per centum, after four months from the close of the fiscal period;

22. That the schedule of rates of tax on gifts in Section 88 of the said Act be repealed and in lieu thereof there be substituted the following schedule, to apply to gifts made after June 23rd, 1942:—

On gifts up to and including \$5,000.....		10 per cent
On gifts exceeding—		
\$ 5,000 but not exceeding \$ 10,000.....		11 per cent
\$ 10,000 but not exceeding \$ 20,000.....		12 per cent
\$ 20,000 but not exceeding \$ 30,000.....		13 per cent
\$ 30,000 but not exceeding \$ 40,000.....		14 per cent
\$ 40,000 but not exceeding \$ 50,000.....		15 per cent
\$ 50,000 but not exceeding \$ 75,000.....		16 per cent
\$ 75,000 but not exceeding \$ 100,000.....		17 per cent
\$ 100,000 but not exceeding \$ 150,000.....		18 per cent
\$ 150,000 but not exceeding \$ 200,000.....		19 per cent
\$ 200,000 but not exceeding \$ 250,000.....		20 per cent
\$ 250,000 but not exceeding \$ 300,000.....		21 per cent
\$ 300,000 but not exceeding \$ 400,000.....		22 per cent
\$ 400,000 but not exceeding \$ 500,000.....		23 per cent
\$ 500,000 but not exceeding \$ 600,000.....		24 per cent
\$ 600,000 but not exceeding \$ 700,000.....		25 per cent
\$ 700,000 but not exceeding \$ 800,000.....		26 per cent
\$ 800,000 but not exceeding \$1,000,000.....		27 per cent
\$1,000,000 .....		28 per cent

23. That provisions relating to the collection of National Defence Tax be repealed as of midnight of the 31st August, 1942;

24. (1) That commencing after the 31st day of August, 1942, all dividends and registered interest paid by any debtor to residents of Canada shall be subject to a deduction at the source at the rate of 7 per centum;

(2) That commencing after the 30th day of June, 1942, all interest paid or credited by any bank, trust company or other person lawfully empowered



to accept money on deposit shall be subject to a deduction at the source at the rate of 7 per centum if such interest is equal to interest of \$100 or more for a full year.

25. That commencing after the 31st day of August, 1942, all salaries and wages paid by any employer to residents of, or persons employed in, Canada shall be subject to a deduction at the source of such portions of the taxes authorized herein as may be determined hereafter by the Governor in Council;

26. That in the case of divorced persons or persons separated as to bed and board by judgment or decree of a competent court, or by a valid and binding agreement, and who are in fact living apart, any amount paid by one consort to the other under the terms of such judgment, decree or agreement, for the support of such consort and children, if any, shall be considered the separate income and taxable in the hands of the consort receiving such amount. The amount so paid shall not be allowed as a deduction from the income of the consort paying the same, but he shall be entitled to deduct from the total taxes payable by him on his total income, including the amount so paid to his consort, the amount of taxes payable on the alimony or separation allowance by the other consort as if it were her sole income as a single person with such children (if any) of the marriage as dependents, as are in fact in her custody.

27. (a) That subsistence allowances received or deemed to be received by commissioned officers of the armed forces serving in Canada shall not be taxable income, unless such allowance exceeds the rate of \$1.70 per day, in which case the excess over \$1.70 per day shall be taxable income.

(b) That the payment of tax, exclusive of the refundable portion, as calculated under the provisions of the foregoing Resolutions, shall not reduce the income of any commissioned officer serving in the armed forces in Canada below the level of \$1,600 if not in receipt of allowance in respect of dependents, and below the level of \$1,600 increased by the amount of the allowances in respect of dependents payable to the highest rank of non-commissioned officer in the same service and having the same number of dependents.

28. That any enactments founded on

- (a) Resolutions 1 to 10, inclusive, and 12 to 15, inclusive, 20, 21, 26 and 27 shall be applicable to the income of the 1942 taxation period and fiscal periods ending therein and to all subsequent periods;
- (b) Resolution 16 shall be applicable to the income of 1943 taxation period and fiscal periods ending therein and all subsequent periods;
- (c) Resolution 17 shall be applicable only to the income of the 1942 taxation period and fiscal periods ending therein;
- (d) Resolution 18 shall be applicable to the income of the 1941 taxation period and fiscal periods ending therein and all subsequent periods;
- (e) Resolution 19 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 24th day of June, 1942, and shall be applicable to all payments made on and after the said date;
- (f) Resolution 11 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of July, 1942, and to apply to one-half of the profits of the calendar year 1942 and to the profits of all subsequent years and fiscal periods, provided that in the case of fiscal periods ending after June 30, 1942, and prior to June 30, 1943, the said enactment shall be applicable to that portion of the profits in any such fiscal period which the number of days therein after June 30, 1942, bears to the total number of days of such fiscal period.

Resolutions to be reported.

The said Resolutions were reported, read the second time and concurred in, and the Committee of Ways and Means to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Ilsley then, by leave of the House, presented the following Bills, which were severally read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House:—

Bill No. 112, An Act to amend The Dominion Succession Duty Act.

Bill No. 113, An Act to amend The Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940.

Bill No. 114, An Act to amend the Special War Revenue Act.

Bill No. 115, An Act to amend the Income War Tax Act.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 116 (Letter A-4 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Canadian Alliance Insurance Company."

Bill No. 117 (Letter B-4 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Felician Sisters of Winnipeg."

Bill No. 118 (Letter C-4 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bessie McKenzie Balfour Whiteley Willard."

Bill No. 119 (Letter D-4 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ada Lahn Corber."

And also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce to whom were referred the petitions of Bessie McKenzie Balfour Whiteley Willard and Ada Lahn Corber respectively, praying for Bills of Divorce; and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Bercovitch, pursuant to Special Order made July 15, 1942, the Bill No. 116 (Letter A-4 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Canadian Alliance Insurance Company," was read the first and second times and referred to the *Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce*; and the following Bills, viz:—

Bill No. 117 (Letter B-4 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Felician Sisters of Winnipeg."

Bill No. 118 (Letter C-4 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bessie McKenzie Balfour Whiteley Willard."

Bill No. 119 (Letter D-4 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ada Lahn Corber."

were read the first and second times (divorce bills on division) and referred to the *Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills* (together with the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the petitions on which the said Divorce Bills were founded).

The Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Mackenzie King moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to amend the Department of External Affairs Act.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Department of External Affairs Act to provide for the application of the Civil Service Superannuation Act to certain diplomatic or consular representatives.

Resolution to be reported.

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The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Mackenzie King then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 120, An Act to amend the Department of External Affairs Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

And it being after eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then two minutes past eleven o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, a.m.

No. 115

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 23RD JULY, 1942

---

11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. McKinnon (Kenora-Rainy River), from the Special Committee appointed to consider and review the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation), 1941, and amendments thereto, presented the Second and Final Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has held 26 meetings and, in addition thereto, certain meetings of a subcommittee appointed by it have been held. A number of persons have been heard and their representations considered.

Your Committee has received and considered a number of submissions in writing; it has called and heard representatives of the Department of Justice, which department is charged with the administration of the Regulations.

In order to preserve the confidential character of material laid before it, your Committee decided at the outset that its meetings would be held in camera, and that the proceedings (except in cases especially provided for) would not be taken down or printed.

Your Committee requested and obtained leave to sit while the House was sitting and has found it necessary at times to do so.

In addition to the persons hereinbefore referred to, your Committee was particularly fortunate in having appear before it His Lordship Sir Norman Birkett, recently elevated to the Bench in the United Kingdom. His Lordship has been, for a lengthy period, Chairman of the Advisory Committee under the Defence Regulations of the United Kingdom.

Your Committee has considered and reviewed the Defence of Canada Regulations, and in respect thereof, makes the following recommendations:—

1. That paragraph 2 of Regulation 39B be revoked and the following paragraph substituted therefor:—

(2) It shall be a defence to any prosecution for an offence against Regulation 39 or 39A, to prove that the person accused intended in good faith merely to criticize or to point out errors or defects in,



the Government of Canada or any province thereof, or either House of Parliament of Canada or any Legislature, or the administration of justice or the conduct of the war.

The only material change in the above paragraph is the addition of the words "or the conduct of the war".

2. That sub-paragraph "a" of paragraph 1 of Regulation 39C be amended by striking therefrom the words "The Communist Party of Canada".

Your Committee believes that the inclusion of The Communist Party of Canada as an illegal organization under Regulation 39C was justified at the time, but changed conditions have ensued which, in the opinion of your Committee, make it desirable to amend the Regulation.

In making this recommendation, your Committee does not wish to convey the impression that it in any way approves of the previously admittedly subversive activities which were directed against the efficient prosecution of the war by the Communist Party of Canada, its fundamental objects or the procedure advocated to obtain those objects, as disclosed in the evidence submitted to your Committee, nor does your Committee wish that this recommendation should in any way restrict the Government in taking any action in the future with respect to the Communist Party of Canada which, in the opinion of the Government, circumstances may warrant.

3. That sub-paragraph "a" of paragraph 1 of Regulation 39C be amended by striking therefrom the words:—

"The Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association" and "The Finnish Organization of Canada."

The reasons for making this recommendation are generally the same as those indicated in the preceding recommendation respecting the Communist Party of Canada.

4. That sub-paragraph "a" of paragraph 1 of Regulation 39C be amended by striking therefrom:—

Technocracy Inc.;  
Jehovah's Witnesses;  
Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society;  
International Bible Students Association;  
Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society Incorporated.

Your Committee believes that it is not now necessary to continue the organizations named in this recommendation as illegal organizations among those mentioned in Regulation 39C.

Your Committee further recommends that a Special Committee of the House be appointed at the next session of Parliament to consider and review the Defence of Canada Regulations and matters incidental thereto.

Your Committee further recommends that the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941, as amended, should be consolidated and reprinted.

Mr. Weir, from the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

The Order of Reference directed to your Committee was in the following terms:—

That the reports of the Canadian Wheat Board tabled in the House of Commons for the crop years 1939-40 and 1940-41 be referred to The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization.

Your Committee held twelve meetings with respect to this Order of Reference and three meetings concerning the Reference with respect to Bill No. 13. There appeared before the Committee as witnesses: Mr. J. H. Wesson, President, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; the members of the Canadian Wheat Board, its controller and secretary; the members of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, its secretary; and the manager of Government-owned Terminal Elevators. In addition, the Honourable J. A. McKimmon, Minister of Trade and Commerce; the Honourable J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture; and the Honourable T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources, gave certain information to the Committee.

The Honourable R. B. Hanson, Leader of the Opposition, was invited to attend but did not do so.

The Committee directed its attention to a review of the annual reports of the Canadian Wheat Board as referred to in the Order of Reference and matters arising therefrom. These reports contained detailed information as to the amount of wheat (actual and under future contracts) handled by the Board and its operations in the marketing of same.

The Committee gave particular attention to the allegations made by the Honourable Mr. R. B. Hanson in the speech in the House of Commons on March 17, 1942, and which was the immediate cause of the reference being made to the committee. The allegations made by Mr. Hanson were:

1. That the Wheat Board was carrying on its operations illegally;
2. That the Wheat Board maintained elevator companies in "unexampled luxury";
3. That an independent audit should be made of the Board's accounts;
4. That brokerage fees were paid out for no services rendered;
5. That the Board had purchased wheat illegally; and
6. That Orders in Council numbered 1800 to 1803 inclusive gave "unlimited" authority to the Wheat Board and without the assent of Parliament.

The Committee proposes to deal with each of these statements in the report.

*1. That the Wheat Board was carrying on its operations illegally.*

It was suggested that at the time of the sale by the Board of cash wheat no moneys were exchanged. The Committee finds that this statement is wholly incorrect and that the Board is paid in cash for the actual wheat so disposed of and at the time of delivery, except where credit has been established by Government, e.g. sale to United Kingdom.

It was further alleged that the Board's practice of accepting at the time of the sale by it of cash wheat and in exchange a contract calling for the future delivery of a like quantity of wheat contravenes the Wheat Board Act of 1935 and the amendments thereto.

The point raised is not new and has been considered by a former committee of this House in 1936 and by the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission of 1938.

The Committee finds that when the Wheat Board Act was enacted in 1935, the Board of that day, under Mr. John I. McFarland, secured an opinion from two eminent counsel as to its authority under the Act to so operate. Each counsel gave the same opinion, to-wit, that the Board had the authority to so operate in carrying out the duties imposed upon the Board of marketing Canada's wheat crop under the provisions of the Canadian Wheat Board Act.

These opinions were communicated to the then Government of which the Hon. Mr. Hanson was a member as Minister of Trade and Commerce, and the Government by its action indicated approval and acceptance of the authority of the Board in this regard.

This interpretation of the Act was accepted by the Wheat Board under the chairmanship of Mr. McFarland and that of his successor, Mr. Murray, as well as by the Present Board under the Chairmanship of Mr. McIvor.

The chairman of each successive Board has expressed the opinion that unless the Wheat Board Act gave the Board such authority the Act would have to be amended if the Board were to efficiently and effectively carry out the duties imposed on it by the provisions of the Act.

Every Government in office since the passing of the Act in 1935 has been aware of these operations by the Board and has concurred in the authority of the Board to so operate. There has, in fact, been no change in the policy in this regard since 1935.

The Committee therefore finds that the present Wheat Board has been justified in carrying on its operations in the manner that it does; and further finds that it is not within the competence of this committee to question the legality of the authority exercised by the Board. It points out that any legal point involved, so long as the present Act remains as it is, can only be authoritatively settled by a reference to a court of competent jurisdiction.

Because of the recurrent criticism arising from this particular part of the Board's operations, the committee believes it desirable to include in this report some of the reasons why the Board up to the present has considered it necessary and advisable to so operate.

The Committee is quite aware that due to abnormal world and domestic conditions affecting wheat the method of marketing Canada's wheat crop may be subject to change.

The reasons referred to are as follows:—

- (a) The buying or selling of wheat for future delivery is the means whereby those engaged in the grain trade, i.e., the elevator companies, millers, bakers, importers and exporters insure themselves against loss due to unfavourable price fluctuations. All Royal Commissions examining into this practice have pronounced in favour of it as finally beneficial to the producer or consumer since it allows the purchaser of grain to narrow the price spread and give a higher price to the producer. In the case of the miller, he is permitted in contracting for future deliveries of flour to make certain of the price which he will pay for wheat and this enables him to narrow his price spread to the consumer. In each case the element of risk has been minimized.
- (b) The Wheat Board has been obliged to fit into this picture if it is to utilize (as it is required to do under the Wheat Board Act), the existing "marketing agencies" in marketing Canada's wheat crop as the outstanding futures contracts are part and parcel of our wheat marketing problem.
- (c) The operations of the Wheat Board are aimed to get the wheat into a favourable position, i.e., near the seaboard or milling centre where it can be sold to the consumer. The exchange of cash wheat for future contracts is an important step in this operation since it gets the actual wheat into the hands of those, i.e., the exporter or miller, who have a direct interest in moving it to such marketable position.
- (d) It is a more economical way of carrying the wheat. If the Wheat Board carries the actual wheat it must of course pay the usual storage rates thereon. It finds it profitable therefore, in a varying degree, according to circumstances, to sell the cash wheat in exchange



for a future contract to owners of terminal storage space who, being desirous of using the available storage capacity, bid for the cash wheat at a price advantageous to the Board and thus to the producer or taxpayer. The transfer of future contracts from one trading month to another, e.g., from July to October, known by the trade as "spreading", is again the exercise by the Board of its judgment as to whether it is profitable so to do in other words, the decision of the Board is determined by the condition of the market and as to whether it would be more profitable to carry the actual wheat or to carry it in the form of future contract. Illustrative of this is saving of some \$10,000,000 as elsewhere referred to in this report.

- (e) Canada has at present one important export market, viz., the United Kingdom. Only 30 to 35 million bushels now go to other overseas countries. The United Kingdom has expressly intimated its desire that the facilities of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange be kept open and that the futures market be used in the matter of its purchases. With the huge surplus of wheat in United States and Argentina it is obviously wise for Canada to respect the wishes of her one remaining large customer.

2. *With respect to the allegation that the Wheat Board maintained grain elevator companies in "unexampled luxury".*

The basis of the above allegation appears to be the suggestion that the present storage and service charges made by the elevator companies are exorbitant and that the Wheat Board has been delinquent in not having these reduced.

The Committee finds that the rates for handling grain are established as maximum rates not by the Wheat Board but by the Board of Grain Commissioners under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act.

The Wheat Board is required to provide facilities for handling the producers' wheat and this is accomplished each year by entering into agreements with elevator companies within the maximum rate structure established by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

The Committee finds that there has been no change in service rates so far as Class "A" (car load) is concerned. A reduction in the charges on Class "B" (street wheat) has been secured by the Wheat Board with the added provision in the 1941 agreement with the elevator companies that 750 bushels or over would be considered as Class "A" wheat, thus bringing this quantity of wheat within the favoured provisions of the car load rates.

In 1940 the maximum storage charges or rates fixed by the Board of Grain Commissioners were reduced in the Western Inspection Division from one-thirtieth to one forty-fifth of a cent per bushel per day.

The Wheat Board maintains full authority and control to direct wheat out of any elevator if and when it desires. The decision as to the movement of Board wheat is thus at all times under the authority of the Board and not the elevator companies.

The evidence before the Committee shows that due to the critical storage situation in 1941, and with a view towards encouraging the building of added storage by elevator companies to enable the farmers to market their quota of wheat, the Government guaranteed to those providing this additional storage capacity that the storage rate would not be reduced for a period of two years.

The Committee would point out that the elevator companies, including the producer-owned marketing organizations, are not bound to maintain the maximum charges as set by the Board of Grain Commissioners but can, on application, lower these rates.



It would appear therefore that the producer-owned marketing organizations, who handle roughly 50 per cent of the wheat marketed each year, have it within their power to determine a just and reasonable schedule of storage and service rates. Mr. J. H. Wesson, President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, when before the committee gave as his opinion that the storage rates were just and reasonable under the circumstances.

The Committee realizes the importance to the producers of storage and service charges and strongly recommends that the Wheat Board and Board of Grain Commissioners effect reductions in these wherever possible.

The Committee further recommends that the Wheat Board consider the advisability, during the period in which a quota system of marketing is necessary, of eliminating any differential between Class "A" "car load" and Class "B" "street wheat".

3. *With respect to having an independent audit made of the Board's accounts.*

The Committee finds that there has been and continues to be an independent audit made of the records and accounts of the Board by a reputable firm of chartered accountants. The present firm of chartered accountants charged with this duty was appointed by the McFarland Board in 1935 with the approval of the then Government and has ever since continued to independently audit the accounts and records of the Board.

4. *With respect to the allegation that brokerage fees were paid out for no services rendered.*

The material sections of the Canadian Wheat Board Act of 1935 are as follows:—

Section 7—The Board shall undertake the marketing of wheat in interprovincial and export trade and for such purposes shall have all the powers of a corporation and without limitation upon such powers the following:

- (b) —to buy and sell wheat; provided that no wheat shall be purchased by the Board except from the producers thereof;

Section 8—It shall be the duty of the Board:

- (i) —in selling and disposing of wheat as by this Act provided to utilize and employ without discrimination such marketing agencies, including commission merchants, brokers, elevator men, exporters and other persons engaged in or operating facilities for the selling and handling of wheat, as the Board in its discretion may determine;
- (j) —to offer continuously wheat for sale in the markets of the world through the established channels; provided that the Board may, if in its opinion any existing agencies are not operating satisfactorily, take such steps as it deems expedient to establish, utilize and employ its own or other marketing agencies or channels;

No evidence was submitted to the committee suggesting that the Board considered that "existing agencies are not operating satisfactorily" and in fact the Comptroller of the Board gave evidence to the contrary. It is clear, therefore, that the Board, under the Act, has no alternative but to use brokers in connection with its operations.

The operations of the Board in marketing Canada's huge wheat crop is a most intricate one. The Committee believes it proper to quote from the Report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission of 1938, page 60:

That there is still hedging and that the factors which better each hedger's position allow of competition among them all to the benefit sometimes of the producers, sometimes the consumer, and sometimes to both at once is apparent from the information gathered upon this Inquiry.

Mr. Justice Turgeon, the Royal Commissioner, in the same report, quotes Dr. D. A. McGibbon with approval as follows:

It is a task that calls for unremitting alertness and experience in the grain trade.

The above quotations indicate the importance of expert skill and experience in executing orders on the futures market, a fact which is recognized by the Canadian Wheat Board Act and in the operations of the Wheat Board as shown by the evidence submitted to the Committee.

The Committee points out the obvious advantage of a large operator such as the Wheat Board trading through a number of brokers in order not to disclose its operations.

The evidence given by the members of the Wheat Board to the Committee shows that the Board was able to save \$10,236,530 since August 1, 1938, by spreading future contracts from one future to another, as compared with the cost of carrying actual wheat for the same period of time. The total brokerage involved in these spreading transactions, over a period of slightly less than four crop years, amounted to \$606,182.

On the evidence presented to the committee there is no doubt that very substantial economies in operation have been made by the Wheat Board through the use of the futures market in carrying wheat in comparison with the cost of carrying actual wheat.

While the Board distributes the brokerage paid on spreading operations the brokerage is actually paid by the Trade, and in connection with such transactions the brokers are nominated by the other party to the contract. In order to effect a better distribution of brokerage the Board has made a ruling that no one broker may be nominated for more than a 300,000 bushel-spread in any one transaction.

The evidence given to the Committee shows that 80 per cent of the total of the futures brokerage fees paid out by the Board is paid for transactions in which the other party to the contract actually pays the brokerage fees and as a result has the right to nominate the broker or brokers employed in completing the transaction on the futures market.

The Board indicated that the procedure adopted of it distributing the brokerage actually paid by the Trade is advantageous as it permits the Board to complete the actual transaction on the futures market at a time and under circumstances advantageous to the Board in its task of marketing the whole of Canada's wheat crop.

The balance of the futures brokerage fees paid out results from the sale of futures contracts by the Board, e.g., to the exporter, millers, etc., and is, of course, paid by the Board. This brokerage is distributed equitably by the Board among the brokers who may not have taken part in the making of a particular trade at a particular time but who, nevertheless, are part of the machinery of the trade and would participate directly in other trades.

It is the above practice of equitable distribution that gives rise to the suggestion that certain brokers receive moneys from the Board for no service rendered.

The Committee finds that the main point to be kept in mind in regard to distribution of brokerage is that the method of distribution does not affect the total amount of brokerage paid, either by the Board or by the Trade. It is a question of the number of brokers who share in brokerage payments. It is obvious that as soon as the Board attempts to introduce an equitable distribution among the brokers it is in the position of paying brokerage on particular transactions to brokers who may render no service on that particular transaction. The Committee notes that the alternative would be a greater inequality among the brokers in the matter of distribution of the brokerage, and that the Board, therefore, is discharging its duty under the Act more properly when it attempts the equitable distribution of brokerage fees.

During the course of the committee's inquiry the Chairman of the Wheat Board was asked to furnish a statement of the individual amount paid out to each broker by the Board. The Chairman intimated his willingness to give this information if the committee so desired but also intimated his own opinion and of the members of the Wheat Board that the giving of such information would have an adverse effect upon the Board's operations upon the futures market and the relationship of the Board with the brokers used in connection with the Board's operations. The Chairman's statement is as follows as reported on page 59 of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence:—

The Board has been asked to give a statement of the amount of brokerage paid to individual brokers by the Canadian Wheat Board. In regard to this request I have a list of brokers and the amount of brokerage which they received in connection with Wheat Board operations. The Board is prepared to make this information available, but it will have to be on the responsibility of this Committee. There are 85 futures brokers and 24 cash wheat brokers operating on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. As I have indicated the Board is using these brokers to a very great advantage. The Board is using these brokers from day to day, and is trying to be impartial in the payment of brokerage and at the same time use its best judgment as to how brokerage should be paid and recognize efficiency and capability on the part of individual brokers. To make public the amount of brokerage paid to each individual broker would have repercussions far beyond the confines of this Committee. It would have an adverse effect upon the Board's operations in the futures market and the relationship of the Board with the brokers used in connection with Board operations.

In addition, as I have already pointed out, a large percentage of brokerage is paid by the grain trade, including farmer-owned companies, and the Board's function is merely one of distribution. I am sure that the Committee will appreciate the danger of misinterpretation being placed upon such a statement of brokerage payments—not by the Committee, but by those who would detach details of such a statement from the explanations made before this Committee.

I might add that this matter came up in connection with the 1936 Select Special Committee of the House, and that Committee did not press for a statement of brokerage paid to individual brokers.

After due consideration the Committee, on division, decided, in view of the statement made by the Chairman of the Board, that the information should not be furnished.

The Committee satisfied itself, however, that all brokerage fees paid out by the Board were for services rendered in connection with the Board's operations by the brokers as a whole. These payments out were checked and certified as correct by the auditors of the Board.



The Committee points out the chief function of the Canadian Wheat Board is to protect and further the interests of the wheat producer, and that it would be unwise to hamper or embarrass the Board in carrying out this primary purpose. The distribution of brokerage fees is a matter that in the opinion of the Committee can safely be left to the Wheat Board.

*5. That the Board had purchased wheat illegally.*

The evidence taken by the Committee shows that the Board has not purchased wheat from other than producers except under the authority of P.C. 1803, dated March 9th, 1942.

This Order in Council specifically empowered the Board to purchase wheat from other than producers. It also gave the Board wide powers to take whatever action was deemed necessary to prevent anyone making unearned profits because of change of initial payment from 70 to 90 cents per bushel.

The Committee is of the opinion that when the Wheat Board Act was amended in 1942 increasing the initial payment from 70 to 90 cents per bushel the Government, in order to protect the public interest, had to immediately give the Wheat Board power to prevent speculators and others from making unearned profits as a result of this statutory change.

*6. As to the allegations respecting Orders in Council numbered 1800 to 1802 inclusive.*

Order in Council No. 1800—provided for the taking over by the Wheat Board of all flax seed and flax contracts in Western Canada, and to prohibit future trading in flax. The Order in Council also authorized the Wheat Board to purchase all flax marketed in Western Canada during the crop year 1942-43, at a price of \$2.25 per bushel, basis No. 1 C.W. flax at Fort William.

Order in Council No. 1801—empowers the Wheat Board to buy barley whenever the spot price for first grade barley is 60 cents per bushel, basis in store Fort William or Port Arthur, and to buy oats when the spot price of first grade oats is 45 cents per bushel. Authority is also given to arrange the spreads between the different grades of both these grains.

Order in Council No. 1802—provides authority for the regulation and restriction of deliveries of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax seed. It requires producers to secure a permit from the Wheat Board before delivering any of these grains to either elevators or mills. This Order in Council provides for what is generally known as the "quota" system of delivery, and was necessary because of the limitation of wheat deliveries in Western Canada for the crop year 1942-43 to 280,000,000 bushels.

The Committee is of the opinion that all of the above Orders in Council were necessary in order to protect the public interest and to enable the Wheat Board to carry out the new duties assigned to it of controlling the marketing of flax and coarse grains in the crop year of 1942-43.

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The question of keeping open the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange was also raised during the Committee's inquiry. The Minister of Trade and Commerce read to the Committee the material portion of a cabled message from the Import Cereals Division of the Ministry of Food of the United Kingdom. The Honourable J. G. Gardiner and the Honourable T. A. Crerar were each questioned as to their personal experience in discussing this matter during their visits to the United Kingdom. Mr. J. H. Wesson, President of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Association, advised the Committee that his



organization was in favour of closing the Winnipeg Grain Exchange but having been appraised of the contents of the cablegram referred to had not pressed the matter further.

The cablegram referred to was dated July 23rd, 1940, and read as follows:—

Please transmit to Government the following message dated 23rd July from Cereal Imports Branch Ministry Food quote This branch of the Ministry of Food is desirous that the Winnipeg futures market be kept open to enable the free movement of grain through normal trade channels stop It feels it is only by this method this country can secure shipment of the maximum quantity of Canadian grain and under present conditions hesitates to experiment with the delicate trade mechanism signed on behalf of the committee A. Hooker, Deputy Director, Cereal Imports.

The evidence further discloses that on May 15th, 1942, the Chairman of the Board, at the request of the Honourable Mr. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, cabled the London agent of the Wheat Board as follows:—

Agricultural Committee of House of Commons in session here now and Minister of Trade and Commerce read into record your cable of July 23, nineteen forty, to me expressing Cereals desire that Winnipeg futures market be kept open stop Some members of Committee questioned whether this expresses present view of Imported Cereals Division Ministry Food and Minister requests that you ask them to cable me the present official view of Ministry Food regarding Winnipeg futures market stop Would appreciate reply by Monday morning eighteenth May.

The following reply was received on May 16, 1942:

Answering your fifteenth Ministry Food official reply follows, quote Reference Biddulph's request from your Minister would say that the Imported Cereals Division of the Ministry Food are of the same precise opinion as that expressed in our cable of twenty-third July nineteen forty. In fact our experience of the last two years more than confirms our original view. Signed on behalf of the committee, A. Hooker, Deputy Director, Imported Cereals Division.

The Committee is of the opinion that in the light of the information contained in the cablegrams referred to no other course is open to Canada than to carry out the express desire of the British Government.

The Committee also inquired into the matter of the advisability of disclosing the price being paid by the Import Cereals Division of the Ministry of Food of the United Kingdom for Canadian wheat. Upon receiving the information from the Minister of Trade and Commerce that the British Government had specifically requested that the price be not disclosed, the Committee was of the opinion that no useful purpose would be served by pursuing the matter further.

The Committee had before it members and officials of the Board of Grain Commissioners who reviewed the operations of the Government-owned terminal elevators under the control of the Board and dealt, in particular, with the lease of one of these to the McCabe Brothers Elevator Company, Limited.

The Committee was furnished with information as to the history of the contract between the Board of Grain Commissioners and the McCabe Brothers Elevator Company, Limited, with regard to the rental to the McCabe Elevator Company, Limited of the Government-owned terminal elevator at Port Arthur.

The evidence given to the Committee shows that in normal times and in particular in small crop years the policy of the elevator companies is to use terminal elevator space owned or controlled by the individual company. The result is clearly shown in the financial history of the Government-owned terminal elevator referred to. In the early years it made a reasonable return on the capital investment but as more storage facilities were built by elevator companies and producer organizations at the head of the Lakes with feeder systems throughout Western Canada it became apparent that the storage space provided by Government-owned terminal elevators would only be used when other terminal space was filled and that operation by the Government would not likely be profitable.

In 1933 the Board of Grain Commissioners asked for tenders for the rental of the terminal elevator referred to. None of the tenders submitted was satisfactory and the Board notified those who tendered that fresh negotiations would have to take place. McCabe Brothers Company, Ltd., was the only tenderer who expressed a desire to negotiate a lease.

As a result of these negotiations the elevator was leased to McCabe Brothers Ltd., for one year with an option to renew the lease for one or two years. The Company exercised this option. The second lease became operative from the first day of August, 1934, and was for a period of two years with an option to renew for a further three years. The Company again exercised its option. The third lease was executed and ran from the first day of August, 1936, to the first day of August, 1939. This lease did not contain any renewal option. However, during the crop year 1937-38 the Company approached the Board of Grain Commissioners with a proposal that the Board should instal additional cleaning facilities for which the Company was prepared to pay an increased rental. As a result of these negotiations the old lease was cancelled and a new lease entered into which ran from August 1, 1939, to August 1, 1944.

The net result of the lease arrangement with McCabe Brothers Company Ltd., has been an annual yield to the Board of Grain Commissioners of approximately four and two-third per cent on the investment after allowance for depreciation.

The Committee finds that at the present time it might be profitable for the Board of Grain Commissioners to operate this terminal elevator because of the abnormal amount of wheat being carried in storage in Canada.

It is assumed however, that this abnormal carry over will not be permanent and in fact will be reduced to a normal carry over within a reasonable time.

In normal times and with a normal carry over, as was the case when the lease was entered into, the committee is of the opinion that the Board of Grain Commissioners was properly advised in entering into this lease arrangement.

The annual reports of the Wheat Board carry in extended detail the accounts of the Board's operations. The Board also makes weekly reports to the Minister of Trade and Commerce besides conferring regularly with the Wheat Committee of the Cabinet. A Wheat Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the producers and the grain trade has been set up to advise and assist the Board. The Board's policy has been carried out with the full knowledge and approval of the Government, and it is doubtful if any other agency of Government is under closer scrutiny.

Unwarranted attacks on the Board, in the performance of its duty in carrying out Government policy, are not only unjustified but are definitely harmful and liable to shake the confidence of the producer and the taxpayer

of the country in the integrity of the Wheat Board officials. As evidence of this contention the Committee cites four statements relative thereto. The first is an editorial appearing in the Winnipeg Tribune under the date of March 19, 1942, which reads as follows:—

As a result of criticism voiced by Hon. R. B. Hanson, Opposition Leader, there is to be an inquiry into the operations of the Wheat Board. Trade Minister MacKinnon has promised that members of the Board and also of the Board of Grain Commissioners would be called as witnesses before the House Committee on Agriculture.

This is a large Committee, and there have been suggestions that the inquiry might be more effectively conducted by a special committee of a dozen members or even by a Royal Commission. So many inquiries into the wheat business by Royal Commission have been held in the past twenty years that the very thought of still another Royal Commission is objectionable in wartime on the ground of expense.

No matter how the inquiry is conducted however, it should not be a mere fishing expedition trying to substantiate or disprove vague accusations. Mr. Hanson, in the course of his extensive remarks on the method by which wheat marketing is now carried on, said that the Wheat Board is "permitted to operate illegally". This is a grave charge, at least in its implications. But its weakness is precisely that the gravity is in the implications. If Mr. Hanson believed an inquiry was called for he should have made specific charges, and the inquiry should be an examination of those charges.

The Opposition Leader appears to believe that there is something irregular in the use by the Wheat Board of the Clearing House facilities of the Grain Exchange. As a matter of policy the facilities of the grain trade have been and are being used not only by the Wheat Board but also by the Governmental Cereal Import Committee in Great Britain. It should have been possible for him to criticize that policy without throwing out vague suggestions of illegality and malfeasance on the part of the men who are carrying out that policy. Mr. Hanson should submit specific charges or withdraw his implications.

The second is a statement of Mr. John I. McFarland referred to in the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission of 1938, and is as follows:—

### *Harmful Intrusion of Politics*

In 1930 our country was facing a crisis, and it never occurred to me that politics would be a disturbing factor. Had I known such a situation would develop I would not have undertaken the job, for I am not a politician and have never had political aspirations. However, I do wish to acknowledge the fact that I received from all political parties a remarkable measure of tolerance and support up to 1934-35, or just prior to the time when the next Federal Election became an interesting subject. As a result of this intrusion of politics the problem was made increasingly difficult and complex. Continuous and widespread criticisms appeared in newspapers and periodicals, and not only created suspicion and misapprehension among the people of Canada but also tended to destroy confidence in importing countries, as well as in other exporting countries.



The third is a statement by Mr. J. R. Murray and also referred to in the report of the same inquiry. It is as follows:—

The criticism which has been directed against our operations illustrates what will always be one of the greatest difficulties confronting any Government Board, viz, satisfying the producer and Parliament. Wheat is a commodity subject to the play of constantly changing conditions. In selling wheat the very nature of the problem—when, how much and at what price to sell—is such that there must always be differences of opinion as to the best course to follow. Any Board has to reach decisions and act in the light of facts and possibility as they see them and honest criticism, no matter how severe, need not be a cause of concern to anyone. There is another class of criticism. Some individuals for reasons best known to themselves, make their contribution to our wheat problem in the form of speeches or statements containing what can only be described as false statements. As people will listen to them and believe them, ignoring them simply assists them in killing the operation of the system they profess to uphold. It may be important to assess the probable effect of continued criticism on any future Wheat Board in their handling of the particular marketing problems that they will have to deal with from time to time.

The fourth is the comment by Mr. Justice Turgeon in the report referred to:

It is perhaps impossible to exclude any Government appointed body from public criticism; but the fact that the members of such a body will sometimes believe and feel that the criticism to which they are subjected is unfair and of a nature to mislead those whom they are trying to serve, is something that will surely militate against the continued efficient performance of their duties. All this is bad for the producer. His interests are best served when politics are dissociated from his business.

With a view to avoiding to some extent unwarranted and unfounded criticism and in an attempt to maintain the confidence of both the producer and the taxpayer in the Wheat Board and its officials the Committee recommends that the annual reports of the Board be referred early in each year to a committee of the House of Commons.

Your Committee was impressed, during its enquiry, with the capacity and ability of the members and officials of the Canadian Wheat Board and desires to record its opinion that the marketing of Canada's wheat is being carried out by them in an efficient and business-like manner."

The Committee files along with its report a copy of the evidence and proceedings taken before the Committee and the reports of the Canadian Wheat Board for the crop years 1939-40 and 1940-41.

*(For Minutes of Proceedings, Evidence, etc., accompanying said Report, see Appendix to the Journals, No. 7)*

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council P.C. 72/6073, approved July 14, 1942: providing for the expenditure of \$115,000 from the War Appropriation for the fiscal year 1942-43, for the promotion of the training of nurses.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 25, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Will a general service medal be issued to those sailors, soldiers and airmen who enlist for active service during the present war, but who are retained in Canada?



2. If so, will the Government recognize similarly those soldiers and airmen who enlisted for active service in the Great War, but who for reasons beyond their own control were retained within Canada?

3. If not, how many, (a) soldiers, (b) airmen enlisted for active service overseas during the Great War, but who, because of uncompleted training prior to the Armistice, or being retained in Canada for the purpose of training others, or for home defence, or because of youth or over-age, or otherwise, saw service only in Canada and were not awarded the General Service Medal, 1914-1918?

4. Of these how many are now serving in the armed forces and have no distinction to show that they served in the Great War?

5. How many soldiers or airmen lost their lives in Canada while on active service?

6. How many George V Jubilee Medals were awarded in Canada?

7. How many George VI Coronation Medals were awarded in Canada?

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of May 18, 1942, for a copy of any letters, telegrams or other communications and replies thereto which have passed between Members of the House of Commons or the Provincial Legislature and the Department of National War Services, or any official thereof, or between such members and the Divisional Administration of the National War Services Board of the Province of Saskatchewan regarding the subject of conscientious objectors.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Church:—Why is not more recognition given in naval announcements to the good work done by Canada's Merchant Marine on the seven seas and on inland lakes and waters of Canada?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Black (Cumberland):—1. Is Major J. S. Yuill employed by the Government in censor work?

2. If so, for what period has he been employed?

3. What salary is he paid monthly?

4. What were his total monthly expenses in (a) 1941, (b) 1942?

5. What have been the additional expenses in connection with his duties?

6. What have been the total salary and expenses paid to date, stating date of employment?

By Mr. Cruickshank:—1. Are Mr. R. Jones and Mr. C. Moore employed by the Civil Service Commission as examiners in British Columbia or elsewhere?

2. If so, what salaries do they receive and when were they appointed?

3. What qualifications have they for this class of work?

4. Are they under 30 years of age?

5. What are their respective ages?

6. Are they married or single?

7. What medical category are they under for military purposes?

8. Were their appointments approved by the Canadian Legion or any other military organization?

9. Have they been called up for military service and received postponement?

10. If not, when will they be called up?

11. Is this a class of work that could not be done by men over military age, or veterans?

12. Have any veterans' organizations been asked if they have any men with the necessary qualifications available for these positions?

13. Were applications called in the usual way for these positions?

14. Why was Order in Council No. 4759 ignored in these appointments?

By Mr. Ross (St. Paul's):—1. How many persons now in the employ of the Civil Service Commission, Examination Branch, are between the ages of 17 and 45?

2. Have any been granted military exemption or postponement from Order in Council P. C. 4759?

3. Have any of the following been called, and granted exemption or postponement, and if so, when were they called, why were they exempted or postponed, and for what length of time was the postponement granted: J. C. Rutledge, Leslie Smith, Rex Boyd, Carson Jones, Gordon Doherty, Richard Moore, Harold Irwin, C. E. Rice?

4. What are the ages of the above mentioned, and on what dates did they enter the Civil Service Commission as Examiners?

5. Were they married or single prior to July 15, 1940?

The Order being read for the third reading of Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940;

Mr. Mackenzie King moved,—That the said Bill be now read the third time.

And a Debate arising thereon;

Mr. Lacombe, seconded by Mr. Roy, moved in amendment thereto: That the said Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred back to the Committee of the Whole with instruction that they have power to amend it by allowing a full exemption to farmers' and fishermen's sons as well as persons employed in agriculture and the fishing industry.

Mr. Speaker ruled the proposed amendment out of order on the ground that the House had negatived a similar amendment on February 19, 1942.

And the question being again proposed on the main motion;

Mr. Roy, seconded by Mr. Lacombe, moved in amendment thereto: That the word "now" be left out and the words "this day six months" added at the end of the question.

And after further debate thereon; the question being put on the said proposed amendment; it was negatived on the following division:—

#### YEAS

#### Messrs.

Authier,	Dubois,	Gauthier,	Leclerc,
Bertrand	Durocher,	Gingues,	Lizotte,
(Terrebonne),	Eudes,	Lacombe,	McDonald (Pontiac),
Blanchette,	Fauteux,	Lacroix (Beauce),	Poirier,
Bonnier,	Ferland,	LaCroix (Quebec-	Pouliot,
Bourget,	Ferron,	Montmorency),	Raymond,
Cardin,	Fontaine,	Laflamme,	Rhéaume,
Cloutier,	Fournier (Hull),	Lafontaine,	Roy,
Crête,	Fournier (Maison-	Lalonde,	Ryan,
D'Anjou,	neuve-Rosemont),	Lapointe (Matapedia-	Thauvette—37.
		Matane),	

## NAYS

## Messrs.

Abbott,	Gershaw,	Macdonald (Halifax),	Nixon,
Adamson,	Gibson,	Macdonald (Kingston	Noseworthy,
Bence,	Gillis,	City),	O'Neill,
Bercovitch,	Gladstone,	McGarry,	Perley,
Bertrand (Laurier),	Golding,	McGeer,	Pinard,
Black (Chateauguay-	Grant,	McGibbon,	Pottier,
Huntingdon),	Gray,	McGregor,	Purdy,
Black (Cumberland),	Graydon,	McIlraith,	Quelch,
Blackmore,	Green,	MacInnis,	Ralston,
Blair,	Gregory,	McIvor,	Reid,
Boucher,	Hansell,	MacKenzie (Lambton-	Rennie,
Bruce,	Hanson (Skeena),	Kent),	Rickard,
Casselman, Mrs.	Hanson (York-	MacKenzie	Roebuck,
(Edmonton East),	Sunbury),	(Neepawa),	Ross (Calgary East),
Casselman (Grenville-	Harris (Danforth),	Mackenzie (Van-	Ross (Hamilton
Dundas),	Hazen,	couver Centre),	East),
Castleden,	Healy,	MacKinnon	Ross (Middlesex
Chevrier,	Henderson,	(Edmonton West),	East),
Church,	Hill,	McKinnon (Kenora-	Ross (Moose Jaw),
Claxton,	Hlynka,	Rainy River),	Ross (Souris),
Cleaver,	Homuth,	MacKinnon	St. Laurent,
Coldwell,	Howden,	(Kootenay East),	Sanderson,
Corman,	Howe,	McLarty,	Senn,
Crerar,	Hurtubise,	MacLean (Cape	Shaw,
Cruikshank,	Ilsey,	Breton North-	Sissons,
Diefenbaker,	Isnor,	Victoria),	Soper,
Donnelly,	Jackman,	McLean (Simcoe	Stirling,
Douglas (Queens),	Johnston (Bow River),	East),	Stokes,
Douglas (Weyburn),	King, Mackenzie	Macmillan,	Telford,
Edwards,	Kinley,	McNevin	Thorson,
Emmerson,	Kirk,	(Victoria, Ont.),	Tripp,
Esling,	Kuhl,	McNiven	Turgeon,
Evans,	Leduc,	(Regina City),	Tustin,
Fair,	Leger,	MacNicol,	Veniot,
Farquhar,	Little,	Marshall,	Vien,
Fleming,	Lockhart,	Matthews,	Ward,
Fraser (Northum-	McCann,	Michaud,	Warren,
berland, Ont.),	McCuaig,	Mitchell,	Weir,
Fraser (Peterborough	McCubbin,	Moore,	White,
West),	McCulloch,	Mulock,	Whitman,
Fulford,	MacDiarmid,	Neill,	Winkler,
Furniss,	Macdonald	Nicholson,	Wright—150.
Gardiner,	(Brantford City),	Nielsen, Mrs.	

And the question being put on the main motion, it was agreed to on the following division:—

## YEAS

## Messrs.

Abbott,	Boucher,	Cleaver,	Esling,
Adamson,	Bruce,	Corman,	Evans,
Bence,	Casselman, Mrs.	Crerar,	Fair,
Bercovitch,	(Edmonton East),	Cruikshank,	Farquhar,
Bertrand (Laurier),	Casselman (Grenville-	Diefenbaker,	Fleming,
Black (Chateauguay-	Dundas),	Donnelly,	Fraser (Northum-
Huntingdon),	Chevrier,	Douglas (Queens),	berland, Ont.),
Black (Cumberland),	Church,	Edwards,	Fraser (Peterborough
Blackmore,	Claxton,	Emmerson,	West),

Fulford,	Kinley,	McKinnon (Kenora-	Reid,
Furniss,	Kirk,	Rainy River),	Rennie,
Gardiner,	Kuhl,	MacKinnon	Rickard,
Gershaw,	Leduc,	(Kootenay East),	Roebuck,
Gibson,	Leger,	McLarty,	Ross (Calgary East),
Gladstone,	Little,	MacLean (Cape	Ross (Hamilton East),
Golding,	Lockhart,	Breton North-	Ross (Middlesex
Grant,	McCann,	Victoria),	East),
Gray,	McCuig,	McLean (Simcoe	Ross (Moose Jaw),
Graydon,	McCubbin,	East),	Ross (Souris),
Green,	McCulloch,	Macmillan,	St. Laurent,
Gregory,	MacDiarmid,	McNevin	Sanderson,
Hansell,	Macdonald	(Victoria, Ont.),	Senn,
Hanson (Skeena),	(Brantford City),	McNiven	Shaw,
Hanson (York-	Macdonald	(Regina City),	Sissons,
Sunbury),	(Halifax),	MacNicol,	Soper,
Harris (Danforth),	Macdonald	Marshall,	Stirling,
Hazen,	(Kingston City),	Matthews,	Stokes,
Healy,	McGarry,	Michaud,	Telford,
Henderson,	McGeer,	Mitchell,	Thorson,
Hill,	McGibbon,	Moore,	Tripp,
Hlynka,	McGregor,	Mulock,	Turgeon,
Homuth,	McIlraith,	Neill,	Tustin,
Howden,	McIvor,	Nielsen, Mrs.	Veniot,
Howe,	MacKenzie	Nixon,	Vien,
Hurtubise,	(Lambton-Kent),	O'Neill,	Ward,
Isley,	MacKenzie	Perley,	Warren,
Isnor,	(Neepawa),	Pinard,	Weir,
Jackman,	Mackenzie (Van-	Pottier,	White,
Johnston	couver Centre),	Purdy,	Whitman,
(Bow River),	MacKinnon	Quelch,	Winkler—141.
King, Mackenzie	(Edmonton West),	Ralston,	

## NAYS

## Messrs.

Authier,	Douglas (Weyburn),	Gillis,	Lizotte,
Bertrand	Dubois,	Gingues,	McDonald (Pontiac),
(Terrebonne),	Durocher,	Lacombe,	MacInnis,
Blanchette,	Eudes,	Lacroix (Beauce),	Nicholson,
Bonnier,	Fauteux,	LaCroix (Quebec-	Noseworthy,
Bourget,	Ferland,	Montmorency),	Poirier,
Cardin,	Ferron,	Laflamme,	Pouliot,
Castleden,	Fontaine,	Lafontaine,	Raymond,
Cloutier,	Fournier (Hull),	Lalonde,	Rhéaume,
Coldwell,	Fournier (Maison-	Lapointe (Matapedia-	Roy,
Crête,	neuve-Rosemont),	Matane),	Ryan,
D'Anjou,	Gauthier,	Leclerc,	Thauvette,
			Wright—45.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time and passed.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 56, An Act to make provision with respect to Insurance of Property against War Risks and the payment of Compensation for War Damage, with amendments, which are as follows:—

1. Page 1, line 19. For "was" substitute "is".
2. Page 4, line 39. For "property" substitute "chattels".
3. Page 5, line 8. For "plate" substitute "ware".



4. Page 5, line 29. Leave out "that".
5. Page 6, line 2. For "demand by" substitute "the demand of".
6. Page 5, lines 4 to 9. For subclause (3) of clause 11 substitute the following:—

"(3) Interest on the unpaid portion of any insurance moneys payable to the insured under any contract of insurance or of any compensation payable to any person under this Act, shall be payable at the rate of two and one-half per centum per annum from the time of the occurrence of the damage with respect to which such moneys are payable until payment has been made in full."

7. Page 7, line 37. After "credit" insert "the Special Account".
8. Page 7, line 41. After "credit" insert "the Special Account".
9. Page 8, line 4. After "make" insert "such".
10. Page 8, line 5. Leave out "therefor".
11. Page 9, line 6. After "Canada," insert "and such other companies as may satisfy the Minister with regard to their financial standing and ability to perform the obligations required of them under such an agreement".
12. Page 9, line 33. For "(a) any" substitute "Any".
13. Page 9, line 40. After "dollars" leave out the semicolon and insert a period.
14. Page 9, line 41. For "(b) any" substitute "(3) Any".
15. Page 10, line 27. For "the" substitute "*The*".
16. Page 10, lines 37 and 38. Leave out "the King".
17. Page 11, lines 14 to 17. For paragraph (a) of clause 34 (1) substitute the following:—

"(a) as to the manner of making applications for, the forms of and the endorsements on policies, and the manner in which such policies shall be executed by or on behalf of the Minister;"
18. Page 11, line 29. After "accounting" insert "therefor".
19. Page 12, line 23. For "within" substitute "not later than".
20. Page 12, line 30. For "Fund" substitute "Account".

*In the Title*

For "make provision with respect to" substitute "provide for".

And it being after eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then eight minutes past eleven o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, a.m.

No. 116

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 24<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 1942

---

11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Dupuis, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has considered the list of documents and papers tabled in the Senate and the House of Commons at the present session and recommends that none be printed.

Mr. Macmillan, from the Special Committee on Honours and Decorations, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Pursuant to Order of Reference dated June 24th last, your Committee has considered the subjects therein referred, and in so doing has held eight meetings, examined witnesses from the army, navy and air force, and officials of the Departments of External Affairs and Secretary of State. Representations have also been received from various sources.

As a result of their deliberations your Committee desires to make the following recommendations:—

(1) That His Majesty's subjects domiciled or ordinarily resident in Canada be eligible for the award of Honours and Decorations, including awards in the Orders of Chivalry, which do not involve titles.

(2) That His Majesty's Government in Canada consider a submission to His Majesty the King, of proposals for the establishment of an Order limited in number but not involving a title, for which His Majesty's subjects domiciled or ordinarily resident in Canada shall alone be eligible.

A printed copy of the minutes of proceedings and evidence taken before the Committee is tabled herewith.

*(For Minutes of Proceedings, Evidence, etc., accompanying said Report, see Appendix to the Journals, No. 8)*

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 110, An Act to amend The Excise Act, 1934;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 111, An Act to amend the Customs Tariff, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 114, An Act to amend the Special War Revenue Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, and considered as amended;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That the said Bill be now read the third time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 113, An Act to amend The Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 65, An Act to assist War Veterans to Settle upon the Land, with amendments, which are as follows:—

1. Page 3, lines 14, 15, 16 and 17. Leave out the proviso to subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (d) of clause 2.

2. Page 3, lines 22 and 23. Leave out all the words after “war” in line 22 to the end of the clause.

3. Page 3, lines 24 to 34. For clause 3 (1), (2) and (3) substitute the following:—

“3. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint an officer to be known as ‘The Director, The Veterans’ Land Act’ (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Director’) who shall be responsible only to the Minister and who shall have the rank and standing of a Deputy Head.

(2) The Director shall be paid such salary as may be fixed by the Governor in Council.”

4. Page 4, lines 1 to 6. For clause 4 (1) substitute the following:—

“4. (1) Such officers, instructors, clerks, stenographers and other employees as may be required for the purposes of this Act shall be appointed or employed in the manner authorized by law.”

5. Page 4, lines 32 and 33. Leave out all the words after “sole” to the end of clause 5 (1) and substitute the following:—

“and he and his successors shall have perpetual succession, and as such the agent of His Majesty in the right of Canada.”

6. Page 5, line 16. For "the Crown" substitute "His Majesty".
7. Page 5, line 17. Leave out "of the Dominion".
8. Page 5, lines 18 to 26. For clause 6 substitute the following:—

"6. (1) The Director may make provision for—

- (a) placing veterans with selected farmers for practical instruction in farming;
- (b) supplying instructors and inspectors to assist veterans with information on and instruction in farming.

(2) The Director may make such arrangements as he may deem advisable with the Dominion and provincial departments of government, the extension departments of Canadian universities and recognized agricultural schools and colleges, for carrying out the purposes of paragraph (b) of subsection one of this section."

9. Page 5. In the cross-heading between clauses 6 and 7. For "ACQUIREMENT" substitute "ACQUISITION".

10. Page 5, line 27. Leave out "execution of any of the"

11. Page 6, lines 6 and 7. For "under the authority of this Act" substitute "hereunder".

12. Page 6, line 7. After "veteran" insert "certified by him to be qualified to participate in the benefits of this Act".

13. Page 7, line 12. For the figures "\$4,800.00" substitute the words "four thousand eight hundred dollars".

14. Page 7, line 34. After "veteran" insert "certified by him to be qualified to participate in the benefits of this Act".

15. Page 10, lines 6 to 10. For clause 19 (1) substitute the following:—

"19. (1) Whenever, under the provisions of this Act, any property is resold by the Director, any surplus in excess of the balance of the cost price outstanding, together with interest at three and one-half per centum on the said balance, plus the expenses of taking over and reselling the property, shall be paid by the Director to the veteran."

16. Page 11, lines 32 to 35. For clause 27 substitute the following:—

"27. The wife of any veteran shall not, for so long as the sale price, or any part thereof or any interest thereon, or any charge in favour of the Director remains unpaid upon any lands which were sold by the Director to a veteran, or upon the security of which the Director has made any advance of money, have in priority or in prejudice of any claim or charge of the Director against or upon such lands any estate of dower therein nor, during the same period, shall the husband of any veteran have, in priority or prejudice as aforesaid, any estate of curtesy in such lands, nor shall the Mechanics' Lien laws or other lien laws or the dower or homestead laws of any province extend or apply in priority or prejudice as aforesaid to said lands."

17. Page 12, lines 23 to 27. For clause 31 substitute the following:—

"31. The Governor in Council may appoint a person or persons to hold inquiries in aid of the execution of any of the purposes of this Act, and every person so appointed shall have all the powers of a commissioner appointed under Part I of the *Inquiries Act*."



- 18. Page 12, line 28. After the second “or” insert “any”.
- 19. Page 12, line 30. For “is” substitute “shall be”.
- 20. Page 14, line 14. For “any” substitute “an”.
- 21. Page 15, lines 44 to 48. For clause 38 substitute the following:—

“38. At the end of each fiscal year a detailed account of the financial commitments entered into and the expenditures made under the authority of this Act shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing session thereof.”

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolutions were adopted (*less amounts voted in Interim Supply*):—

AGRICULTURE

ADMINISTRATION SERVICE

2	Publicity and Extension Division.. . . .	\$ 108,715 00
3	Advisory Committee on Agricultural Services.. . . .	3,000 00
4	Contributions to Empire Bureaux.. . . .	36,274 00

SCIENCE SERVICE

5	Science Service Administration.. . . .	23,427 00
6	Animal and Poultry Pathology.. . . .	147,300 00
7	Bacteriology and Dairy Research.. . . .	40,497 00
8	Botany and Plant Pathology.. . . .	282,582 00
9	Agricultural Chemistry.. . . .	102,881 00
10	Entomology.. . . .	450,854 00

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS SERVICE

11	Experimental Farms Administration.. . . .	59,610 00
12	Central Experimental Farm.. . . .	585,130 00
13	Branch Farms and Stations and Illustration Stations.. . . .	1,292,855 00

PRODUCTION SERVICE

14	Production Service Administration.. . . .	37,272 00
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Health of Animals—

15	Administration of Animal Contagious Diseases Act and Meat and Canned Foods Act.. . . .	1,728,680 00
16	Compensation for animals slaughtered.. . . .	375,750 00
17	Live Stock and Poultry.. . . .	705,572 00
18	Plant Protection.. . . .	280,591 00
19	Plant Products—Seeds, Feeds, Fertilizers, Insecticides and Fungicides Control, including grant of \$18,900 to Canadian Seed Growers' Association.. . . .	519,582 00
20	Grants to Fairs and Exhibitions, in the amounts detailed in the Estimates.. . . .	65,000 00
21	Grants to Agricultural Organizations, in the amounts detailed in the Estimates.. . . .	33,500 00

MARKETING SERVICE

22 Marketing Service Administration.. . . . .	94,457 00
23 Agricultural Economics.. . . . .	96,935 00
24 Dairy Products.. . . . .	365,098 00
25 Subsidies for Cold Storage Warehouses under the Cold Storage Acts, and Grants, in the amounts detailed in the Estimates.. . . . .	108,350 00
26 Fruit, Vegetable and Maple Products and Honey, including grant of \$5,000 to Canadian Horticultural Council.. . .	523,520 00

SPECIAL

33 To provide for assistance for the replacement of maple production equipment.. . . . .	50,000 00
Resolutions to be reported.	

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, a.m.



No. 117

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, 25<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 1942

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11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker laid on the Table of the House,—Judgment of Mr. Justice Hudson dismissing a motion for a stay of proceedings so as to permit application for leave to appeal to His Majesty's Privy Council from the Judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of the election of R. G. Davidson who had been elected for the Electoral District of Stanstead. The said Judgment is as follows:—

*In the Supreme Court of Canada*

IN THE MATTER OF THE DOMINION CONTROVERTED  
ELECTIONS ACT

IN RE The Election of a Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral  
District of Stanstead, Held the 26th day of March, 1940

BETWEEN:

ALBERT SIDELEAU AND TELESOPHORE GOYETTE,  
*Petitioners in the Superior Court,*

AND THE SAID ALBERT SIDELEAU,  
*Appellant,*

AND

ROBERT GREIG DAVIDSON,  
*Respondent.*

L.S.

I, Paul Leduc, Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada, hereby certify that the document hereto annexed, marked "A", is a true copy of an order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Hudson in the above appeal on the



16th day of July, A.D. 1942, and I further certify that the document also annexed hereto, marked "B", is a true copy of the reasons given by Mr. Justice Hudson in support thereof, duly certified by Armand Grenier, Esquire, K.C., an official reporter of this Court.

All of which I hereby certify under the Official Seal of the Supreme Court of Canada.

PAUL LEDUC,  
*Registrar.*

Dated at Ottawa, this 21st day of July, A.D. 1942.

"A"

*In the Supreme Court of Canada*

THURSDAY, the 16th day of July, A.D. 1942

PRESENT:

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE HUDSON, IN CHAMBERS  
IN THE MATTER OF THE DOMINION CONTROVERTED  
ELECTIONS ACT

IN RE The Election of a Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral  
District of Stanstead, Held the 26th day of March, 1940

BETWEEN:

ALBERT SIDELEAU AND TELESOPHORE GOYETTE,  
*Petitioners in the Superior Court,*

AND THE SAID ALBERT SIDELEAU,  
*Appellant,*

AND

ROBERT GREIG DAVIDSON,  
*Respondent.*

Upon the application of the above-named Respondent made before me on the 10th day of July, A.D. 1942, for a stay of proceedings herein so as to permit the Respondent to apply for leave to appeal to His Majesty's Privy Council from the judgment herein rendered on June 26th, 1942, in the presence of Counsel as well for the Appellant as for the Respondent, and upon hearing what was alleged by Counsel aforesaid,

IT IS ORDERED that said application should be and the same is hereby dismissed with costs fixed at the sum of \$30 and disbursements to be paid by the Respondent to the Appellant.

(Signed) A. B. HUDSON, J.

"B"

SIDELEAU v DAVIDSON

This is a motion for a stay of proceedings pending an application to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for special leave to appeal from a judgment of this Court.

On the 26th of June, judgment was given by this Court reversing a judgment of the trial judges and holding that the election of the respondent to the House of Commons for Canada should be annulled. It also awarded to the petitioners the costs of their petition throughout.

On the 30th of June, 1942, the Registrar of this Court certified to the Speaker of the House of Commons the judgment and decision of this Court pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 68 of the Controverted Elections Act, R.S.C. Cap. 50.

On the said 30th of June the Speaker of the House of Commons communicated to the House of Commons the report and certificate of this Court, as required by the provisions of Sec. 70 of the Controverted Elections Act.

On the 3rd of July notice of this motion was served on the Speaker of the House of Commons and on the agent for the appellant's solicitors.

The judgment of this Court awarding the petitioners the costs of the petition and appeal has not yet been transmitted by the Registrar of this Court to the trial court for enforcement.

On the hearing of this motion before me, counsel for the appellant and respondent appeared but the Speaker of the House of Commons was not represented. Objection was made to the stay of proceedings on two grounds: first, that the Court was functus, inasmuch as its report had been made to the House of Commons pursuant to Sec. 68 of the Act; and secondly, that in any event the matter was not one in which leave to appeal would be granted by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. On the first ground the provisions of the Act are as follows:—

68. The Registrar shall certify to the Speaker the judgment and decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, confirming, changing or annulling any decision, report or finding of the trial judges upon the several questions of law as well as of fact upon which the appeal was made, and therein shall certify as to the matters and things as to which the trial judges would have been required to report to the Speaker, whether they are confirmed, annulled or changed, or left unaffected by such decision of the Supreme Court of Canada; and such decision shall be final.
69. The Speaker shall, at the earliest practicable moment after he receives the certificate and report or reports, if any, of the trial judges or the Supreme Court of Canada, give the necessary directions, and adopt all the proceedings necessary for confirming or altering the return, or, except as hereinafter mentioned, for the issuing of a writ for a new election, for which purpose the Speaker may address his warrant, under his hand and seal, to the Chief Electoral Officer, or for otherwise carrying the determination into execution, as circumstances require.
70. The Speaker shall, without delay, communicate to the House of Commons the determination, report and certificate of the trial judges or of the Supreme Court of Canada and his own proceedings thereon; and, when the trial judges or the Supreme Court of Canada make a special report, the House of Commons may make such order in respect of such special report as they think proper.

The statute clearly does not contemplate any proceedings in court after the report to the Speaker is made except in the matter of costs, which is provided for by Sec. 75 of the Act. The jurisdiction to hear election petitions is special and does not extend beyond what is specified in the statute.

This Court has no power to delay or forbid any action which the House of Commons or Parliament may see fit to take as a consequence of the judgment as reported to the Speaker.

When the substantive portion of the judgment has passed beyond the control of the Court a stay of proceedings in respect of costs would not be justified, especially in view of the fact that the Judicial Committee has con-

sistently refused leave to appeal in respect of judgments in contested election cases. As early as 1876, in the case of *Théberge v. Landry*, 2 App. Cas., at p. 102, an application was made to the Judicial Committee for leave to appeal from a decision of the Superior Courts of the Province of Quebec in respect of a contested provincial election and there, while not deciding directly that the prerogative right of appeal had been taken away, the Judicial Committee yet held that in matters of this kind leave to appeal should not be granted. At p. 108 it was stated:—

In the opinion of their Lordships, advertng to these considerations, the 90th section, which says that the judgment shall not be susceptible of appeal, is an enactment which indicates clearly the intention of the Legislature under this Act,—an Act which is assented to on the part of the Crown, and to which the Crown, therefore, is a party,—to create this tribunal for the purpose of trying election petitions in a manner which should make its decision final to all purposes, and should not annex to it the incident of its judgment being reviewed by the Crown under its prerogative.

This decision was followed in the case of *Kennedy v. Purcell*, 59 L.T., at p. 664. It was also cited with approval in the case of *Moses v. Parker*, 1896 A.C., at p. 245. The question has come up several times in Canadian courts in respect of provincial elections. An early case is that of *Re Gimli* (No. 3), 23 Man. Rep., at p. 863. In this case an application was made to the Manitoba Court of Appeal for leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee in respect of a contested provincial election decision. The Manitoba Court, after careful consideration and reviewing all of the relevant authorities, unanimously refused leave. Again in this Court, in the case of *Cross v. Carstairs*, 47 S.C.R., 559, this Court refused to hear an appeal from a provincial court in respect of a provincial election petition.

For these reasons I would dismiss the motion with costs.

OTTAWA, 20th July, 1942.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the reasons for judgment given by the Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada in this case.

ARMAND GRENIER,  
*Law Reporter.*

Mr. McCann, from the Special Committee on Radio Broadcasting, presented the Third and Final Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee was appointed by a resolution of the House adopted on March 13, 1942. It has held forty-two meetings during which it heard the Minister of Munitions and Supply, the Minister of National War Services, the Chairman of the Board of Governors and various officers of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation as well as a number of other persons.

The subject of radio broadcasting was considered by a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Aird which made a report on September 11, 1929. In 1932 broadcasting was examined by a special committee of the House and the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission was established by the act adopted that year. Radio Broadcasting was the subject of enquiry by parliamentary committees in 1934 and again in 1936. Following the report of the 1936 committee, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was created by the Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936, and the operations of the Corporation were examined by committees of the House in 1938 and 1939.



Your Committee would like to preface its recommendations by stating its confidence in the framework provided by the Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936. The deficiencies noted hereinafter were not due to the system but to certain failures in executive direction.

In the reports as well as in debates in Parliament, a number of principles governing national broadcasting in Canada were enunciated and emphasized. Your Committee now desires to reaffirm these principles as stated in the reports of the Committees for the years mentioned in brackets:—

- (a) The paramount importance of a single national authority to control all broadcasting in the public interest; (1932)
- (b) The public ownership of all high-powered stations under a national system of broadcasting, with low-power stations individually operated or co-ordinated in relation to the dominant system; (1932)
- (c) The co-ordination of all broadcasting in Canada through exclusive control being vested in the nationally-owned system of:—
  - (i) the character of all programs, political or otherwise, broadcast by all stations and of the advertising content thereof; and
  - (ii) all wire-line networks used for carrying broadcast programs; (1936)
- (d) The independence and flexibility of administration of the national broadcasting authority to be assured by its constitution as a public corporation. Under this constitution decisions as to policy are to be made by its Board of Governors while administration is to be unified under a general manager, and an assistant general manager, responsible to the board for the conduct of all business of the Corporation. (1934, 1936, 1938)
- (e) Members of the Board of Governors to be men of broad outlook, having a knowledge of the tastes and the interests of the listening public and able to make a definite contribution to the solution of the problems before the Corporation; (1936)
- (f) The independence of the Corporation from partisan control to be assured by its constitution. As a trustee for the people of Canada and the payers of licences, the Board of Governors should render an account of its stewardship regularly to parliament and be subject to ultimate parliamentary control; (1938)
- (g) The importance of establishing at as early a date as possible a high-power shortwave broadcasting station financed as a national undertaking but operated and controlled by the Corporation as an integral part of its system; (1938, 1939)
- (h) Political network broadcasting during federal and provincial election campaigns to be on a sustaining basis and time divided equitably among the political parties; (1939)

To these principles the Committee adds that public broadcasting is a great instrument of education and national unity as well as of entertainment. In war, broadcasting can play a major part in mobilizing the resources of the nation and the will of our people to defend our country and defeat the enemy.

The Committee's attention was directed to the operations of the Corporation since the last parliamentary committee sat in 1939. As the Committee was only set up and began its meetings on May 6, 1942, it was not possible to consider all the operations of the Corporation with the same thoroughness as would have been possible had only one year's operations been subject to review. The material, however, put before the Committee led it to reach very definite conclusions, the importance of which necessitates some description of the reasons behind its recommendations.



Shortly after the last parliamentary committee, namely, July 6, 1939, the Board of Governors appointed one of its members, the late Alan B. Plaunt, to make a report on the affairs of the Corporation. Mr. Plaunt was to be assisted by J. C. Thompson of the firm of Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth and Nash. The Thompson report is dated September 30, 1939. These reports were put before the Board of Governors at their meeting on October 16, 1939. They were implemented in part by action of the Board of Governors but eleven months went by without their being formally discussed and Mr. Plaunt resigned on August 30, 1940. The reports and the correspondence with Mr. Plaunt are printed in the proceedings of the Committee.

The reasons Mr. Plaunt gave for his resignation were that he no longer had confidence in the administration of the Corporation and he felt that the failure of the Board to take effective action to remedy the conditions he found left him no other course. Mr. Plaunt's resignation led to a demand for the appointment of a parliamentary committee and his report referred to conditions in the Corporation which were in part the subject of this enquiry.

Up to November, 1939, the General Manager, Mr. W. E. Gladstone Murray, as chief executive of the Corporation had been responsible for its administration subject to the direction of the Board of Governors. On November 26, 1939, the Board passed a resolution transferring primary responsibility with regard to financial, engineering and commercial matters, and all operations in the province of Quebec, to the Assistant General Manager, Dr. Augustin Frigon, who was, however, still subordinate with respect to these matters to the General Manager.

This division of responsibility was apparently considered to be not enough, and on March 24, 1941, the Board of Governors made a series of amendments to the by-laws which were approved by Order in Council on April 29, 1941. These further limited the General Manager's powers in three very important ways.

In the first place they provided for the appointment of an Executive Committee which was given power to:—

- (a) manage the affairs of the Corporation, to control its finances, and to supervise its operations in accordance with the general policies laid down by the Board of Governors;
- (b) define the functions, duties, and responsibilities of the officers and employees of the Corporation and to direct them in the performance of their duties.

The decisions of the Executive Committee were to be reported to the Board of Governors at the next meeting of the Board.

By the wording of this by-law, the Board appeared to give to the Executive Committee the powers of management previously exercised by the General Manager.

The second limitation imposed on the General Manager was in an amendment providing that "the assistant general manager, subject to the direction of the Board of Governors or the Executive Committee, shall have charge of the technical or commercial operations of the Corporation; he shall be responsible for the internal management of the affairs of the Corporation . . .".

The third change provided for the appointment of a Controller of Finance who would report directly to the Board or Executive Committee on all matters relating to the business of the Corporation. The appointment of a Controller of Finance was in accordance with a recommendation of the Thompson report which indicated that the occupant of the office of Treasurer should be the

Controller. But the Board of Governors appointed the Assistant General Manager as Controller of Finance and thereafter the Treasurer reported to the Assistant General Manager and not to the General Manager.

These changes were rendered necessary on account of lack of confidence of the Board of Governors in Mr. Murray's ability in financial matters.

Evidence given before the Committee on the personal expenses of the General Manager and on the manner of accounting for these expenses give some indication of what the Board of Governors may have had in mind. They removed responsibility for technical and commercial operations, internal management and all the finances of the Corporation from the man on whom it had been placed because he was found to be unfitted to discharge such responsibilities.

The reasons which led the Board to relieve the General Manager of many of his functions should have led to totally different action.

Your Committee recommends that the amendments to the by-laws above referred to be reviewed so as to put the responsibility where it properly belongs.

As stated above, the Board had not only provided for an Executive Committee with powers of management and given a large part of the General Manager's functions and responsibilities to the Assistant General Manager, it had also appointed the latter Controller of Finance. The Committee feels that in refusing to follow the recommendation of the Thompson report that the Treasurer should be appointed Controller, the Board recognized that the Assistant General Manager would be in a better position to cope with the situation.

Your Committee believes that the Treasurer did not impose adequate checks on the General Manager's expense accounts and consequently recommends that his duties should be clearly defined.

The expedients adopted are a clear indication of the extraordinary nature of the situation with which the Governors were faced. It is with profound regret that your Committee has reached the conclusion that the expedients adopted were insufficient and that the situation should have been dealt with in a more fundamental way and should be dealt with now.

Indicative of this situation is the subject of the expenses of the General Manager which the Committee feels were out of all reason and much confusion was caused by the slack and unbusinesslike manner in accounting for these expenditures. Detailed vouchers were not submitted, extraordinary and unclassified expenses were included which it was felt were unnecessary. Details of these expenses and expenditures are to be found in the Minutes of proceedings and evidence.

Mr. Murray is unable or unwilling to state to whom many of these payments were made. His explanation of their purpose is obscure. There is no conclusive evidence that they ever received the scrutiny of the Finance Committee, or the Board of Governors. Mr. Murray's denial of the existence of some of these expenditures, the way in which the evidence of them was elucidated in consequence of Mr. Pickering's evidence, the heading under which they were included, their being lumped together, the absence of particulars or receipts justified the conclusion that at least there was gross carelessness in the way in which these expenditures had been handled and accounted for.

Referring to Mr. Murray's expenses for travelling and entertainment generally, both Mr. Murray and Mr. Baldwin gave evidence that these expenses were justified, that they were not out of line with the expenses of persons in similar positions. If this is so, it is high time that expenditures of this character and on this scale were stopped everywhere. They were never justifiable in any corporation in peace time. They are a thousand times less so in time of war when we speak of equality of sacrifice.

Mr. Murray has rendered great service to Canadian Broadcasting, but in view of the Board's loss of confidence in his ability in financial matters and his attitude to his own expenses and in view of other material placed before the Committee, your Committee recommends that the Board of Governors consider if the services of Mr. Murray could be used by the Corporation in another capacity than that of General Manager or Executive Head of the Corporation.

The Committee recognizes that the Board of Governors is charged with the responsibility of conducting the affairs of a utility of great national importance. The Board failed to deal adequately with the Thompson and Plaunt reports; the resignation of one Governor from the Board, the resignations of the Assistant to the General Manager, and the Supervisor of Public Affairs Broadcasts from the staff in the autumn of 1940 did not arouse the Board to the need of taking effective action to deal with the internal condition of the Corporation which was most unfortunate. In spite of the resolution of confidence in the General Manager adopted by the Board of Governors at its meeting on November 26, 1940, it is clear from the evidence as well as from the subsequent decisions of the Board in regard to the by-laws amended March, 1941, that he had in fact already lost their confidence as a business administrator. The Board of Governors, therefore, cannot escape responsibility for allowing the condition of affairs disclosed by the investigation to continue. The Committee is, however, happy to note that since April, 1941, efforts have been made to prevent the continuance or recurrence of some of the defects in the Corporation's administration.

The Committee is of the opinion that the office of General Manager should be filled by one fitted to discharge all the duties of the chief executive officer of the Corporation. He should be, preferably, a Canadian of character and integrity to receive the confidence of the public and the loyal support of his staff. He should have organizing ability and administrative and executive experience although not necessarily in the field of business. As was said in evidence, "the chief executive does not need to be a specialist in finance, or a specialist in publicity; he needs to be a person who can if necessary, recruit specialists in all fields, weigh and consider their advice and their recommendations, direct their activities, and in the last analysis accept responsibility for their actions". His education and experience should fit him to deal with public questions in a broad and imaginative way. He should have an enthusiasm for his country and its services and recognize the contribution that broadcasting may make to our national life.

In filling vacancies on the Board, the Government should choose men and women of outstanding ability, capable of commanding the confidence of the Canadian people, willing to devote a large part of their time to this national service and able to make a definite contribution to the work of the Corporation as an instrument of national purpose in peace and in war. They should, if possible, include people able to represent the points of view of farmers and labour. The Committee recommends that the Government progressively strengthen the Board by appointing persons selected because of outstanding ability and genuine interest and not because of any political affiliation.

It must be said that the Board's work was affected by the way vacancies were filled, or rather not filled promptly. General Odlum last attended a meeting of the Board on June 1, 1940, but was only replaced on March 17, 1942, twenty-two months later. The late Alan B. Plaunt resigned on September 30, 1940, and his successor was only appointed on May 1, 1942, nineteen months later. Moreover, Mrs. Nellie McClung has been unfortunately prevented by illness from attending a meeting of the Board since November 26,



1940, and consequently has not attended a meeting in twenty months. During the year and a half ending March, 1942, the Board was without the effective services of three members out of nine. The Committee recommends to the government that vacancies on the Board be filled promptly.

In 1939 the Board of Governors held three regular meetings and no special meetings. In 1940 it held five regular meetings and two special meetings. In 1941 it held four regular meetings. On the average less than four meetings per year have been held. While the number of meetings is not a final measure of work or interest, your Committee feels that the problems and work of the Corporation in these days does require more attention than can be given in three or four meetings a year. The Committee recommends that meetings of the Board be held more frequently and any member who is unable to attend meetings for a considerable period should be replaced.

Your Committee further recommends that the By-laws should be amended to provide for the creation of an Executive Committee to function between meetings of the Board and to prepare material for its consideration. The powers of the Executive Committee should, however, be limited to dealing with matters of real urgency arising between meetings of the Board and its action should be subject to confirmation at the next meeting of the Board. The Executive Committee should not deal with major questions of policy. The responsibility for this and for the general conduct of the affairs of the Corporation, as well as for the regulation of all broadcasting in Canada, rests on the Board.

Your Committee recommends that program planning should take into account the need to counteract any influence enemy broadcasts may have. This should be worked out by the Department of Information in conjunction with the Corporation. The closest possible relations should obtain between the Department of Information and the Corporation on the one hand and the corresponding information and broadcasting services in the other countries of the United Nations, particularly Great Britain and the United States. Canada and the United States have gone a long way in pooling their economic, industrial and military resources. Your Committee recommends that efforts be continued in the pooling and utilizing of the resources of the United Nations in the equally important field of ideas.

Your Committee received evidence on the machinery set up to deal with the co-ordination of the broadcasts of various government departments. Included among these are the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in connection with the price ceiling, the National War Finance Committee in connection with the sale of bonds and War Savings Certificates, the Department of National War Services in connection with salvage and national service, the Department of Labour in connection with Unemployment Insurance, selective service and labour relations, the Department of Munitions and Supply in connection with production, the Defence services in connection with recruiting, the Department of Agriculture in connection with food, the Department of Pensions and National Health in connection with civilian protection, pensions, national health, nutrition. An inter-departmental committee had been set up under the chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. Justice T. C. Davis, Associate Deputy Minister of National War Services, to avoid conflict in the times of campaigns, etc. The Committee felt that the situation was far from satisfactory, particularly in view of the fact that Canada had been at war for nearly three years. All the broadcasting activities of the various government departments should be co-ordinated and correlated through the Department of National War Services which is expressly given by statute the responsibility for such co-ordination. The Department and some such agency as the interdepartmental Committee mentioned should have power to initiate and formulate plans in co-operation with a representative of the program department of the C.B.C. as well as to regulate time.



The General Manager and Mr. E. L. Bushnell under him have general supervision of all programs but it was clearly shown in evidence that the French and English networks were being operated under entirely distinct program supervision and policy. While variations in programs for the different regions and in the French and English languages are necessary and desirable, it should always be remembered that the purpose of the Corporation is to represent and serve the interest of all of Canada. A closer integration of program planning between the French and English networks therefore is recommended and this should be related to a well-defined policy laid down by the Board of Governors.

Following recommendations in the report of the 1939 committee, the Corporation issued a White Paper in July, 1939, on controversial and political broadcasting. This gave effect to two important principles laid down by the 1939 committee. The first emphasized "the importance of placing before listeners the widest variety of points of view." Evidence was given that this principle was departed from for a considerable period after the outbreak of war. Your Committee emphasizes the importance of placing before listeners a wide variety of points of view subject to censorship. The success of the Farm Forum broadcasts suggests that similar techniques might be applied to other subjects.

The second related to arrangements with the political parties pertaining to national elections. An announcement was made, apparently on the sole authority of the General Manager, that these arrangements would not apply to the general election of 1940. Public opinion forced a reversal of this policy. The incident emphasized the paramount desirability of implementing the report of the 1939 committee along the lines of the White Paper of July, 1939.

Your Committee further suggests that the principles laid down in the White Paper should be extended to provincial elections.

The Corporation should secure the assistance of honorary advisory committees for various regions also in various fields of activity. This has not been properly tried before; it should stimulate interest and bring the Corporation more in touch with the rich potentialities of our country and its people.

Previous parliamentary committees have urged that greater attention be paid to the discovery and development of Canadian talent. Some of the means suggested are the encouragement of recommendations by the heads of musical organizations, competitions with prizes, attendance of corporation officials at musical festivals, the employment of "talent scouts" etc. The Committee recommends that in addition to taking these and other specific steps, the Corporation should further encourage suggestions and criticism from listeners.

The Corporation's aim must be not only to select the best programs available from other countries but also to broadcast the highest quality of programs the Canadian people can produce. It should maintain a proper balance of entertainment, information and education.

Canadians enjoy broadcasts of symphony orchestras, and music, dramatizations, sports broadcasts, folk songs, news and are interested in local and regional happenings. Programs should be changed frequently and revised. New commentators should be brought in and new features produced. In addition to a program staff with capacity and imagination, the personnel should be large enough to allow the creative organizers full time to do the necessary planning and research and to work up new and interesting programs.

Under the General Manager and Assistant General Manager, there are a number of heads of divisions who report to them. It is believed that their work could be co-ordinated and better directed to the general purpose of the Corporation if they held monthly meetings with the General Manager to discuss common problems. Minutes of these meetings should be available for con-

sideration by the Board of Governors and Executive Committee and thus supplement the existing channel of communication between the governing bodies and the administration.

The Plaunt and Thompson reports dealt with the recruitment, classification, allocation and retirement of the staff of the Corporation. Some action has since been taken by the Board to follow up the steps it had already begun before the reports were received. In this connection it is felt that the Board should review what already has been done and make sure that every effort has been made to carry out the above recommendations.

Evidence was given of the payment of continuing retaining fees to persons not on the Corporation's staff. Greater care should be exercised in future in the payment of retaining fees and other similar fees to persons not on the Corporation's staff.

The Committee recommends that the Corporation institute a superannuation or pension scheme for its employees on a contributory basis, if possible by making arrangements to come under the Civil Service Superannuation Fund.

Your Committee did not have an opportunity to consider the possibility of further co-ordinating the activities of the Corporation as suggested in the Plaunt and Thompson reports. At present the commercial and public relations departments are located in Toronto. The engineering and French program departments are at Montreal. The General Manager, the Secretary and the Treasurer are in Ottawa. This division must lead to administrative difficulties and unnecessary expense. The Plaunt and Thompson reports recommended that the General Manager, Secretary and Treasurer be transferred either to Toronto or Montreal, leaving a small office in Ottawa. Your Committee recognizes the difficulties involved, particularly in view of the need of close co-operation between the Corporation and government departments interested in broadcasting in war-time. It recommends that the Board continue to consider this question.

The legal status of the Corporation is necessarily unique and shows certain anomalies. We were advised that the Corporation may be sued but may not be taxed like an ordinary person, and that its employees may not organize and bargain collectively. We are of the opinion that the Corporation should be liable to suit in the ordinary courts without the need of any fiat, that it should be exempt from taxation, and that its employees should be in the same position as regards negotiation with the management as are the employees of any corporation, such as, for example, the employees of the C.N.R. The Corporation should be permitted to invest in Dominion Government bonds only. Your Committee recommends that any changes necessary to make these points clear be made in the law.

The establishment of a high-power shortwave station and service was recommended by the parliamentary committees in 1938 and 1939. The present committee went into this matter exhaustively and its second report to the House on July 7, 1942, recommended:—

That a high-power shortwave station be erected and equipped and service established at the earliest possible moment, to be owned and financed, as to installation, operation and maintenance, by the Government and operated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Beyond emphasizing its realization of the urgency of proceeding with this project, the Committee wishes to add now that in the operation of this station, the Corporation would naturally co-operate closely with the various agencies of the Government that might be concerned. In addition to the Bureau of Information, these would include the Department of External Affairs and the

Department of Trade and Commerce. It would probably be found convenient to set up an interdepartmental committee to advise and assist the Corporation with regard to programs to be broadcast by shortwave.

In addition to \$279,500 deducted from the gross licence fee receipts and paid to licence vendors as commissions, another amount of approximately \$200,000 is retained out of licence fees by the Department of Transport for administrative expenses. In addition the Department receives an appropriation through Parliament for other services in connection with the administration of the Radio Act. It is recommended that discussions be entered into between the Corporation and the Department to see if the amount retained by the Department out of licence fees could not be reduced so as to make available more money to be used by the Corporation on programs.

The Committee is glad to note the existence of good relations between the Corporation and the privately-owned broadcasting stations. Evidence was given of large contributions by the private stations of free time for purposes of the war. At the present time private stations are serving a useful function. But the financial position of privately-owned broadcasting stations has improved substantially during the last few years and the Corporation should consider if the private stations are increasing their service to the public correspondingly. Your Committee recommends that the Corporation endeavour to work out in co-operation with the private stations means to increase the services of private stations to the national cause as well as to their local communities in providing and distributing programs and developing and making use of local talent.

The principle laid down by previous parliamentary committees that the Corporation should extend its services so as to give a complete national coverage, if necessary by taking over privately-owned stations, should be followed and the Corporation should take over any privately-owned broadcasting stations considered essential for national coverage. The private broadcasting stations have no vested interest in the sound-waves they are allowed to use. The Government and the Corporation should not hesitate to terminate any licence when it is in the public interest to do so. Any increase in power considered necessary and desirable to occupy the channels allowed under the Havana Agreement should be made in stations owned or taken over by the Corporation.

The Corporation is given exclusive control of networks. Despite this, outlets are still allowed for United States chains in Canada through stations CKLW, CFCF, CEAC, CFRB. Your Committee recommends that the Corporation should consider if the continuance of such outlets is in the interest of broadcasting and of the Corporation.

Your Committee further recommends that every effort be made to obviate duplication of broadcasts in the same areas and provide listeners with alternative programs.

At present eight broadcasting stations are owned or controlled by one interest and six by another. Under the existing law and regulations, the Minister (at present the Minister of Munitions and Supply) is given power to license private stations upon the recommendation of the Corporation and a licence may not be transferred without permission of the Minister. To prevent dangerous concentrations of broadcasting stations in private hands, your Committee recommends that the regulations and practice be changed so that:

- (a) Neither the ownership nor the shares evidencing ownership of a station shall be transferred without the authority of the Minister;
- (b) a station shall be owned and operated by the holder of the licence;
- (c) except in the most unusual circumstances, no one shall hold more than one licence;



- (d) the responsible Minister and the Corporation shall have the power to obtain all information necessary to carry out these provisions and to ensure that private stations are operated for the benefit of the nation and of the communities in which they are located. If necessary, the revenues, profits, and expenditures of privately-owned broadcasting stations should be ascertained in order to see whether the licence fees payable by them to the Government are adequate and if the public services rendered by them is commensurate with the direct and indirect profits and advantages enjoyed by them from the right to use a broadcasting channel.

The Session began on January 22. The Committee was appointed on March 13, fifty days later. Another fifty-three days went by before the Committee first met on May 6, 1942. In the time since, it has had the task of reviewing the operations of the Corporation during the three-year period since the last parliamentary committee on broadcasting made its report. The Committee recommends that the affairs of the Corporation and broadcasting be reviewed each year by a standing or special parliamentary committee and that such committee be set up at the beginning of the session.

Evidence was given of the loyalty and devoted services of the staff of the Corporation. Your Committee believes that the staff of the Corporation generally deserves great credit and praise for the work carried on by them in difficult circumstances.

A copy of the evidence taken before the Committee, as well as exhibits filed, are tabled herewith.

*(For Minutes of Proceedings, Evidence, etc., accompanying said Report, see Appendix to the Journals, No. 9.)*

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House:— Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1940, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 6330, approved July 21, 1942: renewing loan of the sum of \$4,645,000 to the Province of Alberta, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said Province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

The Order being read for consideration of Amendments made by the Senate to Bill No. 5, An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of discharged members of His Majesty's Forces or other designated classes of persons;

Mr. Mitchell moved,—Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours that this House agrees to their first amendment and the amendment in the title of Bill No. 5, An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of discharged members of His Majesty's Forces or other designated classes of persons, and disagrees with their second amendment for the following reasons:—

“The operation of the said amendment shall detract from the enforcement of the Act.”

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The Order being read for consideration of Amendments made by the Senate to Bill No. 64, An Act respecting the carrying on and co-ordination of Vocational Training;



Mr. Mitchell moved,—That the said amendments be concurred in.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said amendments were accordingly read the second time and concurred in.

The Order being read for consideration of Amendments made by the Senate to Bill No. 56, An Act to make provision with respect to Insurance of Property against War Risks and the payment of Compensation for War Damage;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That the said amendments be concurred in.

After Debate thereon, the said motion was allowed to stand.

The Order being read for consideration of Amendments made by the Senate to Bill No. 65, An Act to assist War Veterans to Settle upon the Land;

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre) moved,—That the said amendments be concurred in.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said amendments were accordingly read the second time and concurred in.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 120, An Act to amend The Department of External Affairs Act;

Mr. Mackenzie King moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

#### *(Private Bills)*

Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City) moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Standing Order 110); which was agreed to.

The following Bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time, Divorce Bills on division, and passed, viz:—

Bill No. 99 (Letter B-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting certain transmission and distribution lines of Saguenay Transmission Company, Limited, Saguenay Electric Company, and Aluminum Power Company, Ltd."

Bill No. 82 (Letter C-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Miriam Scott".

Bill No. 83 (Letter D-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marguerite Elsie Ramsay Murdoch".

Bill No. 84 (Letter E-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Molnar Schneider".

Bill No. 85 (Letter F-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Max Kaback".

Bill No. 86 (Letter G-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George McDonald Joseph Carew".

Bill No. 87 (Letter H-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Wandless Joseph Henry Verdon".

Bill No. 88 (Letter I-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Eileen Scott Warrington".

Bill No. 89 (Letter J-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Bergman".

Bill No. 90 (Letter K-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Martha Hermine Browne Peters".

Bill No. 91 (Letter L-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel Gerson Kalmanovitch".

Bill No. 92 (Letter M-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Freda Sweet Simon".

Bill No. 93 (Letter N-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Mary Alice Verrinder Horrell".

Bill No. 94 (Letter O-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of James McKinna Wood".

Bill No. 97 (Letter P-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leah May Jarvis Traver".

Bill No. 100 (Letter Q-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Patricia Strange Wolfe".

Bill No. 101 (Letter R-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bella Miller Keller".

Bill No. 102 (Letter S-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Effie Euphemia Shannon Monette".

Bill No. 103 (Letter T-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elsie May Cape Newman".

Bill No. 104 (Letter U-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bella White Wolfe".

Bill No. 105 (Letter V-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alan Swabey".

Bill No. 106 (Letter W-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jean Walker Creighton King".

Bill No. 107 (Letter X-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Beatrice Armand Roberts".

Bill No. 108 (Letter Y-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frederick William Merchant".

Bill No. 109 (Letter Z-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Irma Kern Ulrich".

On motion of Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City) it was ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to return to that House the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the petitions on which the above-mentioned Divorce Bills were founded.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted (*Less amounts voted in Interim Supply*):—

AGRICULTURE

MARKETING SERVICES

27 Live Stock and Live Stock Products.. . . . .	\$ 553,026 00
28 Marketing of Agricultural Products, including temporary appointments that may be required to be made, notwithstanding anything contained in the Civil Service Act, the amount available for such appointments not to exceed \$13,000.. . . . .	25,000 00

SPECIAL

29 Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act and Water Storage.. . . .	2,000,000 00
30 Prairie Farm Assistance Act.. . . . .	500,000 00
31 To provide for Wheat Acreage Reduction Payments; for administration expenses in connection therewith, and for temporary appointments that may be required, notwithstanding anything contained in the Civil Service Act..	5,225,000 00
32 To provide for assistance to encourage the Improvement of Cheese and Cheese Factories.. . . . .	1,950,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until Monday next, at eleven o'clock, a.m.

No. 118

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, MONDAY, 27TH JULY, 1942

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11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of July 16, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has the attention of the Government been called to the speeches being delivered throughout Canada by Mr. Graham Spry in relation to India, and defence and foreign affairs?

2. On this trip, is he representing the Government of Great Britain, and has he the authority to represent them regarding India?

3. With what members of the Government has he conferred, and whom does he represent, and by what authority?

4. Was he engaged by the Minister in charge of the National Resources Mobilization Act, and was he authorized to visit sections of Canada to make speeches on this and other subjects? If so, on what conditions, and what allowances, travelling and other expenses have been allowed, and who authorized them?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of July 20, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many cargoes or part cargoes of bananas were imported into Canada from January 1, 1942, to date?

2. What is the amount of bananas that have been imported into Canada through the United States from January 1, 1942, to date?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of July 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Are Mr. R. Jones and Mr. C. Moore employed by the Civil Service Commission as examiners in British Columbia or elsewhere?

2. If so, what salaries do they receive and when were they appointed?

3. What qualifications have they for this class of work?

4. Are they under 30 years of age?

5. What are their respective ages?



6. Are they married or single?
7. What medical category are they under for military purposes?
8. Were their appointments approved by the Canadian Legion or any other military organization?
9. Have they been called up for military service and received postponement?
10. If not, when will they be called up?
11. Is this a class of work that could not be done by men over military age, or veterans?
12. Have any veterans' organizations been asked if they have any men with the necessary qualifications available for these positions?
13. Were applications called in the usual way for these positions?
14. Why was Order in Council No. 4759 ignored in these appointments?

Mr. Michaud, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of July 6, 1942, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, communications and other documents exchanged between the Government and the town of Blairmore, Alberta, and/or any other person or persons in respect to flood conditions in the Crows Nest Pass during 1942.

Mr. Macdonald (Kingston City), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid on the Table,—Supplementary Reply to the following question:—

1. Has the Department of Naval Affairs a Bureau of Publicity and Press Liaison or personnel officers?
2. If so, where do they work, what are their names, salaries and other emoluments?
3. What naval experience had they before appointment and what was their last occupation and place of employment?

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Reid:—1. How many officers and ratings are in the Royal Canadian Navy?

2. How many officers and ratings are in the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve?

3. When a man joins the Canadian Navy is he placed in the Naval Reserve or is he placed directly in the Navy, similar to a Canadian joining the Army or the Air Force?

4. How many, (a) Captains, (b) Commanders, have been given these ranks in the Royal Canadian Navy since the outbreak of War?

5. How many have been given similar ranks in the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve since 1939?

6. In regard to promotions, does the seniority rule apply with respect to promotion and recognized service at sea as against land service in senior appointments?

Mr. Macdonald (Kingston City), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Gillis:—1. What are the names and addresses of those processing codfish, pollack, haddock and hake livers in Nova Scotia?

2. How many pounds of codfish livers did said firms buy or process during 1941 and up to June 30, or to the last reporting period in 1942?

3. What per cent of medicinal cod livers, as designated by USP standards, did each produce?
4. What per cent was crude?
5. What per cent of crude was sold to be made into medicinal?
6. What per cent was poultry grade?
7. What price was obtained for each grade?
8. What per cent of the products of each grade was exported to the United States or other points?
9. What was paid to the fishermen for the livers at Lunenburg, Halifax, Lockeport, Shelburne, Clark's Harbour, Port LaTour and Yarmouth?
10. Who were the buyers at these points?
11. What various prices were offered or paid by buyers at these points?
12. How many are buying codfish livers in Nova Scotia who do not process them?
13. What prices do these firms pay the fishermen, and what prices do they get from the processors?
14. Who in Nova Scotia are equipped to produce medicinal cod liver oil according to USP standards?
15. What is the capacity of each of such plants and at what per cent are they operating at the present?
16. What inspection or supervision is there as to condition of these livers when delivered?
17. On what basis are prices set?
18. Has any dealer or processor used pressure to prevent fishermen from selling such livers?
19. What price is paid for cod livers by (a) Lunenburg Sea Produce, (b) Lockeport Cold Storage Company, and which of these companies produce and market medicinal oil?
20. What per cent of oil from cod livers should be medicinal grade?
21. Are haddock, pollack, hake and cod livers of the same value?
22. What price was paid to fishermen selling swordfish livers at Cape Breton points during 1941, and what price did dealers get for same?

By Mr. Pottier:—1. What are the prices being paid to fishermen for cod livers, halibut livers and swordfish livers, at the following points: Westport, Freeport, Digby, Port Maitland, Yarmouth, Pubnico, Woods Harbour, Clark's Harbour, Shelburne, Lockeport, Liverpool, Lunenburg, Halifax, North Sydney, Glace Bay, and any other point or points on the island of Cape Breton where fish buyers or liver buyers maintain buying depots?

2. What are the names of the firms or individuals buying livers at Clark's Harbour, Lunenburg and Halifax? If any of these are not processors, to whom do they sell their livers?

3. What are the names of firms or individuals processing codfish or other livers in Nova Scotia?

4. What percentage of oil from said livers is medicinal grade? State percentage medicinal oil obtained by each processor? What percentage is known as crude?

5. What percentage, under modern facilities, of cod livers should be of medicinal grade?

6. What percentage of the cod liver oil produced in Nova Scotia is shipped to the United States?

7. What percentage is sold in Canada?

8. What percentage of crude cod liver oil produced in Canada is sold in the United States?

9. What percentage is sold in Canada?

10. What is the price of medicinal cod liver oil in Canada?

11. What is the price of medicinal cod liver oil in the United States?

12. What is the price of crude cod liver oil in Canada and the United States?

13. Has the Government made any effort under Pure Food Regulations or otherwise, to improve the quality of cod livers landed at ports where there is a cash market for same?

14. Has the Department any knowledge of fresh fish buyers or buyers of cod livers intimating that, unless they got the fish they would not buy the livers? If so, have they taken any steps to protect the fishermen?

15. How many buyers are there in Lunenburg? What is the price being paid per bucket of 25 pounds?

16. What price was paid fishermen at Cape Breton for swordfish livers in 1941, per pound, where were these livers sold by the parties buying them from the fishermen and at what price did they obtain by the pound?

By Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas):—1. What age classes have actually been instructed to report for, (a) medical examination, (b) training or service, to July 15, 1942, in each of the 13 Military Districts under the National Resources Mobilization Act?

2. How many have been instructed to report for (a) medical examinations (b) training or service, in each age class by districts?

3. How many exemptions have been granted in each age class by districts?

By Mr. Reid:—1. How many requests for the use of Japanese labour have been made to the British Columbia Security Commission by companies or firms in British Columbia?

2. Have any such requests been granted to persons, companies or firms whose place or places of business are within the prohibited military area of British Columbia?

3. How many persons of Japanese nationality or origin are at present employed in the Greater Vancouver area, including the District of New Westminster?

4. Were permits given by the British Columbia Security Commission for the employment of persons of Japanese nationality or origin within the two above named districts and, if so, what are the names of the firms or companies employing such persons of Japanese nationality?

5. Is the curfew law still in effect for those of Japanese origin or nationality in the Greater Area of Vancouver and the District of New Westminster?

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer:—

By Mr. Cardiff:—Order of the House for a copy of the itemized expense accounts of the Field Supervisors, J. H. Hoyt, W. B. Nixon and J. E. Phinney Saint John District, Soldier Settlement Board of Canada, for the year 1941?

Mr. Mackenzie King moved,—That when this House adjourns on completion of current business of the session it stand adjourned until January 27, 1943, provided always that if it appears to the satisfaction of Mr. Speaker, after consultation with His Majesty's Government, that the public interest requires that the House should meet at an earlier time during the adjournment. Mr. Speaker may give notice that he is so satisfied, and thereupon the House shall meet at the time stated in such notice, and shall transact its business as if it had been duly adjourned to that time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.



The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And a Debate arising thereon;

Mr. Green, seconded by Mr. Diefenbaker, moved in amendment thereto: that all the words after “That” be struck out and the following substituted therefor:—

“this House is of the opinion that such of the evidence taken before the enquiry into the despatch of the Canadian Expeditionary Force to the Crown Colony of Hong Kong as has been disclosed reveals convincing proof of incapacity on the part of the responsible military authorities and demonstrates the immediate and urgent need for a comprehensive reorganization of the Department of National Defence.

And the Debate continuing;

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By leave of the House, Mr. Speaker informed the House that a Message had been received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate does not insist upon its second amendment made to the Bill No. 5, An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of discharged members of His Majesty's Forces or other designated classes of persons, to which this House had disagreed.

The House then resumed the Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Ilsley: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply and on the proposed motion of Mr. Green in amendment thereto.

And the Debate still continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City), adjourned.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, a.m.





No. 119

# JOURNALS

OF THE

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

### OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 28TH JULY, 1942

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11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Mackenzie King moved,—That the House do now proceed to Government Orders.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

Government Orders being called;

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Ilsley,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply.

And on the proposed motion of Mr. Green in amendment thereto: That all the words after "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:—

"this House is of the opinion that such of the evidence taken before the enquiry into the despatch of the Canadian Expeditionary Force to the Crown Colony of Hong Kong as has been disclosed reveals convincing proof of incapacity on the part of the responsible military authorities and demonstrates the immediate and urgent need for a comprehensive reorganization of the Department of National Defence.

After further Debate thereon, the question being put on the said proposed amendment, it was negatived on the following division:—

YEAS

Messrs.

Aylesworth,	Esling,	Harris (Danforth),	O'Brien,
Blackmore,	Fair,	Hazen,	Pouliot,
Boucher,	Fraser (Peterborough	Hlynka,	Ross (St. Paul's),
Cardiff,	West),	Jackman,	Rowe,
Casselman (Grenville-	Gillis,	Kuhl,	Roy,
Dundas),	Graydon,	Lockhart,	Senn,
Castleden,	Green,	McGregor,	Stirling,
Church,	Hanson (York-	MacNicol,	Stokes,
Diefenbaker,	Sunbury),	Marshall,	Tustin—34.
Douglas (Weyburn),			

## NAYS

## Messrs.

Abbott,	Fournier (Maison- neuve-Rosemont),	MacDiarmid,	Mitchell,
Bercovitch,	Fraser (Northum- berland, Ont.),	Macdonald (Brantford City),	Moore,
Bertrand (Laurier),	Fulford,	Macdonald (Halifax),	Mulock,
Bertrand (Prescott),	Furniss,	Macdonald (Kingston City),	Mutch,
Black (Chateauguay- Huntingdon),	Gibson,	McDonald (Pontiac),	Neill,
Blair,	Gingues,	McGarry,	Nixon,
Blanchette,	Gladstone,	McGeer,	O'Neill,
Bonnier,	Golding,	McGibbon,	Pinard,
Cardin,	Goulet,	McIlraith,	Poirier,
Casselman, Mrs. (Edmonton East),	Grant,	MacKenzie (Lambton-Kent),	Purdy,
Chevrier,	Gray,	MacKenzie (Neepawa),	Ralston,
Clark,	Gregory,	Mackenzie (Van- couver Centre),	Rennie,
Cloutier,	Hanson (Skeena),	MacKinnon (Edmonton West),	Rhéaume,
Corman,	Healy,	McKinnon (Kenora- Rainy River),	Rickard,
Coté,	Hill,	McLarty,	Roebuck,
Crerar,	Howden,	MacLean (Cape Breton North- Victoria),	Ross (Calgary East),
Crête,	Howe,	Macmillan,	Ross (Hamilton East),
Jechene,	Hurtubise,	McNevin (Victoria, Ont.),	Ross (Middlesex East),
Denis,	Ilseley,	McNiven (Regina City),	Ross (Moose Jaw),
Donnelly,	Isnor,	Marier,	Ryan,
Douglas (Queens),	Jean,	Martin,	St. Laurent,
Dubois,	King, Mackenzie	Mayhew,	Sanderson,
Dupuis,	Kinley,	Michaud,	Sissons,
Durocher,	Kirk,	Mills,	Soper,
Edwards,	Laflamme,		Taylor,
Emmerson,	Lafontaine,		Telford,
Eudes,	Lalonde,		Tauvette,
Evans,	Leclerc,		Thorson,
Farquhar,	Leduc,		Veniot,
Fauteux,	Leger,		Vien,
Ferland,	Little,		Warren,
Ferron,	McCann,		Weir,
Fleming,	McCuaig,		Whitman,
Fontaine,	McCubbin,		Winkler,
Fournier (Hull),	McCulloch,		Wood—130.

And the question being put on the main motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again this day.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill without any amendment:—

Bill No. 111, An Act to amend the Customs Tariff.

The House then reverted to Routine Proceedings.

Mr. Moore, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has considered Bill No. 116 (Letter A-4 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Canadian Alliance Insurance Company," and has agreed to report the said bill without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Fournier (Hull), the Fifth Report of the Special Committee on War Expenditures presented to the House on July 18 was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Moore it was ordered,—That Bill No. 116 (Letter A-4 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Canadian Alliance Insurance Company," reported upon this day by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce without amendment, be placed immediately on the Order Paper of the House for consideration in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West), by leave of the House, introduced a Bill No. 121, An Act to amend the Precious Metals Marking Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for House again in Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 113, An Act to amend the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940;

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Ilsley, the said Order was discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 112, An Act to amend The Dominion Succession Duty Act;

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Ilsley, the said Order was discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

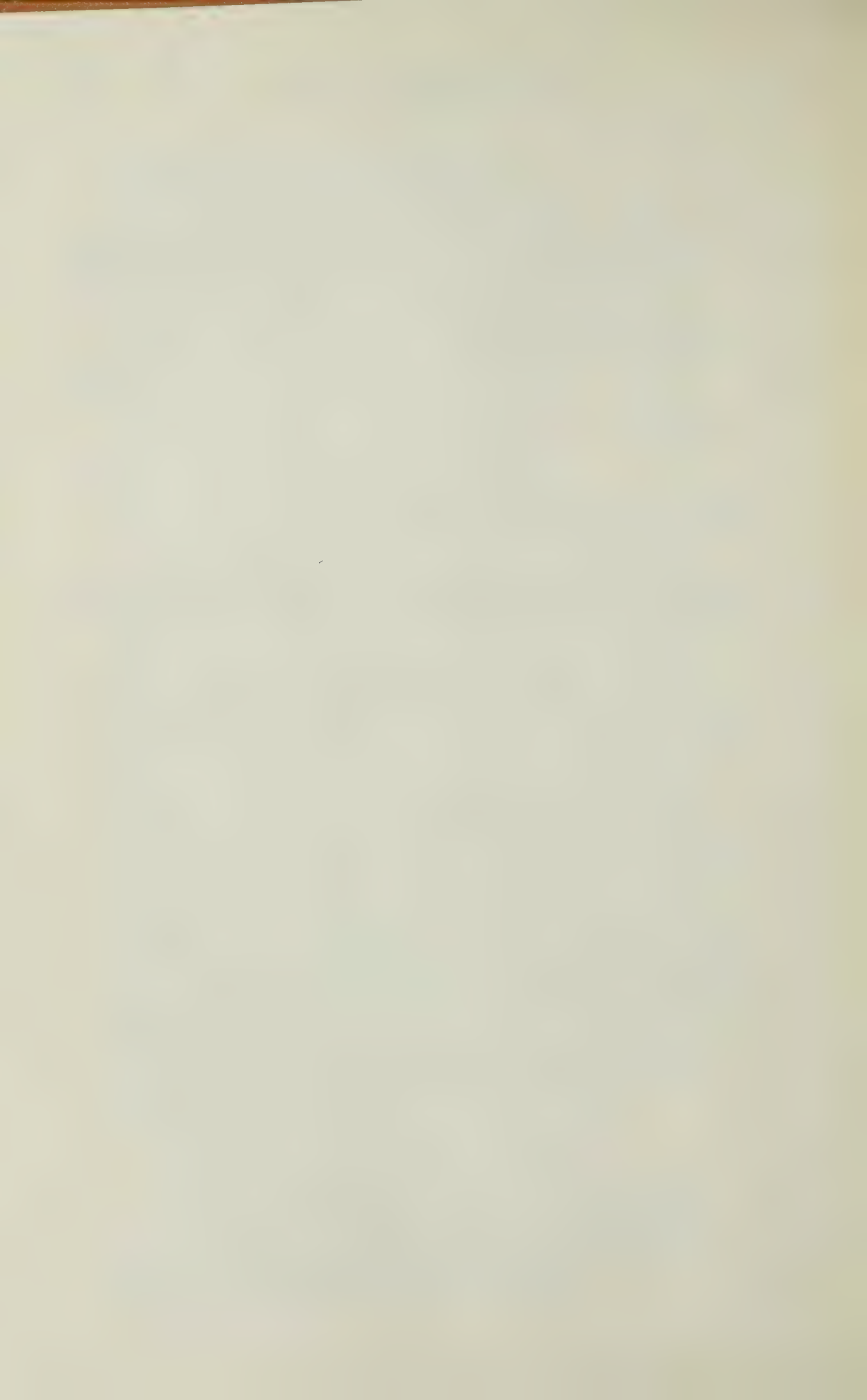
By unanimous consent Mr. Ilsley then presented the following Bills, which were severally read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House:—

Bill No. 122, An Act to amend The Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940.

Bill No. 123, An Act to amend The Dominion Succession Duty Act.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, a.m.





No. 120

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 29<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 1942

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11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Donnelly, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has considered the following bills and has agreed to report them without amendment, viz:—

Bill No. 117 (Letter B-4 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Felician Sisters of Winnipeg."

Bill No. 118 (Letter C-4 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bessie McKenzie Balfour Whiteley Willard."

Bill No. 119 (Letter D-4 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ada Lahn Corber."

On motion of Mr. Howden, the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping owned, operated and controlled by the Government, presented to the House on June 2, was concurred in.

The following Question on the Order Paper was passed by the House as an Order for Return, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and an Order of the House was issued to the proper officer accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Hansell:—1. What was the total amount of money in circulation in Canada at March 31, 1939, and at March 31, 1942, of (a) copper, (b) silver, (c) other coins?

2. What was the total amount of Bank of Canada notes in circulation as at March 31, 1939, and March 31, 1942?

3. What was the total amount of chartered bank notes in circulation in Canada on each of the above dates?

4. What was the total amount of monetary gold possessed by the Government of Canada as at March 31, 1939 and 1942. (a) Bank of Canada, (b) chartered banks, (c) Foreign Exchange Control Board ?

5. What was the total amount of bank deposits in Canadian banks as at each of the abovementioned dates?

6. What was the total number of depositors having accounts in the chartered banks of Canada as at March 31, 1939 and 1942?

7. What was the total public debt of Canada on the abovementioned dates, (a) municipal, (b) provincial, (c) dominion?

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper Officer:—

By Mr. Church:—Order of the House for a return showing:—1. The names, rank, salaries and other emoluments of the officers, petty and minor officers, of the Navy Headquarters and the Fort York Naval Barracks at Toronto.

2. The number of civilians employed, their names, salaries and other emoluments, who appointed them and by what authority.

3. Names of officers who have served overseas or at sea during this war, and for what period.

4. Any changes made recently in the Headquarters staff, the new positions created, for what purposes, and whether they will go to sea as officers.

5. The actual naval experience in this war of the abovementioned Headquarters staff.

The Order being read for consideration of Amendments made by the Senate to Bill No. 56, An Act to make provision with respect to Insurance of Property against War Risks and the payment of Compensation for War Damage;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours that this House agrees to their amendments to the Bill No. 56, An Act to make provision with respect to Insurance of Property against War Risks and the payment of Compensation for War Damage, with the exception of amendment number eleven with which this House disagrees for the following reason:—

“Because the said amendment extends the scope of the Bill as passed by the House of Commons.”

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

The Bill No. 123, An Act to amend The Dominion Succession Duty Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with an amendment, considered as amended, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 122, An Act to amend The Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 114, An Act to amend the Special War Revenue Act.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting financial arrangements of the Canadian National Railways for the calendar year 1942.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to bring in a measure to authorize the Canadian National Railway Company to issue securities not exceeding \$22,360,000 in principal amount to provide the moneys necessary to meet capital expenditures made or capital indebtedness incurred during the calendar year 1942; to make provision for the purchase or refunding of capital obligations of the Company, or of any Company comprised of the Canadian National Railways System, during the said calendar year and for the issue of substituted securities for such purpose; to authorize the Governor in Council to guarantee the principal, interest and sinking funds of securities issued by the Company for the purpose aforesaid; to authorize the making of temporary loans to the said Company secured by such securities and not exceeding \$22,360,000 in principal amount to enable the said Company to meet such expenditures and indebtedness; with authority to give financial aid and assistance to other companies of the said National System.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Ilsley then, by leave of the House, presented the Bill No. 124, An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures made and capital indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways System during the calendar year 1942, to provide for the refunding of financial obligations and to authorize the guarantee by His Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

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A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill without any amendment:—

Bill No. 80, An Act to amend the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940.

And also,—A Message informing this House that the Senate does not insist upon its eleventh amendment made to the Bill No. 56, An Act to make provision with respect to Insurance of Property against War Risks and the payment of Compensation for War Damage, to which this House had disagreed.



The House then resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolutions were adopted (*Less amounts voted in Interim Supply*):—

# POST OFFICE

243	Departmental Administration.. . . . .	\$ 743,650 00
244	Post Offices, including salaries and other expenses of Headquarters and Staff Post Offices and supplies and equipment for Revenue Post Offices.. . . . .	17,170,411 00
245	Inspection and Investigation.. . . . .	932,027 00
246	Railway Mail Service.. . . . .	12,246,589 00

Resolutions to be reported.

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Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills without any amendment:—

Bill No. 110, An Act to amend The Excise Act, 1934

Bill No. 120, An Act to amend the Department of External Affairs Act.

And it being after eleven o'clock, p.m. Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then five minutes past eleven o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, a.m.

No. 121

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 30<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 1942

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11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Mackenzie King moved,—That pursuant to the Judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada which, on the 29th of June, 1942, annulled, for illegal practices by agents, the election of Robert Greig Davidson for the Electoral District of Stanstead, and in view of Section 71 of the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to consider whether the House should order a new writ for an election in the said Electoral District.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Dupuis, the Third and Final Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House on July 24, was concurred in.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1940, as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 6580, approved July 27, 1942: renewing loan of a sum of \$6,136,268.48 to the Province of British Columbia, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 18, 1942, for a Return showing the cost of advertising the recent plebiscite campaign, (a) in all daily and weekly newspapers in Ontario, (b) in the Protestant religious press, (c) in the Roman Catholic press.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 18, 1942, for a Return showing what amount of money was expended by the Government for Plebiscite

advertising in publications of the following churches, (a) United, (b) Presbyterian, (c) Baptist, (d) Church of England, (e) Roman Catholic, (f) Salvation Army, (g) other churches, specifying same.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 28, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has Mr. Valmore Bienvenue, K.C., of Quebec, been employed by the Dominion Government or any government commission, during the years 1941 and 1942?

2. If so, (a) upon what dates, (b) for what services, (c) what has been paid him to date for expenses and fees?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 3, 1942, for a Return showing the costs of taking the plebiscite vote, (a) printing, (b) advertising, (c) other head office expenses, (d) expenses in constituencies, (e) total payments to date, (f) estimate accounts not paid, (g) total estimated costs?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of July 2, 1942, for a Return showing how many of the employees in each different department of the government and each different board are women.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of July 9, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What amount of public money was or will be expended to pay the cost of broadcasting the speeches of the Prime Minister, Ministers of the Crown and the Leader of the Opposition, the C.C.F. and the Social Credit parties in the Plebiscite campaign?

2. What is the cost to the treasury of printing each speech and its distribution throughout the country?

3. What is the total sum expended on publicity of every kind by the Government in the Plebiscite campaign?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of July 16, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Was the Hong Kong inquiry held in secret by Order in Council at the request of the government?

2. If so, when was said Order in Council passed?

3. Were each of the counsel engaged in the recent Hong Kong inquiry asked to submit an account for their services and, if so, by whom?

4. Did each of the counsel submit an account and were said accounts submitted to the Commissioner either directly by counsel, or for approval, by the Department of Justice?

5. Was an account submitted by Colonel Drew? If not, were reasons given by the Commissioner or by anyone else why an account was not submitted and, if so, state the reasons?

And also,—Supplementary Reply to the following Question:—

1. Has the Government purchased any carrier pigeons for use as message carriers?

2. What action, if any, has the Government taken to encourage the raising of carrier pigeons

Mr. Ralston, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of June 24, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Who compose the R.C.A.F. Headquarters staff at Toronto and the officers at Manning Pool, and at the Exhibition Grounds?

2. The number of chaplains, clerks, stenographers, accountants, pay and bank officials, press liaison officers, amusement, physical training and sports civilian and other quasi officers, their salaries, pay, emoluments, subsistence and other allowances.

3. Uniforms worn by these persons and the cost of same.

4. Their military training, if any, before appointment as officers.

5. How many will later go overseas?

6. How many are engaged in purely civilian duties at home, who appointed them, and what are their names and pay?

7. How many of those there now had any training in the Universities C.O.T.C. when they joined, what is the length of time for training for this classification and what fatigue, guard and kitchen duties do they perform?

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper Officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Castleden:—What is the total cost to the Government of Canada of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board as on April 30, 1942, under the following headings, (a) wages and salaries to employees, (b) rentals, travelling expenses, office furniture and equipment, (c) advertising, (d) subsidies, (i) domestic goods, (ii) imported goods?

By Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West):—1. How many officers and how many airwomen are enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division)?

2. What contracts had been let to June 1, 1942, and in what quantities, for, (a) winter uniforms, complete; (b) summer outfits, complete?

3. To whom were these let, and in what amount?

4. Is any change contemplated now in the winter uniform of, (a) Officers, (b) airwomen, (c) if so, what, (d) on whose recommendation, (e) why, (f) what designers or contractors have been asked or have submitted models?

5. If any changes are made, how will the cost of new issues be met, (a) for officers, (b) for airwomen, (c) what will be the cost to the Treasury?

6. What will be done with, (a) stores in hand, (b) uniforms in use?

7. Are the material, manpower and general production conditions such as will justify the suggested changes at this time?

By Mr. Roy:—1. Has Mr. Fernand Choquette, lawyer of Montmagny, Quebec, been employed by the Government during the years 1935 to 1940 inclusive?

2. If so, (a) in what capacity, (b) what amount was paid to him during each of these years?

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, delivered a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by the Speaker, as follows:—

#### ATHLONE

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1943, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, July 30, 1942.



On motion of Mr. Ilsley, the said Message and Supplementary Estimates were referred to the Committee of Supply.

The following Bills were respectively read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:—

Bill No. 124, An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures made and capital indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways System during the calendar year 1942, to provide for the refunding of financial obligations and to authorize the guarantee by His Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company.

Bill No. 121, An Act to amend the Precious Metals Marking Act.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolutions were adopted:

MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply; and less \$250,000 in Resolution No. 200)*

POST OFFICE

247 Air and Land Mail Services.. . . .	\$12,957,363 00
248 Audit of Revenue, Money Order, Postal Note and Savings Bank Business; issue of Postage Stamps and Postal Notes.. . . .	1,509,853 00

PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS

249 To provide for the payment of compassionate allowances to employees injured while in the performance of their duties, or to other persons injured while performing duties in any way connected with the Postal service, or in protecting His Majesty's mails, or to the dependents of such employees or other persons who may be killed while so engaged; payments to be made only on the specific authority of the Governor in Council.. . . .	5,000 00
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES 1942-43

POST OFFICE

482 Post Offices, including salaries and other expenses of Headquarters and Staff Post Offices and supplies and equipment for Revenue Post Offices—Further amount required.. . . .	30,000 00
483 Railway Mail Service—Further amount required.. . . .	660,000 00
484 Air and Land Mail Services—Further amount required.. . .	162,900 00
485 Audit of Revenue, Money Order, Postal Note and Savings Bank Business; issue of Postage Stamps and Postal Notes—Further amount required.. . . .	10,000 00

MAIN ESTIMATES

(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)

FISHERIES

71	Departmental Administration.. . . . .	132,340 00
72	Fisheries Inspection, including Fishery Officers and Guardians, Fisheries Patrol and Protection Services.....	816,120 00
73	Building Fishways and Clearing Rivers.. . . . .	7,000 00
74	Development of the Deep Sea Fisheries and the Demand for Fish.. . . . .	62,760 00
75	Salt Fish Board.. . . . .	20,000 00
76	Fish Culture.. . . . .	188,640 00
77	Oyster Culture.. . . . .	25,580 00
78	Fisheries Research Board of Canada.. . . . .	235,180 00
79	To provide for Canadian share of expenses of the Inter- national Fisheries Commission appointed under treaty dated March 2, 1923, between Canada and the United States for the preservation of the North Pacific Halibut Fisheries.. . . . .	25,000 00
80	To provide for Canadian share of expenses of the Inter- national Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission under Treaty between Canada and the United States for the protection, preservation and extension of the Sockeye Salmon Fisheries of the Fraser River System.. . . . .	40,000 00
81	Grant to United Maritime Fishermen's Association.. . . .	3,000 00
82	To provide for transportation, dressing and dyeing, and other expenses incidental to receiving and disposing of fur seal skins accruing to Canada pursuant to Pelagic Sealing Treaty, 1911.. . . . .	100,000 00
83	To provide for payment of a bounty for the destruction of Harbour Seals.. . . . .	15,000 00

SPECIAL

84	To provide for the extension of educational work in co-opera- tive producing and selling among fishermen.. . . . .	50,000 00
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

FISHERIES

454	Departmental Administration—Further amount required..	9,727 00
455	To provide for Canadian share of expenses of the Inter- national Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission for engineering and biological surveys upon which to base recommendation for overcoming sockeye salmon obstruc- tions at Hell's Gate Canyon or other points on the Fraser River watershed; also for temporary expedients, pending permanent remedial action, to overcome such obstructions.. . . . .	22,574 00

MAIN ESTIMATES

(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)

PUBLIC WORKS

259	Departmental Administration.. . . . .	194,450 00
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## CHIEF ARCHITECT'S BRANCH

260	Branch Administration.. . . . .	217,215 00
261	Ottawa—Maintenance and Operation of Dominion Public Buildings and Grounds, including rents, repairs, furniture, heating, etc.. . . . .	2,778,480 00
262	Maintenance and Operation of Dominion Public Buildings and Grounds, other than at Ottawa, including rents, repairs, furniture, heating, etc.. . . . .	3,599,635 00
263	Telephone Service at Ottawa.. . . . .	100,000 00
264	Telephone Service other than at Ottawa.. . . . .	8,000 00
	Construction, Repairs and Improvements of Public Buildings	

*Maritime Provinces Generally*

265	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs.....	50,000 00
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*Quebec*

266	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs.. . .	100,000 00
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*Ontario*

267	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs.. . .	100,000 00
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*Manitoba*

268	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs.. . .	35,000 00
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*Saskatchewan*

269	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs.. . .	35,000 00
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*Alberta*

270	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs.. . .	35,000 00
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*British Columbia*

271	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs.. . .	50,000 00
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*Generally*

272	Dominion Immigration Buildings—Repairs, improvements, etc.. . . . .	35,000 00
273	Dominion Quarantine Stations—Maintenance and repairs..	17,000 00
274	Experimental Farms and Science Laboratories—Replacements, repairs and improvements to buildings.. . . .	100,000 00
275	Flags for Dominion Buildings.. . . . .	8,000 00
276	Public Buildings Generally—Repairs, alterations, fittings and improvements.. . . . .	200,000 00
277	Veterans' Hospitals—Repairs, improvements and alterations.	60,000 00

## CHIEF ENGINEER'S BRANCH

278	Branch Administration.. . . . .	190,805 00
279	Engineering, including salaries of Engineers, Clerks, etc.. . .	468,590 00

## Dredging

280	General Superintendence.. . . . .	9,565 00
281	Maritime Provinces.. . . . .	360,385 00
282	Ontario and Quebec.. . . . .	267,215 00
283	Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.. . . . .	57,095 00
284	British Columbia and Yukon.. . . . .	206,720 00

Maintenance and Operation of Graving Docks, Locks  
and Dams, etc.

285	Champlain Graving Dock.. . . . .	64,076 00
286	Esquimalt Graving Dock.. . . . .	73,206 00
287	Lorne Graving Dock.. . . . .	37,912 00
288	Selkirk—Repair Slip.. . . . .	3,470 00
289	Locks and Dams.. . . . .	53,829 00
290	Snagboats.. . . . .	48,235 00

Maintenance and Operation of Roads and Bridges

291	Burlington Channel Bridge.. . . . .	15,430 00
292	Kingston, La Salle Causeway.. . . . .	15,959 00
293	New Westminster Bridge.. . . . .	51,314 00
294	Ottawa—Bridges and Approaches.. . . . .	3,600 00
295	Generally.. . . . .	20,975 00

Construction, Repairs and Improvements—Harbours  
and Rivers

*Nova Scotia*

296	{ Dingwall—Improvements (Revote \$71,900).. . . . .	79,200 00
	{ Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken.. . . . .	225,000 00

*Prince Edward Island*

297	{ Souris—Breakwater repairs (Revote).. . . . .	27,500 00
	{ Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken.. . . . .	55,000 00

*New Brunswick*

298	Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken.. . . . .	80,000 00
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*Quebec*

299	{ Richelieu River (Chambly Basin)—Dredging (Revote).. . .	9,500 00
	{ Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken.. . . . .	250,000 00

*Ontario*

300	{ Burlington Channel—Re-dredging.. . . . .	67,800 00
	{ Grand River—Agreed Contribution to Improvements.. . . .	65,000 00
	{ Toronto, Western Entrance—Re-dredging.. . . . .	24,200 00
	{ Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken.. . . . .	130,000 00

*Manitoba*

301	Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken.. . . . .	20,000 00
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*Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories*

302	Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken.. . . . .	10,000 00
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*British Columbia and Yukon*

303	{ Esquimalt Dry Dock—Wharf Repairs . . . . .	155,000 00
	{ Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken . . . . .	90,000 00

## TELEGRAPH BRANCH

304	Branch Administration . . . . .	27,680 00
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*Telegraph and Telephone Services—Operation and Maintenance*

305	Land and Cable Telegraph Lines—Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces, including working expenses of vessels for cable work . . . . .	140,640 00
306	Alberta and Saskatchewan . . . . .	92,080 00
307	Division Superintendent's Office, Vancouver . . . . .	15,315 00
308	British Columbia—Northern and Yukon Districts . . . .	128,750 00
309	British Columbia—Vancouver Island District . . . . .	104,035 00
310	Telegraph and Telephone Services Generally . . . . .	5,000 00

*Reconstruction, Repairs and Improvements*

311	Maritime Provinces and Lower St. Lawrence . . . . .	12,000 00
312	Saskatchewan and Alberta . . . . .	12,000 00
313	British Columbia—Northern and Yukon Districts . . . .	17,000 00
314	British Columbia—Vancouver Island District . . . . .	9,000 00

## GENERAL

315	National Gallery of Canada . . . . .	43,720 00
316	Miscellaneous works not otherwise provided for, not more than \$3,000 to be expended upon any one work . . . . .	50,000 00
317	To supplement, on approval of Treasury Board except where less than \$200 is required, any of the appropriations of the Department of Public Works . . . . .	100,000 00
318	To provide for balances required to complete any projects undertaken in previous fiscal years and for which no specific provision is made in the fiscal year 1942-43 . .	30,000 00

## SPECIAL

## CHIEF ARCHITECT'S BRANCH

## Construction, Repairs and Improvements of Public Buildings

319	Toronto Postal Station "A" Improvements (Revote \$36,000).	72,000 00
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## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

## PUBLIC WORKS

## CHIEF ARCHITECT'S BRANCH

487	Ottawa—Maintenance and Operation of Dominion Public Buildings and Grounds, including rents, repairs, furniture, heating, etc.—Further amount required . . . . .	28,600 00
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CHIEF ENGINEER'S BRANCH  
*Construction, Repairs and Improvements—Harbours and Rivers*

NOVA SCOTIA

488	Lunenburg—Derrick . . . . .	38,000 00
	Mulgrave—To take over and reconstruct portion of Railway Wharf—The Canadian National Railways to contribute \$37,800 . . . . .	40,000 00

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

489	Souris—Breakwater Repairs—Further amount required . . .	3,500 00
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QUEBEC

490	Disraeli—Completion of protection work . . . . .	5,000 00
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ONTARIO

491	Port Maitland—Dredging . . . . .	36,200 00
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BRITISH COLUMBIA

492	Capilano River—Diversion wall and dam . . . . .	8,300 00
	Esquimalt—Wharf Repairs—Further amount required . . .	20,000 00
	Port Alberni—Repairs to assembly wharf and approach and extension to shed . . . . .	62,900 00

TELEGRAPH BRANCH

493	Vancouver Island—Installation of radiophone equipment at Winter Harbour and Alert Bay . . . . .	2,450 00
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SPECIAL

CHIEF ENGINEER'S BRANCH

494	To provide for commitments in connection with Unemployment Relief projects . . . . .	521,000 00
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AGRICULTURE

SCIENCE SERVICE

445	Entomology—Further amount required . . . . .	10,000 00
446	Plant Protection—Further amount required . . . . .	8,000 00

PRODUCTION SERVICE

Health of Animals—

447	Administration of Animal Contagious Diseases Act and Meat and Canned Foods Act—Further amount required . . . . .	25,000 00
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MARKETING SERVICE

448	Subsidies for Cold Storage Warehouses under the Cold Storage Act, and special grant of \$750 to the North Wiltshire Dairying Company, North Wiltshire, Prince Edward Island—Further amount required . . . . .	150,000 00
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## SPECIAL

449 To provide for Wheat Acreage Reduction Payments and for administration expenses in connection therewith—Further amount required.. . . .	22,950,000 00
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## MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply; and less \$250,000 in Resolution No. 200)*

## NATIONAL WAR SERVICES

## OTHER THAN WAR APPROPRIATIONS

*(Previously provided under other Departments)*

200 Canadian Travel Bureau Service—To assist in promoting tourist business in Canada.. . . .	500,000 00
201 National Film Board, including Motion Picture Bureau.. . .	237,000 00

## TRADE AND COMMERCE

341 Departmental Administration.. . . .	140,900 00
342 Commercial Intelligence Service.. . . .	733,551 00
343 Electricity and Gas Inspection Services, including Administration of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act.. . .	285,565 00
344 Foreign Tariffs Division.. . . .	37,557 00
345 Precious Metals Marking Act.. . . .	12,819 00
346 Publicity and Advertising in Canada and Abroad other than in the United Kingdom and Europe.. . . .	33,000 00
347 Weights and Measures Inspection Service.. . . .	440,698 00

## Canada Grain Act—

348 Administration.. . . .	104,447 00
349 Operation and Maintenance, including Inspection and weighing, Registration, etc.. . . . .	1,558,703 00
350 Canadian Government Elevators, including equipment.. . .	373,002 00

## Dominion Bureau of Statistics—

351 Administration.. . . .	88,179 00
352 Statistics.. . . .	1,083,080 00
353 Census of Population.. . . .	1,018,015 00

## Exhibitions and Publicity—

354 Exhibitions.. . . .	95,303 00
355 Publicity and Advertising in the United Kingdom.. . .	17,320 00

## MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS

356 Administration.. . . .	9,946 00
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*Atlantic Ocean*

357 Canada and South Africa, service between.. . . .	100,000 00
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*Pacific Ocean*

358	{	British Columbia and South Africa, service between.....	45,000 00
		Prince Rupert, B.C. and Queen Charlotte Islands, service	
		between.. . . . .	22,000 00
		Vancouver and Northern ports of British Columbia, service	
		between.. . . . .	15,000 00
		Victoria, Vancouver, way ports and Skagway, service	
		between.. . . . .	10,000 00
		Victoria and West Coast Vancouver Island, service between.	10,000 00

## Local Services

	Baddeck and Iona, service between . . . . .	8,000 00
	Chester and Tancook Island, winter service between . . . . .	1,600 00
	Grand Manan and the Mainland, service between . . . . .	33,000 00
	Halifax, Canso and Guysboro, service between . . . . .	6,500 00
	Halifax, LaHave and LaHave River ports, service between . . . . .	1,750 00
	Halifax, Sherbrooke and Spry Bay, service between . . . . .	2,900 00
	Halifax, South Cape Breton, Bras d'Or Lake ports and Bay St. Lawrence, service between . . . . .	3,000 00
	Halifax and ports in Tor Bay, service between . . . . .	500 00
	Halifax and ports on West Coast of Cape Breton, service between . . . . .	3,000 00
	Ile-aux-Coudres and Les Eboulements, service between . . . . .	1,900 00
	Mulgrave, Arichat and Canso, service between . . . . .	37,000 00
	Mulgrave and Guysboro, calling at intermediate ports, service between . . . . .	10,500 00
	Murray Bay and North Shore, winter service between . . . . .	40,000 00
	Pelee Island and the Mainland, service between . . . . .	4,000 00
	Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp, service between . . . . .	11,500 00
	Pictou, Souris and the Magdalen Islands, service between . . . . .	42,500 00
	Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, service between . . . . .	28,000 00
359	Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington, service between . . . . .	85,000 00
	Quebec or Montreal and Gaspé, calling at way ports, service between . . . . .	60,000 00
	Rimouski and Matane and points on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, service between . . . . .	50,000 00
	Rivière-du-Loup and Tadoussac, and other North Shore ports, service between . . . . .	14,000 00
	Saint John, Bear River, Annapolis and Granville and other way ports, service between . . . . .	1,500 00
	Saint John and Bridgetown, service between . . . . .	800 00
	Saint John and Margaretville and other ports on the Bay of Fundy, service between . . . . .	2,500 00
	Saint John and Minas Basin ports, service between . . . . .	5,000 00
	Saint John, Westport and Yarmouth and other way ports, service between . . . . .	10,000 00
	Saint John and Weymouth, service between . . . . .	1,000 00
	Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence, calling at way ports, service between . . . . .	22,500 00
	Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake ports and West Coast of Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island, service between . . . . .	22,500 00
	Sydney and Whycocomagh, service between . . . . .	16,000 00

## NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

360	Salaries and other expenses of the National Research Council	857,743 00
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## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

## TRADE AND COMMERCE

## MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS

*Local Services*

	Halifax, Sherbrooke, Spry Bay and Tor Bay, service between—Further amount required.. . . . .	3,100 00
495	Halifax, South Cape Breton, Bras d'Or Lake ports and Bay St. Lawrence, service between—Further amount required.. . . . .	4,500 00
	Mulgrave and Guysboro, calling at intermediate points, service between—Further amount required.. . . . .	3,500 00
	Prescott, Ontario and Ogdensburg, New York, service between.	11,640 00
	Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, service between.	17,500 00

## MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

## MINES AND RESOURCES

122	Departmental Administration.. . . . .	151,088 00
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## MINES AND GEOLOGY BRANCH

123	Branch Administration.. . . . .	29,600 00
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## Bureau of Mines—

124	Bureau of Mines Administration.. . . . .	26,900 00
125	Mineral Resources Investigations.. . . . .	406,500 00
126	Explosives Act Administration.. . . . .	24,970 00

## Bureau of Geology and Topography—

127	Bureau of Geology and Topography Administration and Miscellaneous Services.. . . . .	108,100 00
128	Geological Surveys.. . . . .	274,500 00
129	Topographical Surveys, including expenses of the Geographic Board of Canada.. . . . .	188,500 00
130	Drafting and Map Reproduction.. . . . .	115,600 00
131	National Museum of Canada.. . . . .	48,700 00

## LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

132	Branch Administration.. . . . .	21,250 00
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## Government of the Northwest Territories—

133	General Administration, operation and maintenance of Services, including Wood Buffalo Park.....	266,655 00
134	Eastern Arctic Expedition.. . . . .	47,885 10

## Government of the Yukon Territory—

135	Administration.. . . . .	46,250 00
136	Grant to Yukon Council.. . . . .	34,000 00

## Dominion Forest Service—

137	General scientific, economic and administrative services..	120,640 00
138	Forest Experiment Stations.. . . . .	44,743 00
139	Forest Products Laboratories.. . . . .	145,781 00

140	Grant to Canadian Forestry Association.. . . . .	1,620 00
	Land Registry—	
141	Land Registry, Seed Grain Collections, Administration of Ordnance, Admiralty, and Public Lands.....	52,950 00
	National Parks Bureau—	
142	National Parks and Historic Sites Services.. . . . .	1,218,000 00
143	Administration of Migratory Birds Convention Act.. . .	50,000 00
144	Grant to John Thomas (Jack) Miner.. . . . .	2,500 00

## SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH

145	Branch Administration.. . . . .	22,130 00
146	Dominion Observatory, Ottawa.. . . . .	95,370 00
147	Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C... . .	27,575 00
148	Dominion Water and Power Bureau, including the admin- istration of the Dominion Water Power and Irrigation Acts.. . . . .	206,670 00
149	Lake of the Woods Control Board .. . . . .	7,985 00
150	To provide for the expenses incurred under the Agreement between the Dominion, Ontario and Manitoba confirmed by the Lac Seul Conservation Act, 1928, moneys expended to be largely reimbursed .. . . . .	17,800 00
151	To provide for acquiring flowage easements and discharg- ing claims of owners of riparian lands in Ontario below the outlets of Lake of the Woods affected by regulation under the Lake of the Woods Control Board Act (Revote)	1,800 00

Resolutions to be reported.

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Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills without any amendment:—

Bill No. 122, An Act to amend The Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940.

Bill No. 123, An Act to amend The Dominion Succession Duty Act.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, a.m.



No. 122

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 31<sup>ST</sup> JULY, 1942

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11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Macmillan the Second Report of the Special Committee on Honours and Decorations, presented to the House on the 24th instant, was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Fournier (Maisonnette-Rosemont) and Coldwell be substituted for those of Messrs. Abbott and Douglas (Weyburn), on the Select Committee on War Expenditures.

On motion of Mr. Dupuis it was ordered,—That the list of documents and papers referred to in the Third and Final Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament be printed in the Votes and Proceedings.

*(For above documents and papers see Addendum at end of this day's Journals)*

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of July 27, 1942, for a copy of the itemized expense accounts of the Field Supervisors, J. H. Hoyt, W. B. Nixon and J. E. Phinney, Saint John District, Soldier Settlement Board of Canada, for the year 1941?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of July 20, 1942, for a Return showing what opportunity there is at the present time, for a graduate of a school of optometry from any of our Canadian universities, to serve in his capacity as such in, (a) the army, (b) the air force, (c) the navy?



Also,—Return to an Order of the House of July 22, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What quantities of kapok were imported in the years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942 from (a) Java, (b) other countries?

2. Is the floss from the milkweed a suitable substitute for kapok in the manufacture of life jackets and flying suits required by the navy and the air force?

3. Is the milkweed a product of Canada and will the Government subsidize its growth, as has been done in Michigan?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of July 22, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What quantities of glue were imported in the years 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942, (a) from the British Isles, (b) from other countries?

2. What is the estimate of Canada's requirements of glue for the years 1942 and 1943?

3. Has the Government authorized the annual export of 1,000 cars or any number of cars of dry prairie bones suitable for the manufacture of glue to Consolidated Chemical Industries Inc., of San Francisco, California?

4. Has the Government contracted for the purchase of glue for war purposes from said company, and if so, in what quantities and at what price?

5. By what agency is the glue so purchased distributed or sold in Canada and upon what terms?

6. Why was a plant for the manufacture of glue not established in western Canada?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of July 23, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many persons now in the employ of the Civil Service Commission, Examination Branch, are between the ages of 17 and 45?

2. Have any been granted military exemption or postponement from Order in Council P.C. 4759?

3. Have any of the following been called, and granted exemption or postponement, and if so, when were they called, why were they exempted or postponed, and for what length of time was the postponement granted: J. C. Rutledge, Leslie Smith, Rex Boyd, Carson Jones, Gordon Doherty, Richard Moore, Harold Irwin, C. E. Rice?

4. What are the ages of the above mentioned, and on what dates did they enter the Civil Service Commission as Examiners?

5. Were they married or single prior to July 15, 1940?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of July 20, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What have been the payments to date on the cost of taking the plebiscite vote, (a) printing, (b) advertising (stating agents and amount paid them), (c) broadcasting, (d) Ottawa head office expenses, (e) expenses in constituencies, (f) total payments to date?

2. Have all accounts and expenses been paid?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of July 13, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What are the rates being charged in canteens and other similar services, in the various camps of His Majesty's Forces in Canada, since the Sales Tax was raised?

2. Will any aid by way of bonus, subvention or subsidy be given as an aid to soldiers?

3. Have the rates that formerly existed been frozen to prevent excessive charges by the Wartime Prices and Trade or other Board?

4. What were the rates charged for cigarettes, chocolate bars, sandwiches, pop, ice cream, tea, coffee, beer and other articles of food and refreshment in these camps, (a) before the sales tax increases; (b) since they were put into effect?

5. What regulation of these prices has the Government regarding public and private canteens to the camps, *re* rates charged?

6. Does the Wartime Prices and Trade Board issue any regulations in the matter?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of July 6, 1942, for a return showing the number of persons by Military Districts and/or Provinces who have been discharged or struck off the strength of, (a) the Navy, (b) the Army, (c) the Air Force by reasons of (1) medical unfitness, (2) desertion, (3) other causes, and, in the case of Military Districts Nos. 4 and 5, and/or the Province of Quebec, showing the number in each category (i) of French-Canadian origin, (ii) of origin other than French Canadian.

And also,—Return to Order of the House of April 29, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Has the Government any statement to make to the House on the beef situation?

2. Have complaints been received that the price ceilings have been exceeded?

3. If so, what action will be taken?

4. Have any subsidies or bonuses been paid?

5. Do speeches made by the Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board herein, and orders made by the Board, represent Government policy?

6. Were the orders and speeches first approved by the Government?

Mr. Thorson, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 21, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What are the names of all films produced by the National Film Board since January 1, 1941?

2. What was the total number of feet of film used in each such film which was purchased or acquired in any other manner from any British film company or organization?

3. What was the total number of feet of film which was seized from German or other enemy sources?

4. What was the total number of feet of film used in each such film which was actually taken in Canada?

5. What was the total cost of each such film?

6. By whom was each such film distributed (a) in Canada, (b) in the United States?

7. Upon what arrangement was each such film distributed by each such organization or organizations?

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

NATIONAL DEFENCE

*(OTHER THAN WAR APPROPRIATIONS)*

NORMAL SERVICES

180	Cadet Services.. . . .	\$ 659,000 00
181	Grants to Military Associations and Institutes, as detailed in the Estimates.. . . .	31,125 00
182	Miscellaneous Maintenance and Adjustments, War of 1914-18 (formerly Adjustment of War Claims).. . . .	20,480 00
183	Battlefields Memorials.. . . .	13,680 00
184	Book of Remembrance.. . . .	3,000 00

PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS

Civil Pensions—

185	Robert Allen.. . . .	269 52
186	Walter Pettipas.. . . .	515 90
187	Florence Walker.. . . .	360 00
188	Arnold Truman Townsend.. . . .	420 00
189	Michael Mountain.. . . .	420 00
190	Mrs. Alice Smuck.. . . .	480 00

Resolutions to be reported.

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again this day.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 115, An Act to amend the Income War Tax Act;

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again this day.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of the Supply.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

JUSTICE

88	Departmental Administration.. . . .	\$ 156,750 00
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89	Remission Service, including remuneration to members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force (to be expended under Order in Council, and not to exceed \$1,600) for assistance to this Service, and an amount of \$10,900 to reimburse the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force the amounts disbursed by them in ordinary pay and allowances to their men on loan to this service.. . . .	52,592 00
90	Administration of Justice— Miscellaneous Expenditure.. . . .	6,000 00
91	Expenses of litigated matters.. . . .	25,000 00
92	Annual contribution to the Canadian Law Library, London, England .. . . . Supreme Court of Canada—	500 00
93	Administration.. . . . Exchequer Court of Canada—	72,434 00
94	Administration.. . . . Stipendiary Magistrate's Court in the Yukon Territory—	35,037 00
95	Administration.. . . .	5,040 00
96	Payments of gratuities to the widows or to any dependent children of judges who die while in office.. . . .	15,000 00

## PENITENTIARIES BRANCH

97	Branch Administration.. . . .	111,597 00
98	Operation and maintenance of penitentiaries, including administration, construction, purchase of land, supplies, equipment and live stock; maintenance, discharge and transfer of convicts; compensation to discharged convicts permanently disabled while in penitentiaries.. . . .	3,015,252 00

## PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS

99	William Tatton.. . . .	564 00
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## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

## JUSTICE

457	To provide hereby, notwithstanding anything contained in the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act or any other Act or Law, for payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the widow of the late Right Honourable Ernest Lapointe of an annuity at the rate of \$1,800 to commence from November 27th, 1941, and to continue during her lifetime.. . . .	2,417 00
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## PENITENTIARIES BRANCH

458	Operation and maintenance of penitentiaries, including administration, construction, purchase of land, supplies, equipment and live stock; maintenance, discharge and transfer of convicts; compensation to discharged convicts permanently disabled while in penitentiaries— Further amount required.. . . .	50,000 00
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## MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

320	General Administration.. . . .	238,525 75
321	Land Services—Arising out of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, enforcement of Federal Statutes generally, and other incidental expenses.. . . .	5,673,254 15
322	Grant to Chief Constables' Association of Canada.. . . .	500 00

## PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS

323	To compensate members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for injuries received in the performance of duty..	11,749 16
324	Pensions to families of members of the Mounted Police who have lost their lives while on duty:—	
	Mrs. Mary Emma Bossange.. . . .	456 25
	Mrs. Margaret Johnson Brooke.. . . .	821 25
	Mrs. Margaret Cox.. . . .	410 63
	Mrs. Georgina Harrison.. . . .	676 50
	Mrs. Letitia Kennedy.. . . .	423 50
	Mrs. Nora Jean Massan.. . . .	300 00
	Mrs. Mary Millar.. . . .	667 38
	Mrs. Margaret Nicholson.. . . .	547 50
	Mrs. Catherine Mildred Ralls.. . . .	735 25
	Mrs. Myrtle L. Richards.. . . .	720 00
	Mrs. Doris Freda Sampson.. . . .	816 00
	Mrs. Amy Lillian Searle.. . . .	406 98
	Mrs. Madelaine Mary Shoebotham.. . . .	810 00
	Mrs. Eunice Wainwright.. . . .	602 50
325	Pension to James Elliott.. . . .	672 00
326	Pension to Basil Burke Currie.. . . .	684 20

## NATIONAL REVENUE

## CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DIVISIONS

191	General Administration.. . . .	1,019,035 00
192	Customs Excise Chemical Laboratory.. . . .	43,055 00
193	Inspection, Investigation, and Audit Services.. . . .	1,291,055 00
194	Preventive Service, Undervaluation Unit.. . . .	57,145 00
195	Ports, Outports, and Preventive Stations, including pay for overtime of officers, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act, and temporary buildings and rentals.. . . .	7,783,925 00

## INCOME TAX DIVISION

196	General Administration, including authority to create positions and make appointments within the Division notwithstanding anything contained in the Civil Service Act and the said positions and staff so appointed are hereby wholly excluded from the operation of the said Act.. . . .	505,619 00
197	Internal Inspection and Verification.. . . .	253,856 00
198	District Offices.. . . .	3,717,270 00

## GENERAL

199 Amount to be paid to the Department of Justice to be disbursed by and accounted for to it for Customs Excise and Income Tax Secret Investigation Services. . . . .	15,000 00
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## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

## NATIONAL REVENUE

## INCOME TAX DIVISION

473 General Administration, including authority to create positions and make appointments within the Division notwithstanding anything contained in the Civil Service Act and the said positions and staff so appointed are hereby wholly excluded from the operation of the said Act—Further amount required. . . . .	30,360 00
474 Internal Inspection and Verification—Further amount required. . . . .	39,600 00
475 District Offices—Further amount required. . . . .	683,520 00

Resolutions to be reported.

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Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again this day.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills without any amendment:—

Bill No. 121, An Act to amend the Precious Metals Marking Act.

Bill No. 124, An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures made and capital indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways System during the calendar year 1942, to provide for the refunding of financial obligations and to authorize the guarantee by His Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company.

Also,—A Message informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 125 (Letter E-4 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Taffert," to which the concurrence of this House was desired.

And also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of William Taffert, praying for a Bill of Divorce, and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. McNevin (Victoria, Ont.), pursuant to Special Order made July 15, 1942, the Bill No. 125 (Letter E-4 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Taffert, was read the first and second times, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills* (together with the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce to whom was referred the petition on which the said Bill was founded).

By leave, Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Memorandum *re* Audit and Treasury Control of Crown Corporations.

The Bill No. 115, An Act to amend the Income War Tax Act, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended;

Mr. Isley then moved,—That the said Bill be now read the third time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time and passed.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

MINES AND RESOURCES

SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH

152	To provide for general expenses of the Committee as established under P.C. 682, dated February 17, 1941, to report on the conservation of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers.. . . .	\$ 500 00
153	Engineering and Construction Service.. . . .	86,745 00
154	Geodetic Service.. . . .	133,780 00
155	To recoup the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission in connection with their claim for injury to John Hedin .. . . .	240 00
156	International Boundary Commission.. . . .	34,320 00
	Hydrographic and Map Service—	
157	Hydrographic Service.. . . .	351,850 00
158	Legal Surveys and Map Service, including grant of \$350 to assist in printing the publication of the Canadian Institute of Surveying.. . . .	177,845 00
159	To provide for the payment of fees of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors, of the Secretary and of the Sub-Examiners and for travelling expenses, stationery, printing, rent, etc., (the fees of F. H. Peters, W. M. Tobey and Harry Parry, members of the Board, and A. W. W. Cole, Secretary, are to be paid out of this sum) .. . . .	850 00

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

160	Branch Administration.. . . .	56,032 00
161	Indian Agencies .. . . .	646,686 00
	Reserves and Trusts—	
162	Administration.. . . .	40,350 00
	Medical—	
163	Indian Hospitals and General Care of Indians.. . . .	1,462,873 00
164	Grants to Hospitals .. . . .	5,400 00
	Welfare and Training—	
165	Welfare of Indians.. . . .	892,268 00
166	Indian Education.. . . .	529,155 00
167	Grants to Residential Schools.. . . .	1,382,369 00

168	Grants to Agricultural Exhibitions and Indian Fairs, as detailed in the Estimates. . . . .	6,425 00
169	Grant to provide additional services to Indians of British Columbia. . . . .	100,000 00

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

170	Administration of the Immigration Act and the Chinese Immigration Act. . . . .	171,378 00
171	Field and Inspectional Service, Canada. . . . .	1,178,436 00
172	Field and Inspectional Service, Abroad. . . . .	97,183 00
173	Relief of Distressed Canadians Outside Canada. . . . .	7,500 00

PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS

174	Mrs. Alice Morson Smith. . . . .	600 00
175	Mrs. Elizabeth Swinford. . . . .	600 00

SPECIAL

LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

National Parks Bureau—

176	National Parks. . . . .	65,800 00
177	Forest Conservation. . . . .	40,000 00

SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH

178	Development of Tourist Highways. . . . .	1,000 00
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INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

179	Fur conservation, and development of native crafts, and to authorize, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, the appointment of such extra temporary officers, clerks and employees as may be necessary for the purpose of this item. . . . .	100,000 00
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

MINES AND RESOURCES

MINES AND GEOLOGY BRANCH

Bureau of Geology and Topography—

466	Drafting and Map Reproduction—Further amount required. . . . .	10,000 00
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LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

Government of the Yukon Territory—

467	Grant to Yukon Council—Further amount required..	26,000 00
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SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH

468	Dominion Water and Power Bureau, including the admin- istration of the Dominion Water Power and Irrigation Acts—Further amount required. . . . .	2,000 00
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121 Pension to the unmarried sister of the late Col. Harry Baker, M.P. . . . .	700 00
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

LEGISLATION

THE SENATE

- 461 To provide for the payment of the full sessional indemnity for the Session of 1942 to Members of the Senate for days lost through absence due to public business, by illness, or on account of death. Payments to be made as the Treasury Board may direct. . . . .

12,000 00
- 462 To provide, notwithstanding anything contained in the Senate and House of Commons Act, for the payment to each Member of the Senate who attended the first part of the present Session which commenced on January 22nd, 1942, and ended March 27th, 1942, of an amount representing the actual transportation and living expenses of such member while on the journey between Ottawa and his place of residence, after the Easter adjournment of Parliament on March 27th, 1942, and on the return journey from his place of residence to Ottawa at the end of the recess which commenced on that date, or, in case any such member did not return to his place of residence during the said recess, an amount equivalent to what would have been his travelling expenses if he had returned to his place of residence during the said recess. . . . .

3,500 00

HOUSE OF COMMONS

- 463 To provide for the full sessional indemnity to Members of the House of Commons—days lost through absence caused by illness, official public business, or on account of death during the present Session—notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, 1927, an Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons, or any amendment thereto. Payments to be made as the Treasury Board may direct. . . . .

15,000 00
- 464 To provide, notwithstanding anything contained in the Senate and House of Commons Act, for the payment to each Member of the House of Commons who attended the first part of the present Session which commenced on January 22nd, 1942, and ended on March 27th, 1942, of an amount representing the actual transportation and living expenses of such member while on the journey between Ottawa and his place of residence, after the Easter adjournment of Parliament on March 27th, 1942, and on the return journey from his place of residence to Ottawa at the end of the recess which commenced on that date, or, in case any such member did not return to his place of residence during the said recess, an amount equivalent to what would have been his travelling expenses if he had returned to his place of residence during the said recess. . . . .

7,000 00
- 465 General Administration—Estimates of the Clerk—To provide for expenses of the Special Committee on War Expenditures and to authorize expense allowances to Members during the adjournment of the present Session at the

rate of \$15 per day for days spent at Ottawa for purposes of the Committee and the payment and acceptance thereof notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, 1927, An Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons, or any amendments thereto, such payments to be made as the Commissioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons direct.. . . . 30,000 00

MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT OF CANADA

- 339 Administration of Soldier Settlement and British Family Settlement.. . . . 571,858 00
- 340 Payment to the Government of the United Kingdom on account of losses under the 3,000 British Family Agreement of August 20, 1924, and the New Brunswick 500 British Family Agreements of August 4, 1927, and August 27, 1935.. . . . 20,000 00

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT OF CANADA

- 415 To provide for Soldier Land Settlement and British Family Settlement net advances.. . . . 105,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

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Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House then adjourned at 12.05 o'clock, a.m., until 11 o'clock, a.m., this day.

ADDENDUM

TO

JOURNALS

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FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1942





List of documents and papers referred to in the Third and Final Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House, Friday, 24th July, 1942, and concurred in on Thursday, 30 July, 1942, and printed as an Addendum to the Journals on motion adopted this day.

**3.** Report of the Chief Electoral Officer in conformity with Section 58 of the Dominion Elections Act.

**5.** Return showing:—

1. What has been the yearly cost to Canada of the League of Nations since its inception to date?

2. Where are its head offices and who are the officers in charge?

3. Does it still function, and how was the vote for 1941 spent?

**6a.** Return showing the names of all counsel retained since January 1, 1940, in connection with prosecutions or other legal work under the Combines Investigation Act, together with a statement of the total amount paid to such persons by way of fee, living allowance, travelling expenses or on any other ground.

**9.** Rules of Court made by the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Province of Prince Edward Island, adopted on November 8, 1940, in pursuance of Sections 576 and 1126 of the Criminal Code of Canada.—Certiorari Proceedings.

**9a.** Rules of Court made by the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Province of Ontario, effective May 31, 1941, together with forms and precedents to be used in connection therewith, in pursuance of Section 576 of the Criminal Code of Canada.

**12 and 12a.** Reports by the Minister of Justice pursuant to paragraph 3, of Regulation 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations.

**12b.** Order in Council P.C. 1542, approved February 26, 1942: amending the Defence of Canada Regulations so as to provide that the Minister of Justice may authorize other persons than the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to accept delivery of certain specified articles from persons in protected areas.

**12c.** Copy of all Orders in Council, reports and other documents in the possession of the Government relative to the Defence of Canada Regulations. Also a copy of all correspondence exchanged with the provinces relative to the enforcement of black-outs, covered by Section 35 of the Defence of Canada rules and regulations, as well as a copy of the Order in Council delegating this authority to Provincial Attorneys General instead of to the District Military authorities.

**12d, e, f, g, h.** Reports by the Minister of Justice pursuant to paragraph 3 of Regulation 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Detention of Persons).

**12i.** Return showing:—

1. Have any informations and complaints under the Defence of Canada Regulations been laid against persons employed by the Dominion Government since the present war was declared?

2. If so, what are the names and addresses of such persons, and with what branch of the government service was each connected?

3. How many of such persons were convicted?

4. How many of such cases were dismissed?

5. Have any of such proceedings been withdrawn by the Crown?

6. If so, who were the accused persons in each such instance, and what was the nature of the charges preferred against them and the reasons for such withdrawals?

7. Are any of the persons against whom such proceedings were withdrawn still in the employ of the government? If so, who are they, and in what branch of the government service are each of them presently employed?

**21.** Review of the activities of The Foreign Exchange Control Board for the calendar year ended December 31, 1941.

**23.** Copy of all Governor General's Warrants issued since the 31st March, 1941.

**30.** Fourth Annual Report on the operations of the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938—Statutes of Canada 1938, Chapter 33, Section 10, for the year ended December 31, 1941.

**34b.** Return showing:—

1. Who are the officials of the Canadian Farm Loan Board, (a) in the head office at Ottawa, (b) in the different provinces in Canada?

2. What were their respective salaries during the last fiscal year?

3. What were the total expenses, exclusive of salary, of each official?

4. What are the total amount of loans in each province?

5. What were the total collections made in each province during the last fiscal year?

6. What was the total expense in connection with this Board, legal and otherwise, during the last fiscal year?

**34c.** Return showing:—

1. How many loans were made in each Province by the Canadian Farm Loan Board during the last fiscal year, and what was the amount of each loan?

2. How many farms on which loans were made have been abandoned in each Province since the formation of the said Board?

3. How many of the abandoned farms has the Board at the present time and where are they located?

**34d.** Return showing:—

1. What was the number of applications for loans under the Canadian Farm Loan Board in the Province of British Columbia in each month since January 1, 1939, to May 30, 1942?

2. What number of loans were granted and for what amount, during each of these months?

3. What amount was collected by the Canadian Farm Loan Board in the Province of British Columbia during each of the above months?

**34e.** Return showing:—

1. What was the number of applications for loans under the Canadian Farm Loan Board in the Province of British Columbia in each month since January 1, 1939, to May 30, 1942?

2. What number of loans were granted and for what amount, during each of these months?

3. What amount was collected by the Canadian Farm Loan Board in the Province of British Columbia during each of the above months?

**37a. Return showing:—**

1. According to the last census, how many Canadian citizens are seventy years of age or over?
2. How many residents in Canada are in receipt of old age pension?

**37b. Return showing:—**

1. How many pensions are being paid under the Old Age Pensions Act in each of the Provinces of Canada as of a recent date?
2. What is the average amount paid to each individual pensioner?
3. What is the aggregate cost to the Dominion and Provincial Governments of all pensions paid under the Old Age Pensions Act during the last available calendar year, or twelve months fiscal period?
4. What would have been the additional cost to the Dominion Government if the maximum pension had been raised from \$20 to \$25 per month during such twelve-month period?
5. What would have been the estimated cost under the Act to the Dominion Government during such twelve-month period if the pensionable age had been lowered to 65 years instead of 70 years?
6. What was the cost of administration to the Dominion Government during such twelve-month period?
7. What amount was recoverable by the Dominion Government during such twelve-month period under (a) Section 9, subsection 2, of the Old Age Pensions Act; (b) Section 9, subsection 3, of the Old Age Pensions Act?
8. What would be the estimated cost under the Act to the Dominion Government of granting an old age pension of \$25 per month to all citizens of Canada, irrespective of private means, on the basis of the 1941 census, (a) on the basis of the 70-year age limit; (b) on the basis of the 65-year age limit?
9. How much was paid to each province by the Dominion Government under the Old Age Pensions Act during 1930, 1940 and 1941?
10. At what time or times were audits made of the accounts and other records of each province relating to old age pensions?

**37d. Return showing:—**

1. Have representations been made to the Dominion Government by any of the Provinces seeking amendments to the Old Age Pensions Act, with a view to increasing the amount provided for in this Act?
2. If so, by what Provinces and of what nature were such representations?

**39.** Annual Report to the Minister of Finance and Statement of Accounts of the Central Mortgage Bank for the year ended December 31, 1941—Statutes of Canada, 1939, Chapter 40, Section 26.

**60.** Copy of Report of positions excluded under the provisions of Section 59 from the operation of the Civil Service Act, Chapter 22, R.S.C. 1927, for the calendar year 1941.

**64.** Report of Proceedings under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1941.

**64a. Return showing:—**

1. Did the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act erect a community pasture in rural municipality of Montrose, No. 315, Saskatchewan, in 1937? If so, what was the total cost at that date?
2. Was an extension of the said pasture authorized in 1938?



3. Were tenders called for barbed wire, hardware, etc., for said pasture in 1938? If so, what persons or companies were invited to submit tenders?

4. From whom were tenders received and what was the amount of each tender?

5. To whom was the contract or contracts let?

6. Did the Department of Agriculture or Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act receive a petition against the extension of the pasture in 1938?

7. What action did the Department take as a result of this petition?

8. Did Mr. O. Freer, Superintendent, Land Utilization Branch, Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, Regina, authorize any employee of the department to try to persuade residents of rural municipality of Montrose, No. 315, who had petitioned against the pasture, to sign a counter petition in its favour?

9. If so, who was the employee; what time was occupied in this work; what were the salary and expenses during this period?

10. What amount of money in salary, mileage and other expenses was paid to Mr. T. Waters, employee of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act Branch, while working in rural municipality, Montrose, No. 315, in 1938?

11. Is the department or Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act Branch at Regina considering the extension of the community pasture in rural municipality, Montrose, No. 315, again this year?

12. If so, at whose request or upon whose recommendation?

**64b.** Return showing the total cost to March 1, 1942, of the administration in the Province of Saskatchewan of, (a) the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, (b) the Wheat Acreage Reduction Bonus, (c) Prairie Farm Income Bonus, (d) Prairie Farm Assistance Act?

**65.** Report on Activities under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act for the Crop Year 1940-41.

**65a.** Return showing:—

1. What is the total amount paid under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act for the crop year 1941-42?

2. What is the total amount still to be paid for the crop year 1941-42?

3. What amount has been paid under Section 3 of the Act, and what amount under Section 4?

4. What amount was paid in each of the Prairie Provinces?

5. What was the total cost of administration of the said crop during the crop year 1941-42?

6. What was the total amount received from the one per cent levy under the said Act for the crop year 1941-42?

7. What are the names and addresses of the persons employed as inspectors and supervisors under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act in the Province of Saskatchewan, and what amount was paid to each in (a) salary, (b) expenses?

**66a.** Order in Council P.C. 949, approved February 7, 1942: amending National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) (Consolidation, 1941), to provide for a representative of agriculture on National War Services Boards.

**66b.** Copies of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, R.S.C. 1927; The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, Chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1940; The Public Service Re-arrangement and Transfer of Duties Act, Chapter 165, R.S.C. 1927, and The Unemployment Insurance Act, Chapter 44 of the Statutes of Canada, 1940.

**66c.** Copy of Draft Proclamation calling out men to undergo military training for a period of four months within Canada or the territorial waters thereof; and copy of Order in Council P.C. 5110, approved June 16, 1942, in connection therewith.

**66d.** Order in Council P.C. 5840, approved July 7, 1942: amending the National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) (Consolidation, 1941)—extension of age groups to be called up for military service.

**66e.** Order in Council P.C. 5841, approved July 7, 1942: authorizing the issuing of a Proclamation calling out for military service single men born in the years 1922 to 1902 inclusive, but with the proviso that persons born in the year 1922 shall not be called out until they reach the age of 20 years.

**69a.** Order in Council P.C. 815, approved February 3, 1942: renewing loan of \$5,710,000 to the Government of the Province of British Columbia, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said Province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

**69b.** Order in Council P.C. 1525, approved February 27, 1942: renewing loan of \$2,871,396.34 made to the Government of the Province of British Columbia, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said Province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

**69c.** Order in Council P.C. 2596, approved April 1, 1942: granting a renewal of a guarantee by the Dominion of a Treasury Bill of the Province of Manitoba amounting to \$4,805,722.62 for a period of one year from May 1, 1942, and bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

Order in Council P.C. 3009, approved April 14, 1942: renewing loan of \$1,900,000 made to the Province of Alberta, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said Province, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

**73a.** Order in Council P.C. 1800, approved March 9, 1942: approving regulations respecting the purchase, sale and control of flaxseed by the Canadian Wheat Board.

Order in Council P.C. 1801, approved March 9, 1942: approving regulations respecting the purchase, sale and control of oats and barley by the Canadian Wheat Board.

Order in Council P.C. 1802, approved March 9, 1942: rescinding the regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 3849 of May 30, 1941, and approving regulations providing for the restriction of deliveries and sales of wheat produced in designated areas in Canada to 280,000,000 bushels in the crop year commencing August 1, 1942, and vesting powers in the Canadian Wheat Board to give effect to this restriction.

Order in Council P.C. 1803, approved March 9, 1942: approving regulations respecting the purchase, sale and control of wheat by the Canadian Wheat Board.

**78.** Copy of Regulations made under the Department of Pensions and National Health Act (P.C. 836, approved February 5, 1942).

**78a.** Regulations made under the Department of Pensions and National Health Act by Orders in Council of March 9, 1942 (P.C. 1759), and of June 5, 1942 (P.C. 4739, P.C. 4785 and P.C. 4786).

**73b.** Copy of Regulations made under the Department of Pensions and National Health Act (P.C. 5444, approved June 26, 1942).

**84a.** Return showing:—

1. What harbour boards in Canada are under the jurisdiction of the National Harbours Board?

2. What amounts of money have been loaned to the various Harbour Commissions and Ports up to the end of 1941?

3. What is the amount outstanding to the Government by the various Harbour Commissions in Canada up to the end of 1941, in (a) principal, (b) interest?

**85a.** Return showing—

1. Has the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation recently issued a series of advertising booklets under the heading, "Five Years of Achievement"?

2. If so, what is the total cost of this publication, including distribution, and including any of the series not yet distributed?

3. Who is the Minister of the Crown responsible to Parliament for the operations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation?

4. Has he taken appropriate steps to curtail further expenses of his corporation for non-essentials?

5. Has any department of the government recently distributed a bulletin stating that—"Every scrap of paper that can be saved, and every scrap that can be salvaged will help the war effort"?

6. If so, by what department was this distributed?

7. Have steps been taken to make sure that all departments of the government and government owned or controlled corporations carry out the above suggestions as to saving paper, as well as all savings advocated for private business by government sources?

**93c.** Financial Budget of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited for the calendar year 1942.

**93d.** Report of work performed and expenditures made as of December 31st, 1941, together with the estimated expenditures for 1942, under authority of Chapter 12. Statutes of Canada 1929, Construction by Canadian National Railway Company of certain terminal facilities with grade separation and other works at and in the vicinity of the City of Montreal.

**93f.** Return showing:—

1. What was the total expenditure to December 31, 1941, in connection with the new Canadian National Railways station at Montreal including excavation, building construction, furniture, furnishings, equipment of whatsoever nature, and also including rearrangement of tracks, yards and all other items incidental to the establishment of the new terminal, specifying, (a) expenditures by the government of Canada, (b) expenditures by the Canadian National Railways and subsidiaries?

2. What further estimated sums are required to complete the project?

3. What is the estimated completion date?

4. What is, (a) tonnage of steel delivered to December 31, 1941, in connection with the project, (b) estimated tonnage of steel required to complete the project over and above tonnage delivered to December 31, 1941?

5. Have municipalities been refused steel for, (a) street cars, (b) use in needed betterments of municipal public utilities and other municipal services that cannot be postponed till after the war?



6. What is the policy involved and decided on?
7. What municipalities were refused needed equipment as aforesaid?
8. Is the Canadian National Railways, a public utility, building new cars and other equipment and betterments, and is it securing equipment denied to municipal public utilities?

**99.** Order in Council P.C. 946, approved February 6, 1942: amending the Wartime Salaries Order (P.C. 9298, of November 27, 1941).

**99a.** Order in Council P.C. 871, approved February 6, 1942: amending the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order (P.C. 8253, dated October 24, 1941).

**99b.** Order in Council P.C. 1160, approved February 12, 1942: appointing the Right Honourable Sir Lyman Poore Duff, P.C., G.C.M.G., Chief Justice of Canada, a Commissioner under Part I of the Inquiries Act, to enquire into and report upon all matters respecting the dispatch of a Canadian Expeditionary Force to the Crown Colony of Hong Kong.

**99d.** Order in Council P.C. 1542, approved February 26, 1942: amending the Defence of Canada Regulations so as to provide that the Minister of Justice may authorize other persons than the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to accept delivery of certain specified articles from persons in protected areas.

**99e.** Order in Council P.C. 1549, approved February 27, 1942: Providing for a new Wartime Salaries Order and revoking existing Orders in Council P.C. 9298 of November 7, 1941, and P.C. 946 of February 6, 1942, in connection therewith.

**99f.** Order in Council P.C. 1665, approved March 4, 1942: appointing the British Columbia Security Commission and setting forth its powers and duties, and also appointing an Advisory Committee to the said Commission.

**99g.** Order in Council P.C. 1666, approved March 4, 1942: naming the members of the British Columbia Security Commission and also the members of the Advisory Committee.

**99k.** Copies of 178 Proclamations and Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act between April 1, 1942, and June 30, 1942, in typewritten form (English and French editions).

**105.** Order in Council P.C. 454, approved January 21, 1942, respecting the Superannuation of Mr. Thomas M. Fraser, Assistant Clerk of the House of Commons, and Mr. Speaker's recommendation respecting the assignment of Mr. C. W. Boyce, Chief of the Journals Branch, to act as Assistant Clerk of the House, pending a permanent appointment to be made by the Governor in Council.

**106.** Return showing:—

1. Has the Vichy Government of France an ambassador or envoy in Canada?
2. If so, where is he located, who are the members of his staff; is there any inspection of the same, or regulation of the embassy?
3. Is it intended to close this Legation?
4. Has the Government received any request from His Majesty's Government of Great Britain to keep it open? If so, from whom?



5. Does this Vichy office in Ottawa, conduct any Dominion or Empire business with Vichy?

6. If so, what is the amount of such business and of what nature is it?

**107.** Return showing:—

1. Does the Government maintain an envoy or minister in Eire?

2. If so, who is he, who are the members of his staff and what are their respective salaries and other allowances?

3. What is the annual cost to Canada?

4. Do Australia and New Zealand maintain similar offices in Eire, and where are they located?

5. Has Canada trade commissioners in Dublin?

6. If so, are these envoys not duplications of services rendered by trade agents?

**110.** Order in Council P.C. 4639, approved September 11, 1940; passed under the provisions of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, R.S.C., 1927, Chapter 47, respecting inspection of shipments to foreign countries.

**111.** Report of the Agreements made under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, 1939, as amended, during the year ended March 31, 1941. (English and French editions.)

**112.** Copy of all regulations made and approved to date under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, as required by Section 93 (1) of Chapter 44, Statutes of 1940.

**112a.** Report of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee on the financial condition of the Unemployment Insurance Fund as at December 31, 1941, as required by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940. (Order in Council P.C. 1447, approved February 24, 1942.)

**112b.** Return showing:

1. Since the inception of the Unemployment Insurance Act how many persons have received payments thereunder?

2. What are the numbers and occupations by provinces of such persons?

3. How many of the said recipients have been on service in His Majesty's Forces during the present war and of these how many are in receipt of payment under the said Act as of this date?

**112c.** Return showing:—

1. What is the number of unemployed in each Canadian city, of a population of ten thousand or over?

2. How many in each of these cities are receiving direct relief?

**112e.** Return showing:—

1. When was the Unemployment Insurance Commission appointed?

2. What is the proportion of French-Canadian employees contributing to the Unemployment Insurance Fund?

3. How many contributors has the Commission in, (a) Ontario, (b) Quebec, (c) Maritimes, (d) Prairie Provinces, (e) British Columbia?

4. What is the total of the contributions collected in each of the districts named?

5. How many inspectors of Unemployment Insurance are there in each district and what are their names?

6. How many employees, permanent and otherwise, are there in the Head Office at Ottawa, including the Commissioners, whose salaries exceed \$3,000 per annum?

7. How many persons constitute the Advisory Committee and what are their names?

8. How many members compose the National Committee on Employment, and what are their names?

9. How many compose the Committee on the holdings of the Insurance Investment Fund and what are their names?

10. Is the English minority of Quebec represented on the District Bureau of the Province of Quebec by a deputy assistant district superintendent?

11. If so, who is he and what are his duties?

12. Have French Canadians in the other districts similar representatives? If so, what are their names?

**114.** Copies of Draft Agreements which have been sent to the various Provincial Treasurers, respecting the withdrawal by the Provinces from the Income and Corporation Tax fields; together with complete appendices to the Agreement with the Province of British Columbia, and partial appendices to the Agreements with the other Provinces.

**114a.** Copy of all letters, telegrams or other documents, exchanged between the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, or any official of the Government and the Provincial Treasurer or other official of any provincial government, relating to the proposed vacation of the fields of income and corporation tax.

**114b.** Copy of all letters, telegrams or other documents, exchanged between the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, or any official of the Government, and the Provincial Treasurer or other official of any provincial government, relating to the proposed vacation of the fields of income and corporation tax.

**114c.** Copy of Agreement dated February 20, 1942, between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the Province of British Columbia, relative to levying of taxes upon incomes and corporations.

**114d.** Copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents exchanged between any Minister or official of the Government of Canada and any Minister or official of a Provincial Government since February 20, 1942, with reference to the proposed vacation by the Provinces of the fields of Income and Corporation Taxes.

**114e.** Copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents exchanged between any Minister or official of the Government of Canada and any Minister or official of a Provincial Government since February 20, 1942, with reference to the proposed vacation by the Provinces of the fields of Income and Corporation Taxes.

**114f.** Copy of agreements entered into between the Government of Canada and the Governments of any Province with reference to the proposed vacation by the Provinces of the fields of Income and Corporation Taxes.

**115.** Return; Copy of document containing hog and bacon statistics compiled by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and submitted to the Bacon Board on or about September 1, 1941.

**116.** Order in Council P.C. 629, approved January 26, 1942: providing for adjustment in basic wage rates and cost of living bonus for employees in certain shipyards in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

**116a.** Copy of all letters, telegrams, Orders in Council and other documents in the possession of the Government, relating to the appointment of the Royal Commission on Shipbuilding in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as well as a copy of any recommendations made by the said Royal Commission, and any report or reports of boards of conciliation and investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in relation to disputes between any or all of the companies mentioned in Order in Council P.C. 629, January 26, 1942, and the employees of such companies.

**116b.** Order in Council P.C. 3636, approved May 1, 1942: setting forth conditions with respect to the operations of all shipyards in the Province of British Columbia for the duration of the present war.

**117.** Return showing:—

1. Who is eligible to buy rubber tires in Canada?
2. What is the procedure in regard to purchasing rubber tires?

**118.** Correspondence exchanged between the Department of Labour and Canada Packers Limited, Toronto, and between the Packing House Workers Organizing Committee and the Department of Labour, relative to the discharge of Adam Borsk, an employee of Canada Packers, on December 23, 1941.

**119, 119a, 119b, 119c, 119d, 119e, 119f, 119g, 119h, 119i, 119j, 119k, 119l, 119m.** Copies of Agreements made under the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940, Statutes of Canada 1940-41, Chapter 2, Section 8.

**120.** Return showing:—

1. How much land did the Government purchase in connection with the development of (a) Debert Airport; (b) Debert Military Camp?
2. From whom was this land obtained and what price was paid in each case?
3. Are there any parcels of land acquired by the Government in this area which have not as yet been paid for?
4. If so, who were the owners and why has settlement not been made?

**120a.** Supplementary Return showing:—

1. How much land did the Government purchase in connection with the development of (a) Debert Airport; (b) Debert Military Camp?
2. From whom was this land obtained and what price was paid in each case?
3. Are there any parcels of land acquired by the Government in this area which have not as yet been paid for?
4. If so, who were the owners and why has settlement not been made?

**121.** Statement on Capital Assistance to Canadian Industries by British and Canadian Governments.

**121a.** Return showing:—

1. What is the total amount expended by the Government by way of capital assistance to private corporations?
2. What is the name of each corporation to whom capital assistance by the Government has been granted?
3. What is the total amount granted to each such Corporation?
4. What is the purpose for which each such grant was made?

5. Is the Government committed to make additional grants by way of capital assistance to any of such Corporation?

6. If so, what is the additional amount of such commitment in each case and what is the purpose of the additional grant?

7. Have any payments other than grants by way of capital assistance been made by the Government to any private corporation for the purpose of expanding the production of such corporation?

8. If so, what are the names of the Corporations to which such payments have been made?

9. What was the amount of each such payment?

10. What was the direct purpose of each such payment?

**121b.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of February 2, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the total amount expended by the Government by way of capital assistance to private corporations?

2. What is the name of each corporation to whom capital assistance by the Government has been granted?

3. What is the total amount granted to each such Corporation?

4. What is the purpose for which each such grant was made?

5. Is the Government committed to make additional grants by way of capital assistance to any of such Corporations?

6. If so, what is the additional amount of such commitment in each case and what is the purpose of the additional grant?

7. Have any payments other than grants by way of capital assistance been made by the Government to any private corporation for the purpose of expanding the production of such corporation?

8. If so, what are the names of the Corporations to which such payments have been made?

9. What was the amount of each such payment?

10. What was the direct purpose of each such payment?

**121c.** Return showing:—

1. Are any grants by way of capital assistance made by any Department other than the Department of Munitions and Supply?

2. If so, what departments?

3. How much has been granted by each such other department?

4. What is the amount of capital assistance so granted by each department to private industry in the province of New Brunswick?

**122.** Return showing:—

1. How many houses have been constructed by Wartime Housing Limited at each of the following places: (a) Fort William, (b) Halifax, (c) Hamilton, (d) Welland, (e) Peterborough, (f) Wrightville?

2. What was the total cost of construction, including purchase of land and providing water and other services, at each centre?

3. What was the total cost per house in each place?

**122a.** Return showing:—

1. Did Wartime Housing Limited give a contract in 1941 to erect houses or other buildings in or near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia?

2. If so, to whom, stating value of said contract, and if not carried out, the reason for termination?

3. Did Wartime Housing Limited negotiate with Eastern Woodworkers of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, in 1941 with respect to building construction?

4. If so, to what extent?



5. Did Eastern Woodworkers have a sub-contract in 1941 from any contractor of Wartime Housing Limited to build or supply materials for pre-fabricated houses in Nova Scotia?

6. If so, what was the amount of sub-contract?

7. Did Eastern Woodworkers have a contract during 1941 from Wartime Housing Limited to erect houses in any part of Nova Scotia?

8. If so, state locality, the number of buildings and the total contract price?

9. What was the average cost of each class or model of such buildings completed, including streets, side-walks, sewerage, plumbing and all other expenses?

10. Did Wartime Housing Limited have any land surveyed in 1941 for proposed pre-fabricated houses or other buildings in or near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia?

11. If so, where was such land situated, who was the owner or agent, what was the price, who did the surveying and what was the expense?

12. Did Wartime Housing Limited negotiate with Mr. A. D. McCormick, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, for the purchase of any land in or near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia?

13. If so, where was such land located and what was the price asked?

14. Who recommended to Wartime Housing Limited that they negotiate with Mr. A. D. McCormick?

15. Did Wartime Housing Limited pay or receive any accounts for costs of excavation for sewerage or other expenses on account of any land in or near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia?

16. If so, by whom were such accounts rendered; and what amounts and to whom were payments made?

**122b. Return showing:—**

1. Under Wartime Housing Limited, at what locations have housing developments been constructed?

2. How many houses have been built at each location?

3. What are the descriptions of these houses, showing number of rooms, construction, material, etc.

4. What conveniences are at each location, such as water and sewers?

5. What was the estimated cost of each unit at each location?

6. What was the contract price at each location?

7. Was it a lump sum, cost plus percentage or fee?

8. What was the actual cost of each unit at each location?

9. How many of these units are occupied at the present time at each location?

10. How many units were built under the National Housing Administration and at what locations, showing size, description, number of rooms, estimated cost, contract price, actual cost and other information as above?

**122c. Return showing:—**

1. At what places in Canada have housing units and staff houses been built by Wartime Housing Limited, and how many are being constructed at each place?

2. How many houses were occupied at each place on January 31, 1942?

3. How many were residing in each staff house on January 31, 1942?

4. How many were employed at each staff house during January, 1942?
5. What rent is being charged for each house by Wartime Housing Limited?
6. In what centres have Wartime Housing Limited completed building houses and providing the necessary services?
7. What was the average cost per unit, including all services?
8. What was the total amount paid for the administration of Wartime Housing Limited up to January 31, 1942?
9. What experience did Victor T. Goggin have as an architect or builder prior to being appointed General Manager of Wartime Housing Limited?

**122d.** Copy of all correspondence and telegrams exchanged during 1941 between Honourable J. H. McQuarrie, Attorney General of Nova Scotia and the Honourable Mr. Howe, or the Department of Munitions and Supply, and Honourable Mr. Ilsley or the Department of Finance, and Honourable Mr. Macdonald or the Department of National Defence for Naval Services in connection with the proposed building of pre-fabricated houses in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, by Wartime Housing Limited.

Also a copy of all correspondence and telegrams exchanged during 1941 between Warden F. H. McNeil, Chairman of Victory Loan Committee for Pictou County and the Hon. Mr. Ilsley or the Department of Finance in connection with the Victory Loan and the proposed building of pre-fabricated houses in Pictou County by Wartime Housing Limited.

**122e.** Return: Correspondence, reports and other documents exchanged between the Government of Nova Scotia, the city of Sydney, Nova Scotia and the Department of Munitions and Supply or any other department of the Federal Government, on the question of the desirability of Wartime Housing Limited, carrying out an emergency program of wartime housing to care for the needs of the city of Sydney, Nova Scotia.

**122f.** Return: Correspondence, reports and other documents exchanged between the Government of Nova Scotia, the city of Sydney, Nova Scotia and the Department of Munitions and Supply or any other department of the Federal Government, on the question of the desirability of Wartime Housing Limited, carrying out an emergency program of wartime housing to care for the needs of the city of Sydney, Nova Scotia.

**122g.** Return showing the plans, specifications and contracts in connection with the building of houses in Hull, Quebec, by Wartime Housing Limited.

**122h.** Return showing:—

1. To what firms have contracts for the erection of houses in the province of Ontario been awarded by the Wartime Housing Limited up to May 15, 1942?

2. At what places were such houses erected or now under contract for construction and how many at each place?

3. What was the actual amount paid or to be paid each building contractor under each contract for each of the several types of dwellings?

4. Were tenders called in all cases?

5. Was the tender extended in any case for additional houses in excess of the original contract? If so, in what cases and did the same price prevail as in the original contract; if not, what differences existed in each case?

6. Has any amount been paid to any of the contractors over and above the original contract? If so, give details of each instance.

**122i.** Return showing:—

1. What is the total guarantee to the Banks, by Provinces, on account of capital building expenditure for subsidized houses built, (a) by Federal subsidy; (b) by local authorities and private enterprise; (c) The Wartime Housing Commission, for war munition workers?

2. What number of the Wartime Housing houses have been utilized and in what cities, (a) for civilians out of homes; (b) for families of soldiers?

3. What municipalities have asked the Government for aid to house soldiers' families?

**122j.** Return showing:—

1. Has the Government authorized Wartime Housing Limited to build pre-fabricated houses in or near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, and in or near Pictou?

2. If so, when was such authorization issued and for how many houses and how many staff houses or other buildings?

3. Were tenders called or prices asked for?

4. If so, what firms or persons submitted prices, stating the amount in each instance?

5. Have tenders been let or contracts entered into? If so, state names and amounts with unit costs and total costs.

6. What offers of land were originally submitted, stating the quantity and prices asked?

7. What land has been acquired stating quantity, owners and prices?

8. Were tenders called in 1942 for construction of streets, water and sewer works?

9. If so, who submitted tenders or prices stating the amount in each instance, and what is the total estimated cost?

10. Who has been awarded the contract for building such streets, water and sewer works, stating the unit and total estimated costs?

11. Who has been engaged to search titles and survey and lay off the site and what payments have been made or arranged for?

12. When must such buildings be removed and total estimated costs?

**122k.** Return showing plans, specifications and other details prepared by National Housing Administration, with a view to building staff houses and prefabricated houses prior to the incorporation of Wartime Housing Limited.

**122l.** Return showing what provision the Government is making for an adequate supply of low cost houses to be made available for families of low income in the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William?

**123.** Return showing the names of all Government corporations which have been organized to carry on any work in connection with the manufacture or purchase of munitions or supplies, together with a statement showing the names, addresses and ordinary occupations of the directors and chief officials of each such corporation; and also the total amount paid by way of salary, honorarium, living allowances and travelling expenses to each such person.

**123a.** Copy of agreements entered into between His Majesty and/or the Minister of Munitions and Supply and any Government-owned corporation created pursuant to the Department of Munitions and Supply Act.

**123b.** Return showing:—

1. What is the total of the expenditures which have been incurred by each of the Government-owned corporations created under the Department of Munitions and Supply Act?

2. What advances or other payments have been made to each such Government-owned corporation?

**123c.** Return showing:—

1. What is the total of the expenditures (a) actually incurred; (b) to which the Government has been committed, by each of the Government-owned corporations created under the Department of Munitions and Supply Act?

2. What advances or other payments have been made to each such Government-owned corporation?

**124.** Return showing:—

1. The total number of men by provinces, who have enlisted in the Royal Canadian Navy, the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve and the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve since the outbreak of War.

2. The total number of men, by provinces, who are now serving with the Royal Canadian Navy, the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve and the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve.

**124a.** Return showing:—

1. The total number of men by provinces, who have enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force at the latest available date.

2. The total number of men, by provinces, who are now serving with the Royal Canadian Air Force.

**124b.** Return showing:—

1. The number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who have been called up and received training pursuant to the National Resources Mobilization Act;

2. The number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, called up for service under the National Resources Mobilization Act who have volunteered and been attested for overseas service;

3. The number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, called up for service under the National Resources Mobilization Act, who have not volunteered for overseas service but are serving in Canada for the duration of the war;

4. The number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who have received training under the National Resources Mobilization Act and who have been permitted to return to their civilian occupations.

**124c.** Return showing:—

1. The number of men enlisted for active service (a) in the Army, (b) in the Navy, (c) in the Air Force, during each month since the outbreak of war;

2. The number of men serving overseas in the Canadian army at the conclusion of each month since the outbreak of war.

**124d.** Return showing:—

1. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who have enlisted with the Canadian active army as of the latest available date;

2. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, serving overseas with the Canadian army as of the latest available date;



3. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who are attested for overseas service and who are now serving in the Canadian army as of the latest available date;

4. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who are serving with the Canadian Army Reserve as of the latest available date;

5. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, included in the statistics in question number 4 above who were posted to reserve units after receiving training under the National Resources Mobilization Act.

**124e.** Return showing:—

1. The total cost of recruiting for (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, (c) the Air Force, since the outbreak of War;

2. The total cost of the recruiting campaign conducted in May, June and July, 1941;

3. The total cost of the building and preparation of camps used for the purpose of training men under the National Resources Mobilization Act;

4. The total cost incurred by the Department of National War Services in calling up men for training under the National Resources Mobilization Act;

5. The total cost incurred by the Department of National Defence in training men called up under the National Resources Mobilization Act.

**124f.** Return showing:—

What is the number of young men of 21, 22, 23 and 24 years of age who were called before a medical board under the provisions of the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, in the following districts, (a) London, (b) Toronto, (c) Kingston, (d) head of the lakes, (e) Montreal, (f) Quebec, (g) Halifax, (h) New Brunswick, (i) Prince Edward Island, (j) Manitoba, (k) British Columbia, (l) Saskatchewan, (m) Alberta?

**124g.** Return showing:—

1. Will any change be made in the keeping of the records of His Majesty's Forces so as to enable a Municipality, as in the last war, to know the names of its citizens who enlist?

2. How many men in His Majesty's Forces have enlisted, (a) for home defence; (b) for service anywhere?

**124h.** Return showing:—

1. The number of men who enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during each month of the Great War 1914-18;

2. The number of men serving Overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force at the conclusion of each month during the Great War 1914-18;

3. The total number of enlistments by provinces and/or military districts for active service during the Great War 1914-18;

4. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who served overseas during the Great War 1914-18;

5. The total number, by provinces and/or military districts, who were drafted pursuant to the Military Service Act during the Great War 1914-18;

6. The total number of men, by provinces and/or military districts, who were drafted pursuant to the Military Service Act and who served overseas in Force during the Great War 1914-18;

7. The total number of casualties sustained by the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the Great War 1914-18;

8. The number of casualties incurred by the Canadian Expeditionary Force in each month of the Great War 1914-18.

**124i.** Return showing the number of men called up for either 30-day or 4-month training pursuant to the National Resources Mobilization Act who enlisted and were attested for overseas service in any branch of the armed forces during each month since October, 1940.

**124j.** Return showing:—

1. How many draftees, (a) by provinces, (b) by cities having a population of 25,000 or over, have failed to report for service after notification?

2. How many prosecutions have been taken, (a) by provinces, (b) by cities having a population of 25,000 or over, against persons who have failed to so report?

**124k.** Return showing how many Salvation Army men are enlisted in (a) the Army, (b) the Air Force, (c) the Navy.

**124l.** Return: Copy of the legal opinions given to the Department of National War Services relative to the mobilization of Indians.

**124m.** Return showing how many members of the Pentecostal or Full Gospel Church are in (a) the army, (b) the air force, (c) the navy.

**124n.** Return showing:—

1. According to the latest statistics what is the number, in each province, of (a) young men of 18, 19 and 20 years of age; (b) young men of 21, 22, 23 and 24 years; (c) young men of 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 years?

2. What is the number in each province of those actually mobilized or in active service in each category?

3. What is the number, by provinces, of those who have been declared incapable of military service?

4. What is the number, by provinces, of young men between 18 and 30 years of age who are exempt from military service under the law or by reason of their beliefs?

**124o.** Return showing the number of men who have enlisted in, (a) the Navy, (b) the Army, (c) the Air Force, during each of the first five months of 1942.

**124p.** Return showing by military districts or provinces, the enlistments in each of the months of January, February, March and April, 1942, (a) in the Navy, (b) in the Army, (c) in the Air Force.

**125.** Copy of all contracts and agreements between the Government and the Waterman-Waterbury Company, in connection with construction in the Relief No. 1 landing field of the Yorkton Service Flying Training School, situated at Surdee, Saskatchewan.

**126.** Return showing:—

1. What contracts have been awarded by the Government for the construction and/or equipping of hospitals or similar buildings in or near Saint John, New Brunswick, since September 1, 1939?

2. What is the total amount of each contract?

3. Were tenders called in each instance?

4. If so, who were the tenderers and what was the amount of each tender?

5. For what purposes are the buildings to be used?

6. Did the Government purchase land upon which these buildings were erected?

7. If so, from whom was the land purchased in each instance and what was the total purchase price paid?

**127.** Return: Copy of the report made by the committee appointed under Order in Council P.C. 7520 for the purpose of inquiring into the utilization and custody of canteen funds, together with a statement of the action which has been taken by the Government to implement such report.

**128.** Copy of all Orders in Council passed pursuant to the National Resources Mobilization Act.

**128a.** Order in Council P.C. 1916, approved March 12, 1942: amending the Reserve Army (Special) Regulations, 1941.

**129.** Return showing:—

1. What has been the apparent consumption in Canada for each of the years 1937-1941 inclusive, of, (a) spirits, (b) malt liquors, (c) wines?

2. Did delegates of church and temperance representations wait on the Government in October, 1941?

3. If so, did the Government express approval or disapproval of the representations made by the delegation?

4. What is the amount of the appropriation made by the Department of National War Services for the purpose of educational work to discourage the use of alcoholic liquors?

**130.** Return showing:—

1. How many manufacturing plants in Canada, if any, have closed down due to there being a price ceiling on manufactured goods and no such restriction on raw materials?

2. Is an import bonus being paid by authority of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board on any articles of food or manufactured goods?

3. If so, upon how many articles and what are they?

4. Is a bonus being paid on certain articles in Canada in order to keep their cost to the consumer below the price ceiling?

5. If so, on how many and what are they?

**131.** Return showing:—

1. Has part of the building known as The Golden Ball Garage, on the corner of Sydney and Union Streets, in the city of Saint John, New Brunswick, been rented to the Government?

2. If so, what part, from whom and at what rental?

3. When was it rented and for how long a period?

**132.** Return showing:—

1. What is the name of the doctor in Quebec whose duty it is to examine employees of both sexes working in the Dominion Arsenals at Quebec and at Valcartier?

2. Since the beginning of the war what salary has been paid to him monthly for examinations, or for treatment of such employees in case of accidents?

3. What is the total amount paid to him for expenses, salary or honoraria of all kinds?

**133. Return showing:—**

1. Is it the rule of the Department of National Defence that a person who never served in any army or graduated from the Royal Military College, and who now desires to join the armed forces with officer rank, must first join up as a private and serve in the ranks as such for several months before he will be put in training for officer rank?

2. Are there any exceptions or exemptions to this rule; and if there are, when were the exceptions and exemptions set up, to what classes of persons do they apply, in what parts of Canada are they being made effective, and what is the nature of the exceptions and exemptions and why are they set up?

3. Are there boards to select prospective young Canadians both English and French to take officer training without first serving in the ranks?

4. If there are any such boards who are the members of the various boards, what are the military qualifications of each member, when were the boards set up, and where are they located?

5. How many young men, (a) English-speaking, (b) French-speaking have been selected by these boards to take officer training without first serving in the ranks?

**134. Return:** What regulations are now contemplated with regard to the abolition of salutes by members of His Majesty's forces when not on parade?

**135. Return showing:—**

1. Has the government paid any grant directly or through the medium of the Provincial Government of Quebec to the fisheries school at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Quebec?

2. If so, for what amount and for what years?

**136. Return showing:—**

1. Was an application made to the Board of Transport Commissioners by the Canadian Pacific Railway for permission to link up with the Canadian National Railways within Uplands Airport?

2. Was the request granted?

3. If not, what were the reasons given for refusing the application made by the Canadian Pacific Railway?

4. What reasons were advanced by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Board of Transport Commissioners showing the need for duplication of railway services to Uplands Airport?

5. What number of tons of steel were used by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the construction of a line of track from Prescott to Uplands?

**137. Return showing:—**

1. Will the Government consider re-establishing grants to school boards or boards of education for cadet services, and towards the cost of uniforms and instructions?

2. What was the prior policy?

3. What is the present policy?

4. Will any changes be considered so as to aid recruiting for the reserve army?

5. Were any requests for such grants received by the Government?

6. If so, what action will be taken?

**138. Return showing:—**

1. How many soldiers have been returned from Overseas since the beginning of the present war, (a) unfit for service; (b) unlikely to make satisfactory soldiers?



2. Of this number how many are still serving in the Canadian Army?

3. Of those returned, (a) how many have applied for pensions; (b) how many have been held entitled thereto; (c) how many appeals have been taken against refusals to award pensions; (d) of these how many (i) have been finally determined; (ii) how many still remain to be heard; (iii) in how many cases to date have appeals been allowed?

4. What is the total amount paid to date and since the outbreak of the present war for pensions for services in the present war?

**138a. Return showing:—**

1. What is the total number of men in (a) the army, (b) the navy, (c) the air force, who in this war, (i) have been killed on active service; (ii) have died of wounds received on active service; (iii) have died from other causes while on active service; (iv) have been taken prisoners of war; (v) are missing on active service; (vi) have appeared on the casualty lists for any other reason?

2. How many men have been discharged from (a) the army, (b) the navy, (c) the air force, since the war began, by reason of (i) physical unfitness; (ii) injuries or wounds received while on active service?

3. How many pensions have been granted for disabilities incurred while on active service in the present war?

**138b. Return showing:—**

1. What is the total number of men who have been discharged from, (a) the Navy, (b) the Army, (c) the Air Force, since the outbreak of war?

2. How many men have been discharged from, (a) the Navy, (b) the Army, (c) the Air Force, during each month since the outbreak of war?

**139. Return showing:—**

1. How many cost-plus contracts have been awarded by the Government since the outbreak of the war?

2. To what persons, firms and corporations have such contracts been awarded?

3. What is the total amount of such contracts?

4. How many management fee contracts have been awarded by the Government since the outbreak of war?

5. To what persons, firms and corporations have such contracts been awarded?

6. What is the total amount of such contracts?

**139a. Return showing:—**

1. When a firm is permitted to manufacture munitions on a cost-plus basis, is an experienced production analyst assigned to report on the day-by-day functioning of the workers and executives of such firm throughout the whole of the cost-determining period?

2. If no analyst has been present in the plant, is mere inspection of the manufacturer's records accepted as a sound basis for determining payment?

3. Where several manufacturers are producing munitions on a cost-plus basis and the records of one firm are compared with those of another in arriving at a price for any given article, what assurance has the Government that any of these firms were functioning efficiently during the price-determining periods?

**140. Return showing:—**

1. In view of recent military developments, has the government given any consideration to the fuel oil problem?

2. If so, what consideration has been given to the possibilities of exploiting the petroleum deposits of Gaspé?

**140a.** Return showing:—

1. Has the Government given or offered concessions to any companies to encourage prospecting for oil in the Province of Quebec?
2. If so, (a) what is the nature and value of these concessions; (b) who are the interested companies?
3. Has the Government taken any steps to promote oil prospecting in Quebec?
4. If so, what has been done?

**141.** Return showing:—

1. Who is the controller of dog-fish livers and fish liver oils for the Province of British Columbia?
2. Under what department of government does such controller operate?
3. What position did he occupy before appointment to this office?
4. What salary does he receive?
5. Has the Department of Fisheries any control or jurisdiction over such controller?
6. Is the Department of Fisheries consulted by the controller in matters pertaining to the prices set by him?
7. What is the maximum price allowed fishermen in British Columbia for dog-fish and other fish livers?
8. Is any maximum price fixed on the fish liver oils processed and sold to the buyers or public by the manufacturers of these fish oils?
9. What price is being paid to United States fishermen for dog-fish and other fish livers?
10. What price is being charged by processors of fish liver oils to buyers in the United States?

**141a.** Return showing:—

1. How many Controllers have been appointed since September, 1939?
2. What is the name and address of each Controller?
3. What was the occupation or profession of each such Controller at the time of or immediately prior to his appointment as Controller?
4. Were any or all Controllers obliged as a condition of appointment to sever connections with the business carried on privately at the time of appointment?
5. What rates of salary, wages, living allowances, travelling expenses, etc., are paid to Controllers and what amount or amounts have been paid to each Controller from appointment to date?
6. What specific commodity (or commodities) is controlled by each Controller?
7. Where is each central control office located?
8. How many regional control offices have been set up since September, 1939?
9. What is the name and the address of each official in charge of a regional control office?
10. What was the occupation or profession of each regional control officer at the time of or immediately prior to the time of his appointment?
11. How many regional controllers still continue to carry on the businesses in which they were engaged at the time of appointment?
12. What are the names of those regional controllers who still carry on private businesses?
13. What rate of salary, wage, living allowance, etc., is paid to each regional controller?

**142. Copy of:—**

1. All Orders in Council dealing with the ceiling on prices and wages;
2. All Orders, regulations, rulings or formal decisions of any kind made by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and/or any official thereof in connection with the ceiling on prices;
3. All Orders, regulations, rulings or formal decisions of any kind made by the Minister of Labour, the National Labour Board, the Regional War Labour Boards, the Department of Labour and/or any official thereof with reference to the ceiling on wages.

**143.** Copy of all Orders in Council passed pursuant to the War Measures Act or any other act which amend, alter, suspend or in any way affect the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff Act, the Excise Act, or the Special War Revenue Act, together with any regulations, rulings or formal decisions made by the Minister of National Revenue and/or any official of the Department of National Revenue or the Wartime Prices and Trade Board or the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation and/or any official thereof, pursuant to such Order in Council.

**143a.** Copy of all Orders in Council passed pursuant to the War Measures Act or any other act which amend, alter, suspend or in any way affect the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff Act, the Excise Act, or the Special War Revenue Act, together with any regulations, rulings or formal decisions made by the Minister of National Revenue and/or any official of the Department of National Revenue or the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, or the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation and/or any official thereof, pursuant to such Order in Council.

**144. Return showing:—**

1. What is the total amount for which commitments have been made in respect to the construction of the airport at Weyburn, Saskatchewan?
2. What is the total estimated cost of this project?
3. From what person or persons was the land purchased as a site for said airport?
4. What is the legal description of each piece of land purchased or leased and how much was paid for each parcel of land?

**144a.** Return:—Copy of contracts and agreements entered into by the Canadian Government and any person or persons in connection with the acquiring of the site and the construction of the airport at Weyburn, Saskatchewan.

**145. Return showing:—**

1. What was the total Indian population in British Columbia at the 1941 Census, (a) male, (b) female?
2. How many Indian Agencies are there in British Columbia and what are their names and locations?
3. How many Indian Schools are there in British Columbia?
4. How many hospitals are assisted by the Indian Department in British Columbia and what are their names and locations?
5. What was the total expenditure for 1941 of each agency?

**146.** Copy of Orders in Council, relating to the dispute at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, dated from October 14th, 1941, to date, as well as a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents in connection with this dispute, during the same period, passing between the Minister of Labour or any officer in the Department of Labour and (a) any officer of local 240 of the United



Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union; (b) any officer of the Canadian Congress of Labour; (c) any one of the owners or management of the mines concerned; (d) any officer or representative of the Mine Owners' Association or Federation.

Also a copy of the minutes of any meeting of the National War Labour Board at which the question of the said Labour Board acting as the arbitrator in the said dispute was discussed.

**147. Senate return showing:—**

1. What is the number of tanks built in Canada, completely equipped and ready for active service? What is the number of them respectively sent to England, to Russia, to North Africa, and elsewhere?

2. At what date was the first lot of contracts awarded for the construction of steel cargo ships in Canada, (1) on orders and account of the United Kingdom, (2) on orders and account of Canada? How many ships did the orders cover respectively; and of what tonnage? What is the total number of such ships now contracted for, (1) on United Kingdom orders and account, and (2) on Canada's orders and account; and of what tonnages respectively? How many of these ships have been completed and now in active service? Of what tonnages are they?

3. What is the total number of training aircraft built in Canada during the years 1940 and 1941 respectively? What is the number of training aircraft supplied by the United Kingdom to Canada in each of said years? What is the number of training aircraft brought to Canada from the United States in each of said years?

4. What is the number of fighter aircraft and bomber aircraft respectively, built in Canada and equipped here in each of the years 1940 and 1941, (1) on United Kingdom orders and account, and (2) on Canadian orders and account? What is the number on United Kingdom account and on Canadian account respectively, delivered ready for active service? Were any of the aircraft built on Canadian account sent to England, the Middle East or Russia; and if so how many of each class?

5. What is the number of men now in Canada who voluntarily enlisted in the Canadian army for service anywhere?

**148. Senate return showing:—**

1. What is the total amount of the expenses made by the Government during the last five years to protect and improve public health and to repress diseases?

2. How much has the Government of each Province spent during the same period for the said purposes?

**149.** Authentic texts of the Resolutions adopted by the Conference of the International Labour Organization, 1941, at New York and Washington, D.C. (English and French editions.)

**150.** Copy of correspondence, reports and other documents passing between the Civil Service Commission, the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada and any person or persons from April, 1941, to date, having to do with the appointment of William Henry Whiteside of Innisfail, Alberta, as Field Supervisor, Soldier Settlement, Grade 1, and his subsequent dismissal.

**151. Return showing:—**

1. The total number of employees of the Government of Canada, including employees of Boards and Commissions, appointed by Federal authority, as of the following dates, viz:—September 1, 1939; September 1, 1940; September 1, 1941; November 1, 1941.



2. The total amount of salaries, wages and allowances paid to such employees in each of the following months, viz:—August, 1939; August, 1940; August, 1941; October, 1941?

3. The total number of employees who have been appointed since September 1, 1939, (a) for work not directly associated with the war; (b) for work directly associated with the war?

**152. Return showing:—**

1. How many district representatives, temporary employees or others have been engaged by the Department of National Defence or any other department of government, since September 1, 1939, in connection with the administration of the Dependents' Allowance Act as far as it has been made to apply to the Red Deer Federal Constituency?

2. What are the names and addresses of all such persons?

3. When was each appointed?

4. What rate of salary and/or allowances are paid to each?

5. What amounts have been paid to each such person to date?

**152a. Return:** Correspondence exchanged between the Government of Canada or any officer thereof and any other person or persons relating to the paying of a high cost of living bonus to dependents of those serving in His Majesty's Forces.

**153. Return showing:—**

1. How many claims were made to the Department of Agriculture for the Wheat Acreage Reduction Bonus prior to January 31, 1942, in each of the three Prairie provinces?

2. How many of such claims were (a) paid in full, (b) partly paid, (c) refused?

3. What amount was paid in each of the three Prairie provinces in connection with such claims?

4. How many cheques were issued on the Wheat Acreage Reduction Bonus for (a) \$1,000 to \$5,000, (b) \$5,000 to \$10,000, (c) over \$10,000?

5. How many awards were made under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act in each of the three Prairie provinces and what was the total amount paid in each province?

6. How many farmers received payment under the Prairie Farm Income in each of the three Prairie provinces and how much was paid on same prior to January 31, 1942?

**153a. Return showing:—**

1. What is the total amount paid to date under the Wheat Acreage Reduction Regulations, and what amount is still to be paid?

2. What is the total number of acres taken out of wheat production, (a) summerfallow, (b) sown to coarse grains?

3. What is the total cost of supervising and administering payment of this bonus?

4. What are the names and addresses of persons who acted as supervisors and inspectors in the administration and payment of this bonus, and what amounts were paid to each by way of (a) salary, (b) expenses?

**153b. Return showing:—**

1. The amounts paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, since the year 1930, by years, on account of (a) direct per bushel bonus, (b) wheat acreage bonus, (c) wheat acreage reduction bonus, (d) prairie farm income bonus, (e) Prairie Farm Assistance Act.

2. The deficits sustained by the Canadian Wheat Board in each year since its establishment.

3. The total amounts paid since 1930 to farmers in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, by way of, (a) wheat bonus, (b) hog production bonus, (c) cheese production bonus.

**153c.** Return showing:—

1. How many cheques were issued on wheat acreage reduction bonus for, (a) \$50 or less; (b) \$50 to \$100?

2. What were the total amounts paid under each of the above classifications?

**153d.** Return showing (a) the names and addresses of the persons to whom cheques were issued for \$4,000 to \$5,000 as wheat acreage reduction bonus; (b) how the amounts were made up; (c) how much each person received.

**153e.** Copy of all Orders in Council, regulations and instructions issued by the Department of Agriculture, between March 1, 1941, and May 15, 1942, concerning the wheat acreage reduction bonus.

**154.** Return showing:—

1. What is the total amount of money that has been spent by the government in connection with the International Harvester building used for a barracks at Weyburn, Saskatchewan?

2. What is the total amount paid for rent and what is the monthly rate?

3. How much was paid for alterations and installations when the building was taken over in 1939-40?

4. How much was paid for repairs and maintenance?

5. How much was paid for taking out installations and restoring building to former condition in Fall of 1941?

6. To what persons was this money paid and how much was paid to each?

**155.** Return showing:—

1. What was the total cost of the Airport at Portage LaPrairie, Manitoba?

2. How much land was purchased in connection with this airport?

3. From whom was this land purchased and at what price?

4. What was the total cost of buildings and equipment?

**156.** Return showing:—

1. How much land was purchased in connection with the development of Airports at (a) Ancien Lorette, Quebec; (b) St. Johns, Quebec?

2. From whom was the land purchased in each case, and at what price per acre?

3. What was the total cost of each of these airports?

4. What was the total cost of buildings and equipment at each of such airports?

**157.** Return showing the number of officers and men serving in the Active Service Forces of the Army, Navy and Air Force, with their religious affiliations as set out on their attestation papers.

**158.** Copy of Order in Council P.C. 1796, approved March 9, 1942, providing for the issuing of a proclamation under the provisions of The Dominion Plebiscite Act, 1942.

**158a.** Return showing:—

1. What was the total number of soldiers in Canada and overseas entitled to vote on the recent plebiscite?

2. What number of these cast their ballots, (a) in Canada, (b) overseas?
3. Were precautions taken to ensure the secrecy of the ballot?

**158b.** Return showing:—

1. How many names were on the lists of people eligible to vote on the plebiscite?
2. How many of these people voted on the plebiscite?

**160.** Return showing what were the aggregate savings deposits in Canada, by provinces, at the end of each month of the year ending February 28, 1942, in (a) chartered banks, (b) other recognized savings institutions, including government agencies?

**161.** Return showing:—

1. What is the total amount of money that has been paid to the John Inglis Company as at December 31, 1941?
2. How much of this was paid on the Bren Gun account?
3. How much has been paid on other items manufactured by the John Inglis Company?

**161a.** Return showing:—

1. What was the total amount of money expended by the government in building the necessary additions and repairs to the original John Inglis Boiler Plant to provide accommodation for the manufacture of Bren Guns?
2. What amount of money did the government spend in providing new equipment for this plant?
3. What was the value of the old equipment transferred to this plant?

**162.** Return showing:—

1. Did the Department of National Defence purchase or lease lands and buildings from the Standard Clay Products Limited, at or near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, for the purpose of a military training centre?
2. If so, what sums have been paid or are payable up to December 31, 1941, to the Standard Clay Products Limited for such lands and buildings as, (a) purchase price, (b) rentals?
3. What has been the total cost to December 31, 1941, on account of such training centre for, (a) improvements to grounds, (b) repairs or improvements to buildings, (c) new buildings, (d) equipment and installations in buildings and on premises, (e) total costs?
4. Did the Department enter into contracts with the Eastern Woodworkers for buildings or supplies in connection with the military training centre at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, in 1940 and 1941?
5. If so, of what nature and to what value?
6. Did the Department purchase lumber from the Eastern Woodworkers for such centre?
7. If so, what quantity and at what cost, during the years 1940 and 1941?

**163.** Return (Senate):—

1. Is the Government keeping any supervision or checking on the number, classification and the protection of persons employed in war plants?
2. Are those persons granted any indemnity in case of diseases contracted in war plants?

**164. Return showing:—**

1. What agreements or contracts has the Government with municipalities other than with the corporation of the city of Ottawa for services usually provided by municipalities?

2. What valuation is placed on Government real estate and buildings in the corporation of Ottawa?

3. What relation or proportion does this figure bear toward the municipal assessment of the corporation of Ottawa?

**165. Return:** Copy of all payrolls and accounts in connection with construction or repairs by the Department of Public Works, during months of August, September, October and November, 1941, to pier, breakwater or other public work at Bay St. Lawrence, Victoria County, Nova Scotia.

**166. Return showing** what amounts have been paid in each of the years, 1936 to 1941 inclusive, to International Business Machines Limited, for rental of business and accounting machines by the various departments of the Dominion Government.

**167. Return showing:—**

1. From what companies are oil and aviation gasoline for Royal Canadian Air Force training schools purchased?

2. What is the general practice in fuelling the gasoline tanks in planes?

3. Is it customary to overflow tanks and run gasoline on the ground?

4. Is it customary to drain tanks after the plane has been used?

5. Is gasoline below standard ever accepted?

6. Is gasoline of any kind ever destroyed? If so, how?

**168. Copy of Submission to the Government by the Saskatchewan Farm Petition Delegation on February 2, 1942.**

Also,—Report of the Meeting between the Saskatchewan Farm Petition Delegation and the Wheat Committee of the Cabinet, held at Ottawa February 2 and 3, 1942.

**169. Report on the Operations of the Royal Canadian Mint for the year ended December 31, 1941.**

**170. Return showing:—**

1. The names, addresses and ordinary occupations of the directors and chief officials of the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation;

2. The total remuneration paid by way of salary, honorarium, living allowances or travelling expenses paid to each such director or chief official;

3. A statement of the authority, duties and functions of the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation;

4. A statement of the actions taken by the said corporation since its organization.

**170a. Statement showing the names, previous occupations, salaries, honorariums or living allowances of each person appointed to a position under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and/or the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation since the first day of October, 1941.**

**170b. Return showing the total number of persons employed by the Government in connection with the rationing of food, clothing and petrol, respectively, and at what aggregate cost.**



**170c. Return showing:—**

1. Has a system of national rationing been sanctioned by the Government?
2. If so, when, on what commodities and for what purpose?
3. What Minister of the Crown authorized it and will any statement be made as to its cost, staff, plan and reasons for this policy?

**171. Return showing:—**

1. How many loans each year have been made under the provisions of the National Housing Act since the said Act went into operation?

2. How much money was loaned (a) by the financial institutions, (b) by the government, in connection with the said loans in each of the said years, by provinces?

3. During the year 1941, how many loans under the provisions of the National Housing Act were made in the County of Peel?

4. What was the total amount so invested (a) by financial institutions, (b) by the Government, in the said county?

**171a. Return showing:—**

1. How many single housing units were built under the supervision of National Housing Administration during the period September, 1939, to December, 1941?

2. What was the average cost per house?

3. How much money did the government invest in these houses?

4. How many low-priced houses have been built by National Housing Administration?

5. What was the average cost of these houses?

6. What type of construction is used in building these low-priced houses?

7. How many permanent houses have been built by National Housing Administration, and what was the average cost of each house, in each of the following places, (a) Fort William, (b) Halifax, (c) Hamilton, (d) Welland, (e) Peterborough, (f) Hull, (g) Ottawa, (h) North Vancouver, (i) Esquimaux, (j) Prince Rupert, (k) Dundas, (l) Fort Erie, (m) Oshawa, (n) Woodstock?

8. What was the total cost of administration of National Housing Administration for the period March 31, 1941, to January 31, 1942?

**171b. Return showing:—**

1. Will the present Housing Act be continued?

2. What representations have been made in favour of this policy?

3. What amount has been spent to date, (a) under the Housing Act; (b) by Wartime Housing Limited?

**171c.** Copy of Report on the Operations of the National Housing Act to December 31, 1941, and on the Operations of The Homes Improvement Loans Guarantee Act up to its termination on October 30, 1940.

**172.** Copy of all Orders in Council and all regulations made by the Minister of Munitions and Supply, the Oil Controller and/or any other official of the Department of Munitions and Supply with reference to the proposed rationing of gasoline.

**172a. Return showing:—**

1. How many gallons of gasoline were sold in Canada (a) by retail, (b) by wholesale, in each of the years 1938 to 1941 inclusive?

2. (a) How many gasoline ration books have been issued to date; (b) what is the number in each category; (c) how many gallons may be purchased per month or year in each category?

3. If the limit permitted under the ration books issued to date was in fact purchased during the year what would be the consumption of gasoline during the year commencing April 1, 1942?

4. What amount of gasoline does the Oil Controller estimate will be consumed during the year commencing April 1, 1942, by persons or companies who are not required to have ration books?

**172b. Return showing:—**

1. In what classification do brewers' and distillers' trucks and trailers come, under the regulations governing the supply of gasoline and tires?

2. What restrictions, if any, have been placed on the transportation of alcoholic liquors by truck, up to the present time?

3. What materials used by the brewing and distilling interests have been rationed and to what extent?

**172c. Return showing:—**

1. How many gasoline rationing books in categories higher than "A" were issued in (a) Nova Scotia, (b) New Brunswick, as at 1st May, 1942?

2. What is the number in each category?

3. How many books in each province and in each category have now been recalled and lower categories issued in place thereof, and to what categories have these been reduced?

4. What are the occupations of those who have had their categories reduced and are their cars used for other than pleasure driving?

5. Is the Quebec-New Brunswick border the dividing line at which the value of the gasoline coupon is reduced from five to two gallons?

6. If so, will the Minister of Munitions and Supply explain why this demarkation point was decided upon?

7. Are all points in the five Eastern Provinces, where gasoline is conveyed to the distributing centre by means of small tankers and tank cars, on the same rations?

8. If not, why not?

**172d. Return showing:—**

1. What is the total revenue, tabulated by provinces, which has been received from the federal gasoline tax since its imposition?

2. What is the total revenue, tabulated by provinces or income tax districts, which has been received under the Dominion Succession Duties Act since its coming into force?

3. What is the total revenue, tabulated by provinces, which has been received from the tax on entertainment since its imposition?

4. What was the total revenue, tabulated by provinces, which has been received from the excise tax on railway, steamship, motor-bus and aeroplane fares since its imposition?

**173.** Copy of all Orders in Council and all regulations made by the Minister of Munitions and Supply, the Controller of Supplies and/or any other official of the Department of Munitions and Supply with reference to the rationing of tires for motor vehicles.

**174. Return showing:—**

1. Has any application been made to the Board of Transport Commissioners by either the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Railways, or jointly on behalf of both railways, asking for a general increase in freight rates?

2. If so, has such application been considered by the Board of Transport Commissioners?

3. What decision, if any, has been given in the matter?

4. Has the Wartime Prices and Trade Board any control or jurisdiction in the matter of railway freight rates?

5. If so, would any request by the railway companies for an increase of rates have to be granted or allowed by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board before being made effective, or would any order made to this effect by the Board of Transport Commissioners supersede any authority of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board?

**175. Return showing:—**

1. How many chaplains are there in the Canadian Army, (a) in Canada, (b) overseas?

2. How many (a) in Canada, (b) overseas, are (1) Protestant; (2) Roman Catholic; (3) Jewish?

3. What is the unit or numerical basis, if any, whereby entitlement of the said religious faiths to appointment of a chaplain is determined?

4. How many chaplains are there in each of the following religious denominations (a) Anglican; (b) United; (c) Presbyterian; (d) Baptist?

**176.** Copy of Exchange of Notes between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Minister for the United States of America in Canada relating to the proposed construction of the British Columbia-Alaska Highway. (English and French Editions.)

**177.** Statement showing the various issues of bonds by the Dominion Government since the outbreak of war, sold to (a) the public, (b) the chartered banks, (c) the Bank of Canada, showing the date of issue, date of maturity and rate of interest in each case?

Also statement showing (a) Dominion of Canada bond redemptions since the outbreak of war, (b) holdings of Dominion and Provincial direct and guaranteed bonds by chartered banks of Canada, (c) holdings of Dominion and Provincial direct and guaranteed bonds by Bank of Canada.

**178.** Order in Council P.C. 1835, approved March 10, 1942: Authorizing the incorporation and organization of a company to be known as Canadian Wool Board Limited.

**179.** Return: Copy of all payrolls, vouchers and accounts in connection with construction and/or repairs by the Department of Public Works during the months of August to December, 1941, inclusive, of (a) Shippegan Wharf, and (b) Shippegan Gully Breakwater, in the County of Gloucester, New Brunswick?

**180.** Correspondence, reports and other documents received from the Trade Commissioner to the Argentine and from Wilfred McCullough, Assistant Trade Commissioner to the Argentine and Uruguay, regarding the promotion of the sale of Canadian certified seed potatoes during the year 1941.



**180a.** Correspondence exchanged between the Canadian Shipping Board and the Department of Trade and Commerce and any official of the New Brunswick Government, regarding the transportation and the securing of ships for the shipment of Canadian certified seed potatoes during 1941.

**180b.** Correspondence, telegrams and other documents exchanged between officials of the Federal Department Agriculture and all officials of the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, relative to the sale, shipment and transportation of Canadian certified seed potatoes during the year 1941.

**182.** Return showing:—

1. How many corvettes have been ordered by the Department of Munitions and Supply from the 1st of September, 1939, to date?
2. How many have been launched by the various builders in the same period?
3. How many have been delivered to the Government in the same period?
4. What is the average cost to the Government of the corvettes delivered?
5. How many shipyards are building corvettes for the Government?
6. What is the average cost of the corvettes completed to date for each yard?

**183.** Return showing:—

1. What was the total debt of the Dominion Government at the end of each of the years 1939, 1940, 1941?
2. What amounts of money have been raised by the Canadian Government since September, 1939, and up to the end of the 1942 Victory Loan Drive, by way of, (a) bonds, (b) War Savings Certificates?
3. What was the total debt of the provinces and municipalities at the end of each of the above years?

**184.** Return showing:—

1. Are women employed by the Federal Government in organizing women, (a) for war work; (b) to take over civilian duties to release men for the armed forces?
2. If so, how many such women under each of the above categories?
3. Who are such organizers, listing names, addresses or where employed qualifications, duties and salary of each?

**184a.** Return showing the total number of women who have enlisted in each of the branches of the services open to them.

**185.** Return showing:—

1. What percentage of officers on the authorized establishment of Headquarters Military District No. 4, are French Canadian bilingual, and what are their names?
2. What is the composition of the Junior Selection Board of Military District No. 4, and which, if any, are French Canadian bilingual?
3. On the Headquarters of District Depot, Military District No. 4, how many officers are French Canadian bilingual, and has there been any reduction in the proportionate representation at any time within the last year?



**186.** Copy of correspondence, written representations and reports made to the Government and/or the Department of Fisheries dealing with the netting of fish in the non-tidal waters of the Saint John river during the five years prior to the passing of an Order in Council, on May 9, 1940, which is now embodied in section 9 of the special fishing regulations for New Brunswick.

**187.** Return:—1. What companies have the contract to supply coal to Camp Borden, Trenton, Petawawa and each of the training camps in Ontario?

2. How much coal is supplied to each camp?

3. What grade of coal is supplied to each camp?

4. What is the price of the coal delivered to each camp?

**187a.** Return:—1. From whom was the coal purchased for use at Camp Borden from January 1, 1941, to date?

2. How many tons were purchased; what were the various kinds of coal supplied and the price paid for each of them?

3. Did the successful vendors secure the contract by tender? If so, what other persons or companies tendered and what prices were asked by the unsuccessful tenderers?

**187b.** Return:—1. From whom was coal purchased for use at Petawawa Camp since January 1, 1941, to date?

2. How many tons were purchased; what were the several kinds of coal supplied and the price of each of them?

3. Did the said company or companies secure the contract to supply such coal by tender?

4. If so, what other companies tendered and what was the price asked by each?

**188.** Return:—1. Who is in charge of Air Raid Precaution work in British Columbia?

2. What authority has he?

3. Has any Air Raid Precaution equipment been supplied by the Dominion Government to British Columbia and if so, what, and how much?

4. Has any money been granted British Columbia for Air Raid Precaution work, and if so, how much?

5. Who allots this money within the Province of British Columbia?

**189.** Return:—1. Were any permits for powder or other explosives issued to Japanese since December 7, 1941?

2. If so, how many and on what authority?

3. Have such licences been cancelled? If so, when?

4. Have any Japanese or partially owned Japanese logging or lumber companies been given licences for powder magazines since December 7, 1941?

5. If so, on what authority?

6. Have such licences been cancelled? If so, when?

**190.** Return:—1. How many cattle have been exported to the United States since the United States-Canada Agreement was consummated in 1936?

2. What number for each category and the number shipped in each quarter of the years from 1936 to 1941 inclusive?

**190a.** Copy of letters, telegrams, reports and other documents dealing in any way with the control of Canadian beef cattle exports, exchanged between (a) any Minister or official of the Government and any buyer, dealer in or producer of beef cattle in Canada, (b) any member or officer of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and any buyer, dealer in or producer of beef cattle in Canada.

**190b.** Return showing:—

1. What was the total number of cattle exported to the United States during the first four months of 1941, (a) dairy cattle, (b) calves, (c) other cattle?
2. What was the total number of cattle exported to the United States during the first four months of 1942, (a) dairy cattle, (b) calves, (c) other cattle?
3. What was the total number of cattle marketed in Canada in the first four months of 1941, (a) dairy cattle, (b) calves, (c) other cattle?
4. What was the total number of cattle marketed in Canada in the first four months of 1942, (a) dairy cattle, (b) calves, (c) other cattle?
5. What was the total number of cattle marketed in the first four months of 1941 in, (a) stock yards, (b) direct to packers?
6. What was the total number of cattle marketed in the first four months of 1942 in, (a) stock yards, (b) direct to packers?
7. What was the total amount of beef in storage in Canada on January 1, 1941, and May 1, 1941?
8. What was the total amount of beef in storage in Canada on January 1, 1942, and May 1, 1942?

**191.** Return showing:—

1. What is the number of station wagons and other motor vehicles used at Ottawa by the staffs, permanent or temporary, of (a) the Army, (b) the Air Force, (c) the Naval Service?
2. What officers or group of officers on these respective staffs, or positions occupied by them, have been assigned or allotted passenger cars for their individual or collective use, or for carrying out duties connected with positions they occupy?
3. Are any such officers or group of officers permitted the use of passenger vehicles, (a) for the purposes of conveyance to and from work, (b) for other purposes not connected with the duties of the positions they occupy?
4. Is a record kept of the mileage of such vehicles for the purpose of checking against their use for other than official business?
5. Are all such vehicles driven by persons in uniform attached to any of the respective services, and do such drivers perform any other duties than those connected with the operation of the vehicles?

**192.** Return showing:—

1. Have any contracts been awarded to the Piggot Construction Company of Hamilton, since the beginning of the war?
2. If so, how many and of what total value?

**193.** Return showing:—

1. What price was received for the used crank case oil from the Saskatchewan Air Training Field during the calendar year 1941?
2. How many gallons were sold and at what price per gallon?

3. Who purchased this oil?
4. Has any attempt been made to salvage used crank case oil?
5. If so, what would be the approximate cost per gallon?

**193a.** Return showing:—

1. What attempts, if any, are being made to salvage and reclaim used lubricating oil?
2. Has the Oil Controller jurisdiction over such questions?
3. Has any consideration been given to prohibiting the burning or destruction of such oil?

**193b.** Return showing:—

1. What contracts have been placed or let for the bulk sale of used lubricating oil at each of the air training centres and army training centres in the Province of Saskatchewan?
2. What persons or firms have such contracts and what are the terms of each?

**194.** Return:—

1. On what grounds was the minimum cash down payment on the purchase of furniture and household goods reduced from 33½ per cent to 10 per cent?
2. Was the retail trade throughout Canada consulted before the change was made?
3. If so, is there statistical information available to show, (a) the number of retailers favouring the minimum cash down payment of 33½ per cent; (b) the number of retailers favouring the minimum cash down payment of 10 per cent; (c) the number of retailers favouring the minimum cash down payment of more than 10 per cent but less than 33½ per cent?
4. Why was the interest on deferred payments raised from 6 per cent to 9 per cent?

**195.** Return showing:—

1. Has a representative of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board been appointed for Quebec, to control the manufacture and sale of clothing for men and women?
2. If so, (a) who has been appointed, (b) what is the nationality of the person appointed, (c) is this person bilingual, (d) what is his place of origin, (e) how long has he lived in Quebec?
3. Was an examination advertised in connection with this position?
4. If so, when, and where was the examination held?

**196.** Copy of all correspondence, reports and telegrams in the possession of the Post Office Department, relating to the appointment of W. F. Hargarten to the post office at Bruno, Saskatchewan.

**197.** Order in Council P.C. 148/2980, authorizing the Minister of Munitions and Supply and the Minister of Transport to enter into an agreement with the Canadian National Railway Company, to design, construct and operate certain lighterage facilities, at Halifax, N.S., and to charge the cost thereof up to a maximum of \$4,000,000, to funds to be allotted from the War Appropriation.



**198.** Report on further storage and irrigation works required to utilize fully Canada's share of International Streams in Southern Alberta, made by the St. Mary and Milk Rivers Water Development Committee.

**199.** Return showing:—

1. What amounts have been raised in each of the years, 1939, 1940 and 1941, through the sale of War Savings Certificates and Stamps?

2. What was the expenditure incurred in connection with the sale of War Savings Certificates and Stamps in each of the above years for (a) advertising and sales promotion, (b) printing certificates and stamps, (c) compilation of statistics, (d) expenses of War Finance Publicity Committee, (e) administrative expenses of Nation Committee, (f) travelling expenses, (g) telephone and telegraph messages, (h) postage and sundries, (i) expenses of Provincial Committees, (j) travelling expenses, (k) telephone and telegraph messages, (l) postage, (m) sundries?

He also laid before the House, Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1940—Small Loan Companies and Money-Lenders, licensed under The Small Loans Act, 1939.

**200.** Return showing:—

1. Was capital assistance given by the Government to (a) Chemical Construction, (b) Dominion Magnesium Company, (c) Welland Chemical Company, (d) Regina Industries Limited, (e) Standard Chemical Company, (f) Alberta Nitrogen Company?

2. If so, how much to each company?

3. What are the names of the officers and directors of these companies and what is their business experience?

**201.** Return showing:—

1. What was the cost of the synthetic vitamins which were added to flour exported from Canada during the year 1941?

2. Was this cost borne by (a) the millers, (b) the Canadian government, (c) the British government?

**202.** Return showing:—

1. Is the Wartime Merchant Ship, Limited, a Canadian-owned company?

2. What relationship exists between the Canadian Government and the British Ministry of Shipping in Canada?

3. What directional control has the Canadian Government over shipbuilding, as related to the British Ministry of Shipping in Canada?

**203.** Return showing:—

1. Is M. G. Armstrong, M.D., in receipt of pay of any description from the Dominion Government?

2. Is he the medical examiner for employees in the munitions or chemical works at Nobel or vicinity?

3. If so, on what basis is he paid?

4. What was the total amount paid to him by the Dominion Government in the calendar year 1941?

**204.** Return showing:—

1. Has J. A. A. Leclair-Dupuis Limited, of Montreal, obtained contracts to construct war defence projects?



2. If so, what amount has been paid to the company for each contract?
3. How long has this company been in existence?
4. Who are its president, manager and directors?
5. What kind of work does this company carry on, and at what place in the Province of Quebec?
6. Upon what date and in what year was this company incorporated?

**205. Return showing:—**

1. What is the total amount owing by each of the three Western Provinces to the Dominion Government, including any amounts written off and any indirect liabilities by way of guarantees, etc.?
2. What payments have been made to each of the three Western Provinces by the Federal Government since 1930 in connection with unemployment relief and similar assistance, seed grain loans, etc.?
3. What has been the cost to the Federal Treasury of the Canadian Wheat Board Act since its inception, including estimated loss on stock on hand or committed for, based on the price of wheat at the present time?
4. What is the approximate aggregate amount paid by the Federal Treasury, including amounts accrued but not paid, from 1930 to date, for assistance to agriculture in the three Western Provinces?

**206. Return showing:—**

1. Did Mr. François Leduc render professional services to the Department of Munitions and Supply in connection with the airport at Bagotville, Quebec?
2. If so, upon what date and what has he been paid for such service?
3. Did Mr. Leduc render professional services to the Department of Munitions and Supply during the years 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942?
4. If so, when, for what purpose and how much was paid him in each instance?
5. What is the total amount paid to date to Mr. Leduc by the Government for professional services?

**206a. Return showing:—**

1. Have the professional services of Mr. François Leduc, C.E., of Montreal, and his associates, been employed by the Government in connection with analyses of certain chemical products?
2. If so, when and for what period?
3. What payments have been made to date for such services?

**207. Return showing:—**

1. Was Dr. T. H. Hogg, chairman of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, retained by the Mines and Resources Department, or any other Dominion authority, in connection with the construction of power plants by the Calgary Power Company on the Bow River, Alberta, during the period 1928-31 or at any other time?
2. What was the total amount paid to Dr. Hogg for professional services and expenses in connection with the power development of the Calgary Power Company on the Bow River?
3. Were fees paid by the Department to Dr. Hogg reimbursed to the Dominion Government by the Calgary Power Company or any other private person, firm or corporation?

4. What was Dr. Hogg's title and position with the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario in 1928-31?

5. During the last ten years had Dr. Hogg been in receipt of any payments by any Departments of the Dominion Government for professional services and expenses in connection with the St. Lawrence Waterway project?

6. What is the total amount paid Dr. Hogg to January 1, 1942, in connection with the St. Lawrence Waterway?

**208. Return showing:—**

1. How many clerks have been engaged by the Civil Service Commission since January 1, 1941, (a) grade 1, (b) grade 2, (c) grade 3?

2. How many of those so engaged have resigned since January 1, 1941?

3. How many grade 1 clerks engaged since January 1, 1941, have been promoted to grade 2 standing, and how many from grade 2 to grade 3?

4. How many clerks engaged since January 1, 1941, have been reduced from grade 2 or grade 3 to a lower standing?

5. Have statutory increases in salary been granted to all clerks who have performed at least one year of satisfactory service?

6. If not, how many have been granted such increase?

**208a. Return showing:—**

1. Is there any ruling affecting the age limit at which new employees are taken into the Civil Service?

2. If not, will future appointments exclude men and women between the ages of 18 and 45?

3. In the case of the R.C.M.P., has any change been made in respect to the age limit of new men taken on since the war began; (a) if so, what are the present limitations; (b) if not, is it the intention of the government to exclude men from this service who are in Category "A" between the ages of 21 and 40?

**208b. Return showing:—**

1. What are the names of the Civil Service examiners?

2. Who is the chief examiner?

3. What was the occupation or profession of each examiner at the time of his appointment?

**209. Return showing:—**

1. When was James Francischini released from internment?

2. During the period of internment who had control of his property and assets?

3. Was he at the time of his internment interested as shareholder, officer, or otherwise in any companies? If so, what companies?

4. During the period of his internment, (a) did any of the said companies or any partnership of which he was a member have contracts with the Government; (b) were any projects proceeded with or undertaken by the Government while controlling or operating any of the said companies; (c) if so, give particulars of the location and of the amounts of each of the said contracts or projects?

5. Were any proceeds or profits from any such contracts or projects held to the credit of any of the said companies or to himself paid to him or to anyone on his behalf, or to any of the said companies while he was interned or after his release; if so, give particulars of the amounts paid and to whom? What further amounts if any are held in trust or in deposit for any of the said companies or him?

6. Did the Government purchase any of the said companies or other assets; or the interests therein of the said James Francischini since the outbreak of war to the date hereof? If so, give particulars together with the amount paid therefor.

**210. Return showing:—**

1. Have any Japanese acted as postmasters in British Columbia since December 7, 1941?

2. If so, have they been removed from such office, and on what dates?

3. Have any Japanese been employed as operators on Government telegraph lines since December 7, 1941? If so, have they been dismissed, and on what dates?

**210a.** Return showing what pay and allowances, if any, are being given to Japanese road workers?

**210b. Return showing:—**

1. What was the total number of fishing boats collected from the Japanese, giving the numbers in each respective class of boats, such as seine boat, gillnet, packer, etc.?

2. How many of these boats have been disposed of by cash sale, giving each respective class of boat and the price paid in each instance?

3. How many of the Japanese boats impounded have been found to have a lien or mortgage on them, held by individuals or companies?

4. How many of these boats have been released to either individuals or companies on claims made by way of liens or mortgage?

5. Have fishing companies to date registered claims either by way of line or mortgage?

6. If so, what fishing companies and on what number and type of boats?

7. What is the value of the claims made by the various fishing companies?

8. Have any individual valuations been placed by the Committee on any of the boats offered for sale?

9. If so, how do the individual valuations compare with prices set on these boats by the Japanese?

10. If not, why were practical steps not taken to prevent prices being obtained which are above the present value of some of the boats?

11. What facilities are in effect now to allow interested buyers to inspect these boats?

**210c. Return showing:—**

1. How many Japanese immigrants entered Canada during each year from 1930 to 1941 inclusive?

2. What was the Japanese population in Canada as at the census of 1931 and the census of 1941?

3. How many Japanese became naturalized during the years from 1930 to 1941 inclusive?

**210d. Return showing:—**

1. What has been the total expenditure up to the end of April, 1942, made by the Security Commission set up to handle the movement of Japanese from the Coast of British Columbia?

2. What amount of money has been spent on equipment at the Hastings Park camp or depot, showing (a) number and cost of beds, (b) number and cost of cooking stoves or ranges, (c) cost of lumber and hardware used in construction of fence, (d) cost of labour?



3. What number are employed in this camp, including clerical staff, police and all other help?
4. What total number can now be accommodated at Hastings Park?
5. Is it the intention to leave any particular class or classes of Japanese at the Hastings Park camp?

**211.** Correspondence, papers, letters, telegrams and other documents in possession of the Civil Service Commission and exchanged between the National Film Board and the Civil Service Commission relative to the establishment of the position of Assistant Film Commissioner, National Film Board, and to the appointment of Ross McLean to the above noted position.

**211a.** Return showing:—

1. How many male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, including those employed on a temporary basis under the provisions of the National Film Act, have been employed by the National Film Board since June 28th, 1941, who are, (a) British citizens of Canadian birth (b) British citizens domiciled in Canada prior to September 7th, 1939; (c) British citizens not domiciled in Canada prior to September 7th, 1939; (d) citizens of foreign countries not at war with Canada, and (e) citizens of foreign countries with which Canada is at war?

2. What is the name, age and citizenship of each such person and, if not born in Canada, how long had he resided in Canada prior to the date he was first employed by the National Film Board?

3. Under what authority was each such person employed and by whom and on what grounds was he certified as eligible for employment under the provisions of Order in Council 4759 of June 27th, 1941?

4. Between what dates has each such person been employed?

5. In what capacity was each such person employed and what were the duties performed by each such person during his term of employment to date?

6. What is the total amount that has been paid to each such person, (a) in salary, fees and/or allowances; (b) living expenses or subsistence allowances while in Ottawa, and (c) travelling expenses?

**211b.** Return showing the name, date of appointment, salary, manner of appointment, duties performed, travelling expenses incurred during the past year, previous occupation, in the case of each person employed directly, or indirectly, in the work of the National Film Board.

**211c.** Return showing the name, date of appointment, emolument, and ordinary occupation of each member of the National Film Board.

**211d.** Copy of all reports made by John Grierson to the Government or any Minister or official thereof prior to his appointment as Government Film Commissioner.

**211e.** Copy of Treasury Board Ruling of November 15, 1940, regarding National Film Act (Employment of Staff).

**211f.** Copy of Opinion of the Department of Justice, referred to in Sessional Paper No. 211a, respecting the application of Order in Council P.C. 4759, approved June 27, 1941, with respect to the employment of persons of military age by the National Film Board.

**211g.** Copy of all correspondence, reports or other documents in the possession of the Minister of National War Services, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Deputy Minister of National War Services, the Deputy



Minister of Trade and Commerce or any other official of either department, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Mines and Resources, the Civil Service Commission or any official thereof, the National Film Board or any official thereof, with reference to the appointment, assignment or loan of A. G. McLean to the position of Secretary and Controller of the National Film Board.

**211h.** Return showing:—

1. Is Wesley Greene employed by the National Film Board?
2. If so, in what capacity?
3. When was he first employed by the National Film Board?
4. In what capacity?
5. On what date did his present appointment commence?
6. Is he a citizen of the United States of America?
7. At the time of his first appointment, was he the owner or part owner and/or manager of either the College Film Center or the International Film Center, or both?
8. Are these two organizations, or either of them engaged in the commercial enterprise of selling and distributing films in the United States?
9. Is he still associated with the ownership and management of either or both of these organizations?
10. If so in what capacity?
11. At any time since the first engagement of Wesley Greene by the National Film Board have either the College Film Center of Chicago, Ill., U.S.A., or the International Film Center of Chicago, Ill. U.S.A., been engaged in the sale or rental of copies of films produced by the National Film Board?
12. At any time was either of these two organizations granted any form of exclusive rights to sell and rent copies of films produced or released by the National Film Board in any part of the United States?
13. Are either of these organizations now engaged in the sale or rental of copies of films produced by the National Film Board, and do they, or either of them, now enjoy exclusive rights to the sale or distribution of copies of such films in any part of the United States?
14. Between August 1, 1941, and January 31, 1942, did Wesley Greene make his headquarters in Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.?
15. During that time, or any part of it, was he directly associated with the management of the College Film Center or the International Film Center?
16. Between August 1, 1941, and January 31, 1942, was he in receipt of a regular monthly or weekly salary or fee from the National Film Board?
17. If so, what was the amount?
18. In addition to any such salary or fee, did he, during this period, receive any commission on the sale or rental of copies of films produced or released by the National Film Board?
19. What was the total amount paid to him by the National Film Board for travelling expenses between August 1, 1941, and January 31, 1942?
20. Was he in receipt of living expenses while in Ottawa during this period?
21. If so, what is the total amount paid to him?
22. On what date did he enter Canada to accept his present position?
23. Did he enter Canada as an immigrant or as a United States citizen accepting employment in Canada?
24. Was he granted a permit to enter Canada as a United States citizen to accept employment?

25. If so, on what grounds and for what period?

26. Before such permit was granted, what steps, if any were taken by the Immigration authorities to ascertain whether any British subject, resident in Canada, with appropriate experience and qualifications was available to fill the position which Wesley Greene entered Canada to accept?

27. Was the position of Supervisor of Film Distribution of the National Film Board established prior to the appointment of Wesley Greene?

28. If so, on what date?

29. If previously established, was this position filled prior to the appointment of Wesley Greene?

30. If so, by whom and at what salary or fee?

31. When did the previous incumbent of the position cease to be employed and for what reason?

32. Has the previous incumbent of the position of Supervisor of Film Distribution been re-employed by the National Film Board and, if so, on what date was he first so re-employed, in what capacity and at what salary?

33. Is the employment of Wesley Greene temporary?

34. If so, for what period?

35. If not temporary or for a stated period, is it the intention of the National Film Board to advertise the position and fill it by competitive examination or will the Board seek authority to confirm Wesley Greene in the position either permanently or for an indefinite period without affording others who may possess the appropriate experience and qualifications an opportunity to qualify for appointment?

#### 211i. Return showing:—

1. How many of the following persons, appointed to the staff of the National Film Board under authority of the National Film Act, to wit: Ross McLean, Allan G. McLean, Annette Allard, Alan H. Adamson, Irene Baird, Gudrun J. Bjerring, Maurice Blackburn, Lois M. Bright, Kathleen F. Brooks, Donald W. Buchanan, James A. Beveridge, F. Elizabeth Bertram, Edward Buckman, Henry C. Campbell, Marguerite C. Chestnutt, May Kathleen Corp, Doreen Curry, A. P. Cote, Thomas C. Daly, R. J. Edmonds, Donald G. D. Fraser, Herbert G. Glover, Dorothy R. Hazel, Alice Heggveit, Robert J. Humble, Margaret Humble, Charles C. Hyndman, Richard J. Jarvis, Mrs. S. Josie, Anne MacDonnell, Graham B. McInnes, Robinson F. MacLean, W. A. Macdonald, C. Grant McLean, Jane Marsh, L. G. Marcotte, Sydney C. Newman, R. K. Nevers, John A. O'Meara, Vincent Paquette, Margaret M. Palmer, Nicholas C. Read, Roger Racine, Lois Rae, Leon M. Shaw, Douglas Sinclair, Janet C. Seellen, Edwin W. Seythes, Hazen E. Sise, D'Arcy Sheard, Katharine P. Symons, Fay Thomson, Gordon Weisenborn, Pamela Wilcox, have had any technical or professional experience in motion picture production and laboratory work, prior to their appointments, indicating in each case the experience which such person has had?

2. How many of the above persons have been continuously employed for more than three months, indicating which persons?

3. How many of the above noted persons have been in receipt of a regular weekly or monthly salary, honorarium or fee from the National Film Board since the date of their appointment?

4. Before each of the above noted persons was appointed to the position he or she now fills, what steps, if any, were taken by the National Film Board or its executive officers to advertise the positions or to provide so that other Canadians citizens, including the heads of families and war veterans, with equal or better qualifications and experience, especially in film production, distribu-

tion and laboratory processing work, might have an equal opportunity to make application and receive equal consideration for appointment to the positions now filled by the above noted persons?

5. How, upon what basis, and by whom was each of the above persons selected for and upon whose recommendation was each of them appointed to the position he or she now fills?

6. Prior to the appointment of each of the above persons were any recommendations submitted to the National Film Board for approval or were the appointments, in each case, made by officers of the National Film Board on their own initiative and responsibility and the Board then asked to confirm them?

7. Has Treasury Board at any time ruled that the National Film Act should be interpreted as applying to persons employed casually for the duration of individual projects and not to any person continuously employed?

8. If so, when and what was the full import of such ruling?

9. Has the Treasury Board at any time ruled that the authority of the National Film Act, for the employment of staff without prior approval of the establishment by Treasury Board could not be accepted?

10. If so, when and what was the full import of such ruling?

**211j. Return showing:—**

1. Has the National Film Board any (a) production contracts; (b) distribution contracts, with Warwick Pictures of New York?

2. If so, how many in each category?

3. What is the total number of feet of film which have been acquired by Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures of New York from the National Film Board since March 31, 1941?

4. Upon what arrangement or arrangements was such film acquired by Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures of New York from the National Film Board?

5. Has the National Film Board sold to Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures of New York any seized German films that have come into the Board's possession or any copies or reproductions thereof other than that contained in completed films produced and released by the National Film Board?

6. If so, how many feet of (a) negative, (b) duplicate negative, (c) duplicate positive and/or (d) positive has been sold to Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures of New York and on what terms and conditions?

7. Has the National Film Board, at any time since the outbreak of war, made available to Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures of New York any seized German films that have come into its possession or any copies thereof in order that the latter might duplicate or reproduce all or any portion of such films or copies thereof?

8. If so, who authorized such loan and upon what terms and conditions were the films or copies thereof loaned to Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures of New York?

**211k. Return showing:—**

1. How many films have been produced for the National Film Board by Walt Disney Productions, Inc., of Hollywood, California?

2. What is the name of each such film, its length and its total cost including all positive prints supplied to the National Film Board?

3. For what government department or governmental organization was each such film produced and for what purpose?



4. What government department or governmental organization defrayed the cost of each such film and from what vote or appropriation was the cost of each such film defrayed?

**211l. Return showing:—**

Copy of all letters, telegrams, memoranda or other documents dated since July 1, 1941, in the possession of the Prime Minister, the Minister of National War Services, or any other Minister of the Crown or of the National Film Board or any member or official thereof with reference to any legal action or proposed legal action by March of Time, Inc., or the producers of the series of films known as "March of Time," against Loew's Incorporated, Warwick Picture Incorporated and Moredall Realty Corporation.

**211m. Return showing:—**

1. How many contracts in connection with the distribution of films have been awarded or entered into by the National Film Board since March 31, 1941?

2. How many, if any, of such contracts were submitted to and approved by the National Film Board prior to being signed?

3. Upon whose recommendation were these contracts approved and awarded by the National Film Board?

4. In each case, who signed the contracts on behalf of the Dominion Government and/or the National Film Board?

5. How many of such contracts were awarded by public tender or on a competitive basis where more than one company or individual submitted proposals?

6. How many of such contracts were entered into as a result of direct negotiation with one company, without others being given an equal opportunity to submit proposals?

**211n. Return showing:—**

1. How many contracts in connection with the production of films have been awarded by the National Film Board since March 31, 1941?

2. Of these, how many were for amounts in excess of \$5,000?

3. How many were approved by the Minister of Trade and Commerce or the Minister of National War Services in his capacity of Chairman of the National Film Board prior to being awarded?

4. How many were approved by the Treasury Board and/or the Governor in Council prior to being awarded?

5. How many were awarded after tenders had been called or on a competitive basis where two or more companies or individuals had been given an equal opportunity to submit tenders or proposals?

6. Of those for total amounts in excess of \$5,000, how many were awarded to, (a) companies owned and operated by Canadians in Canada; (b) foreign controlled companies operating in Canada; (c) British companies; (d) companies owned and operated in the United States of America?

**211o. Return showing:—**

1. What was the total appropriation voted by Parliament during each of the last two fiscal years for the work of the National Film Board?

2. What was the total amount made available to the National Film Board during each of the last two fiscal years from the War Appropriation Acts?

3. What was the total amount made available to the National Film Board during each of the last two fiscal years by transfer from grants made by Parliament for other branches of government service?



4. What was the grand total of all the expenditures of the National Film Board during each of the last two fiscal years?

**212.** Return showing what steps have been taken to develop or increase the supplies of iron from Canadian ore deposits.

**213.** Return showing:—

1. What amount of money was paid to British Aeroplane Engines Limited of Montreal, Quebec, during 1941?

2. What was the average cost per engine for the overhauling work done by this company?

3. Were the Royal Canadian Air Force Repair Depots in Ontario and Quebec overhauling similar engines during 1941?

**214.** Return showing:—

1. What reparations, in terms of money, were imposed upon Germany, as a result of the last War?

2. What reparations were imposed upon the Allies of Germany, as a result of the last War?

3. What was Canada's share of these reparations?

4. How much did Canada receive from Germany in payment of these reparations?

5. How was this paid, in goods, gold, or securities?

6. How was this money disbursed?

7. How much of this was specifically earmarked as recompense to Canadian War prisoners in Germany?

**215.** Return showing:—

1. Is the Government at present carrying on any experiments with alcohol manufactured from Canadian wheat?

2. Has the Government granted any financial assistance to any Canadian distiller to carry on experimental work in this connection?

3. If so, what amounts have been granted and to whom?

4. Have government tests been made of alcohol extracted from Canadian wheat, and what has been learned from such tests?

5. Has the Government discovered any satisfactory method of blending this alcohol with other products, to be used as a substitute for gasoline?

**215a.** Return showing:—

1. How much cane or beet sugar, crude or refined, was used in Canada in each of the calendar years 1939, 1940 and 1941 in the manufacture of alcohol?

2. How much cane or beet sugar molasses, crude or refined, was used in the same years for this purpose?

3. What was the total quantity of alcohol manufactured from sugar and molasses in Canada in the above years?

4. What was the quantity of such alcohol used in each of the above years in Canada in the manufacturing of war materials?

5. What was the quantity of alcohol used in each of the above years for the manufacture of (a) wines, (b) beers, (c) liquors?

6. What was the quantity of such alcohol used for other commercial purposes?

7. What was the total quantity of alcohol used in Canada for all purposes in each of the calendar years 1939, 1940 and 1941?

**215b. Return showing:—**

1. Have scientific investigations been carried on by the Department of Trade and Commerce as to the possibility of utilizing Canadian grown cereals to produce butadiene which is used in manufacturing synthetic rubber?

2. Has the Department of Trade and Commerce made scientific research into the possibility of producing alcohol, rubber, starch and other commodities from certain farm products?

3. If such research has been carried out, was a report made to the Department of Munitions and Supply thereon?

4. Has the Department caused research to be made into the possibility of converting certain Canadian grown cereals into products necessary to our war effort by, (a) companies engaged in distributing petroleum and rubber in Canada, (b) the Department of Munitions and Supply, (c) The National Research Council?

**215c. Return showing:—**

1. What, in tons, was the production of spirituous liquors in Canada last year?

2. How many tons of commercial ethyl alcohol could have been recovered from this?

3. By present methods, how many tons of Buna-S synthetic rubber could thereby be produced?

4. Should the Government adopt the policy of converting the distilling industry from liquor to alcohol, approximately how many bushels of wheat could be utilized by this one industry in the production of Buna-S rubber?

**215d. Return showing:—**

1. When was the Polimer Corporation or other companies created for the manufacture of synthetic rubber?

2. Where are such companies located, who are the principal officers and what are their qualifications?

3. How much money, if any, has the Government expended on each project to date?

4. What additional expenditures is it expected will be required?

5. When is it expected that manufacturing operations will commence?

6. How many tons is it expected will be produced in 1942 and in 1943, and what will be the cost per ton?

7. Have there been any proposals for the re-organization of the enterprise, and if so, what is the nature of such proposals?

**216. Return showing:—**

1. What is the total number of personnel employed in connection with the Annuities Act, including all branch offices?

2. What is the total number employed at the Central Office in Ottawa, apart from the branch office?

3. What is the annual cost to the Central Office?

4. How many branch offices are there in Canada?

5. Where are these branch offices located?

6. What were the total number of individual contracts secured for each branch office in Canada during the calendar years 1938, 1939, 1940, and 1941?

7. Who is in charge of the Central Office in Ottawa?

8. How long has this employee been in charge of this office?

9. What salary does he receive?

10. What was the amount of remuneration paid to all branch managers during the years 1938 to 1941?

**217. Return showing:—**

1. How many officers of the Permanent Force of the Royal Canadian Air Force are now serving in Canada, and how many overseas?

2. What are their names, what rank was held, what pay and allowance was received by each one of those in pre-war service on September 1, 1939?

3. What rank, total pay and allowances, including staff pay, flying pay and special allowances on account of dependents, are now being received?

4. How many of these permanent officers are employed at Headquarters Staff, Ottawa, and Headquarters Staff of various commands?

**218. Return:** Letters, telegrams, reports and other documents in the possession of the Minister or Department of National Defence for Naval Services, dated from September 9, 1939, to date, relating to the proposed gift of the Ajax Club in the City of Halifax to the Royal Canadian Navy.

**219. Return showing:—**

1. How many ships formerly employed in the grain trade have been requisitioned by the Government since the war began?

2. What are the names of the firms or individuals from whom these ships were requisitioned, and what number from each firm or individual?

3. Have these ships been purchased, and at what price?

4. If not, what are the terms of rental or lease?

5. Were any of these ships re-conditioned or repaired by the Government?

6. If so, at what total cost?

**219a. Return showing:—**

1. What is the name and tonnage of each of the steamers, ships, boats or other vessels operating, or which have operated, on the Great Lakes which have been (a) purchased, (b) chartered by or for the Government of Canada from the outbreak of war to date?

2. From what persons, firms or companies was each of the said vessels, (a) purchased, (b) chartered?

3. In the case of vessels, (a) purchased, (b) chartered from companies, what is the name of the president, the general manager and/or managing director of each such company?

4. What was the total purchase price paid by the Government for each such vessel purchased?

5. What were the terms of payment contained in the charter party of each such vessel chartered?

6. What was the purchase price paid by the owner of such vessel for such vessel on the last transfer of ownership prior to its acquisition by the Government?

7. Were any agents employed in connection with the (a) purchase, (b) chartering of any of the said vessels?

8. If so, what are the names of such agents and what was the total commission or other remuneration paid to each such agent in respect of the purchase or chartering of each vessel?

**220. Return showing:—**

1. How many cargoes or part cargoes of bananas have been imported into Canada during the last six months?

2. How much space has been used for transportation of bananas on Canadian National Steamships during the last six months?



3. Have any cargoes or part cargoes of bananas been dumped in Halifax or Saint John harbours on account of being over-ripe?

4. If so, what quantities?

**221.** Return showing (1) the date on which the oil-burning equipment for the heating of the Daly Building was installed; (2) the cost of this oil-burning equipment; (3) the consumption of oil in this plant from October 1, 1940 to December 31, 1941; (4) the nearest Government steam-heating plant to the Daly Building.

**222.** Return: Will persons wholly or mainly employed in fishing enjoy the same exemptions from military services as persons wholly or mainly employed in agriculture?

**222a.** Return showing:—

1. Will the Government grant leave for the duration of the fishing season to the fishermen of Gaspé and the Magdalen Islands, who are now on military service?

2. If not, what other steps will the Government take to permit fishing syndicates and other firms engaged in commercial fishing to fill their orders for fillets of fresh cod and other fish received from the British Ministry of Food?

**223.** Return showing:—

1. Is the Government planning the immediate erection of a permanent building as an ordnance depot on the Booth property by Plouffe Park, Ottawa, for the Department of National Defence?

2. What will be the size of the building?

3. What type of construction?

4. What is the estimated cost?

5. How much steel will be required?

6. What is the time estimated for the construction of this building?

7. What are the estimated quantities of copper, brass, zinc, aluminum, tin, galvanized iron, sheet metal, wrought iron pipe, and cast iron pipe, to be used in the construction?

8. What is the estimated cost of the building without the land?

9. What is the cost of the land?

**224.** Return showing:—

1. Has the Federal Government investigated the oil and/or shale oil deposits in New Brunswick in order to relieve oil and gasoline shortages?

2. If so, to what extent, what sections have been investigated and what reports have been received?

3. Have any monetary grants been given to the province or private enterprise for such investigations?

4. If not, are such considered?

5. If any report is available from any source, to what depths have test borings been made?

**225.** Return showing:—

1. What was Canada's national income for the years, (a) 1939, (b) 1940, and (c) 1941; (d) what is the estimated national income for the year 1942?

2. What proportion of the national income went to wages and salaries in each of the above years?

3. What proportion of the national income went to investment income in each of the above years?



4. What is the aggregate of salaries and other earned income of \$5,000 or more and how many tax-payers were included in that class during the last available designated year?

5. What is the aggregate of the salaries or other earned income of \$10,000 or more and how many tax-payers were included in that class during the last available designated year?

6. What was the increase in the national income during the year 1940 as compared with the year 1939, and during the year 1941 as compared with the year 1940?

7. (a) What proportion of this increase went to salaries and wages during 1940 and 1941; (b) what part of this increase was taken by Dominion taxation; (c) what proportion of this increase went to investment income during 1940 and 1941; (d) what part of this increase was taken by Dominion taxation?

**225a. Return showing:—**

1. What is the estimated excess of the amount of national income for 1942 (a) before taxation, (b) after taxation, over the estimated amount of available goods for civilian consumption?

2. What is the total estimated production of Canada for 1942?

3. What amount will be withdrawn as war production?

4. What amount will be available for civilian consumption?

**225b. Return showing:—**

1. What are the boundaries of each of the income tax districts?

2. What was the total amount of, (a) personal income tax, (b) corporation income tax collected in each of the income tax districts for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942?

3. What was the total amount of National Defence Tax collected in each of the income tax districts for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1941 and 1942?

**226. Return showing:—**

1. How many beauty parlours are there in Canada?

2. How many in each of the provinces?

3. How many men between the ages of 18 and 50 are employed in these beauty parlours?

4. How many women between the ages of 18 and 40?

5. Is it the intention of the government to prohibit the employment in beauty parlours of women between the ages of 18 and 40, who are otherwise physically fit for some form of useful war work?

**227. Return showing:—**

1. Who were the persons employed in the taking of the 1941 census in the constituency of North Battleford?

2. Where do they reside?

**228. Return showing:—**

1. What is the Government's position in respect to the employment of conscientious objectors in wartime industries and Government wartime projects?

2. If such men are employed in such industries and projects, do they receive the regular rates of pay?

**228a. Return showing:—**

1. What is the Government's position in respect to the employment of conscientious objectors on Wartime projects?

2. Are any of such persons employed in War Industries and projects and do they receive the regular rates of pay?

3. If any of the above class of military age are employed in War Industries, may they now be called upon to serve in a work camp for the duration of the war under Section 20 of the National War Services Regulations 1940 (Recruits) (Consolidation 1941)?

**229.** Return: What is the number of personnel engaged in following up ministerial inquiries in, (a) Department of National Defence, (b) Department of National Defence for Air, (c) Department of National Defence for Naval Services?

**231.** Return showing:—

What is the breakdown of the sum of \$1,244,129.11, which was spent on the War Savings Campaign to the end of 1941 with respect to, (a) salaries; (b) travelling expenses, (c) hotel expenses, (d) dinners and banquets, (e) entertainment, (f) billboards, (g) newspaper and magazine advertising, (h) radio, (i) local advertising and entertainment, and other publicity, (j) remuneration paid to personnel?

**232.** Return showing:—

1. What salary is paid to Honourable J. G. Taggart as Co-Ordinator of Foods Administration on the Wartime Prices and Trade Board?

2. Is he paid any living allowance, either during his residence in Ottawa or his absence therefrom?

3. What is the total of travelling expenses which have been paid to him while occupying this position?

4. Does Mr. Taggart still occupy the position of Chairman of the Bacon Board?

5. If so, what salary and/or living allowance is paid to him in respect of such position?

6. What is the total of the living and travelling expenses which have been paid to him as Chairman of the Bacon Board?

7. Does Mr. Taggart still occupy the position of Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Saskatchewan?

8. If so, is he in receipt of any salary in respect of such position?

9. Is Mr. Taggart still a member of the Legislature of Saskatchewan?

10. If so, is he in receipt of any indemnity or emolument therefrom?

**233.** Return showing:—

1. How many teletype machines are being used by the Army, Navy and Air Force?

2. How many teletype operators and how many teletype repair men are employed in the Army, Navy and Air Force?

**234.** Return showing the total expenditure incurred by the Department of National Defence, the Department of National Defence for Air, the Department of National Defence for Naval Services, on publicity or Public Relations work for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1940; March 31, 1941, and the present fiscal year to date.

**234a.** Return showing: (a) Name; (b) date of appointment; (c) previous occupation; (d) salary, honoraria, living allowances and allowances for travelling expenses of each person engaged in publicity or public relations work for any department of government, or any agency of the government including government-owned corporations?

**234b.** Return showing:—

1. Has a publicity bureau been established in connection with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board?
2. If so, on what date?
3. What are the names of the personnel, positions held, location, salary, expenses and allowances of each.

**235.** Return showing:—

1. Has the government sold any scrap metal to junk dealers during the calendar year 1941?
2. If so, how much and at what price?
3. What are the names and addresses of the concerns to which scrap metal was sold?

**236.** Return showing:—

1. Has Leo J. McIsaac a contract at Halifax, with the Government, to supply men and trucks for work on or around Government property, such as The Wellington Barracks, Military Hospital, South Barracks, M.D. No. 6 Headquarters, Customs and Federal Buildings, or on defence projects, since September, 1939?
2. If so, what is the nature of the contract?
3. What are the rates of pay under the contract?
4. Does McIsaac receive a salary for supervising the work? If so, how much has he been paid?
5. If he is not on salary, how much has he been paid?
6. What check is made of the work done under this contract?

**237.** Return showing:—

1. What is the location of and the capacity of each of the interior or terminal grain elevators owned or otherwise controlled by the Government of Canada whether in Canada or the United States?
2. Which of said elevators have been leased to private corporation or individuals?
3. What was the actual amount paid by each to the Government as rental by each of the lessees thereof during the years (a) 1940, and (b) 1941?
4. What is the amount paid to each of the said lessees for wheat or other grain storage during each of the said years by, (a) the Government of Canada directly or indirectly; (b) the Canadian Wheat Board?

**237a.** Return showing:—

1. How many terminal grain elevators are there in Canada?
2. Where are they located and by whom are they owned? What are their respective storage capacities?
3. By whom are they operated?

**238.** Return showing the names and addresses of next of kin of all persons who were serving outside of Canada who have appeared on the casualty lists of (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, (c) the Air Force.

**239.** Return showing:—

1. Did the Government, during the months of October, November and December, 1941, purchase pork and bacon for the training camps at Valcartier, Joliette and St. Jerome?
2. If so, what quantity was purchased for each of these camps?
3. What prices were paid per pound at each of these camps?



4. Were the loins or fat parts of this pork consumed by the army?
5. If not, were they re-sold to any person?
6. To whom and at what price?

**240. Return showing:—**

1. How many officers in Reserve Force Units have resigned their commissions since the outbreak of the present war?
2. How many officers were under the age of 35 years at the date they resigned their commissions?
3. How many officers were in category "A", in category "B" at the date they resigned their commissions?
4. On what grounds may an officer resign his commission during war time?

**240b. Return showing:—**

1. What is the strength of the Reserve Army as of 1st February, 1942?
2. How many men were called for 30 days' training?
3. How many men called for 30 days' training enlisted in the Active Force?
4. What further training have the men called for 30 days' training received to date?
5. How many men were called for four months' training or for service for the duration of the war?
6. How many men called for four months' training or for the duration enlisted in the Active Force?
7. What is the strength of the Reserve Force units that train at local headquarters, and what is the date of the return of strength of these Reserve Force Units?
8. Are the men who received 30 days' training and then attached on paper to Reserve Force Units included in this total?
9. How many days will Reserve Force Units train in 1942?

**240c. Return showing:—**

1. Do Government employees in the Reserve Army, who go to summer camp for two weeks' training, have to forfeit their civil pay during that period?
2. Do Government employees who attend these summer camps, forfeit part or all of their annual holidays?
3. What pay do Government employees, who are privates in the Reserve Army, receive while attending camp with their reserve unit?
4. Is the pay sufficient for married men to support their wives and children?
5. Is any provision made to enable temporary Government employees, known as prevailing rates men, who receive no holidays, to attend camp with Reserve Army Units?

**240d. Return showing:—**

1. How many of the officers on the reserve list at the outbreak of war now hold commissions in the Canadian Army?
2. Of the above how many are, (a) Active Army, (b) Reserve Army?

**240e.** Return showing how many postponements were granted prior to April 10, 1942, by each of the National War Services Boards in which the postponement was given conditional to the applicant enrolling in the Reserve Forces?

**241.** Copies of letters, telegrams, reportsfi memoranda and all other documents addressed by Lt.-Col. Alan Cockeram, D.S.O., to the Minister of National Defence or anyone in the National Department, concerning the defence of the City of Halifax and of the Atlantic coast, from the beginning of the war.



**242. Return showing:—**

1. What use is being made of the Armouries at Merrickville and Kemptville in Grenville-Dundas?
2. What was the total cost of maintenance of each of these armouries during each of the years 1940 and 1941?
3. Will these armouries be put to full use in war work?

**242a. Return showing:—**

1. What use is being made of the armouries at Norwood, Madoc, Trenton, Belleville and Picton?
2. What was the total cost of maintenance of each of these armouries during each of the years 1940 and 1941?
3. Are these five armouries being used full time? If not, why?

**243. Return showing:—**

1. What sums have been paid out or were earned in Nova Scotia in each of the calendar years 1937 to 1941, inclusive, grants or bonuses on, (a) dry cod, (b) pickled cod, (c) pickled herring, (d) pickled mackerel, (e) vinegar-cured herring?
2. What are the names of the persons or firms to whom grants or bonuses have been paid, or who have made claims for such grants or bonuses on vinegar-cured herring in the calendar years 1937 to 1941, inclusive, stating the amount paid or claimed by each person or firm for each year, and the quantity of fish in each case?

**244. Return showing:—**

1. How many farmers and farm labourers have been called up for military training under the National Resources Mobilization Act in New Brunswick?
2. What number of farmers in New Brunswick have secured one or more postponements in the hearing of their appeals against military service?
3. How many of those called up have been placed in an inferior medical category?
4. Has the Government authorized local commissions to hear and determine requests for leave by farmers who desire to return to their land during the farm work season?
5. Has the Government appointed an Agricultural Representative on the Board of Review for New Brunswick? If so, who has been appointed?

**244a. Return showing:—**

1. How many farmers and farm labourers have been called up for military training under the National Resources Mobilization Act in (a) Ontario, (b) Quebec?
2. What number of farmers in (a) Quebec, and (b) Ontario, have secured one or more postponements in the hearing of their appeals against military service?
3. How many of those called up have been placed in an inferior medical category?
4. Has the Government authorized local Commissions to hear and determine requests for leave by farmers who desire to return to their land during the farm work season?
5. Has the Government appointed an Agricultural Representative for administrative Division "E" at Montreal? If so, who has been so appointed?

**244b. Return showing:—**

1. During the present seeding season does the Government propose to take the necessary steps to stop the calling up of farmers, farmers' sons and agricultural employees for obligatory military training?

2. Has the Government given, or does it intend to give to Divisional Registrars, the necessary instructions to that end?

3. If so, what arrangements has the Government made for this purpose and what instructions will it give, or has it given to the Registrars?

4. Has the Government advised, or will it advise Regimental Commanding Officers, who find farmers are imperatively required in their districts, to bring before the appropriate Commissions immediately all requests for delay submitted by the farmers referred to?

5. If so, what are the views or instructions that the Government has given, or proposes to give, to Regimental Commanding Officers?

**244c. Return showing:—**

1. Is the Government aware of the growing scarcity of farm labourers?

2. Since the statement of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on March 24 last, relative to the military service of persons employed on farms, have any farmers and their sons and agricultural labourers generally, been called up for compulsory military training? If so, how many?

3. How many farmers, sons of farmers and farm employees generally, were, by virtue of the Mobilization Act of 1940, actually undergoing training on March 23, 1942, and have since applied for leave of absence to resume their farm work, (a) to how many has such leave been granted; (b) to how many has it been refused?

**245. Copy of a Report by Mr. T. D'Arcy Leonard on War Risks and Bombardments Insurance.**

**246. Return showing:—**

1. How many men in category A are in the ordnance branch of the Army?

2. How many men in category A are in the administration branch of the Air Force?

**247. Return showing:—**

1. Have any wearing tests been arranged by the Department of National Defence on leather army boots?

2. Has any standard treatment been applied to army boots with a view to extending the average wearing life?

3. Has the attention of the Department been called to the suggestions in this respect made by the Select Committee of the British House of Commons on National Expenditures in their eleventh report?

**248. Return:** Copy of all letters, telegrams, briefs, statements, memoranda and all other papers passing between the medical profession, any medical society or any university medical faculty in Canada, or any officer or officers or members thereof, or of any students of medicine, or any other person, and the Government of Canada, or any officer thereof, regarding a loan or grant towards the annual expenses of medical students in university who are also training for medical services later in His Majesty's Forces.

**248a. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of July 6, 1942,** for a copy of all letters, telegrams, and other documents pertaining to the scheme for accelerating medical courses by reducing the normal summer vacation to a minimum, that passed between the Dominion Government and Dalhousie University, the Faculty of Medicine of Dalhousie University, the Province of Nova Scotia, and the Province of New Brunswick.

**249. Return showing:—**

1. What is the total value of goods shipped to Britain since the outbreak of war?

2. How much of this was charged to the account of the British Purchasing Board?

3. What were the ten major commodities and what is the total value of each?

4. What payments have been received to date?

5. What is the total amount of Canadian securities returned or repatriated in payment of this debt, and what are the types and amounts of each class of securities? How much of this obligation has been paid in gold?

6. Has there been a cancellation of any of this debt incurred since the war, (a) if so, how much of the debt has been cancelled, how much has been assumed by the Canadian Government, and what rate of interest is being paid; (b) if not, has the Government considered cancelling all or part of this debt in order to assist the war effort?

**250. Return showing:—**

1. Has a Pulpwood Controller been appointed? If so, who is he?

2. Upon whose request was such controller appointed?

3. Have advisory committees been appointed in different sections?

4. If so, please list the committees, giving names of appointees, stating upon whose recommendation such men were selected?

5. Is there a serious shortage of pulpwood in Canada?

6. If so, in what sections does the shortage prevail?

7. Is there a ceiling price on pulpwood?

8. If so, is production being restricted because the ceiling price is too low?

9. Is volume of production or the ceiling price the most important?

10. What prevailing regulations restrict the export of pulpwood to the United States?

11. Is there a ceiling price in the United States?

12. Is the Canadian ceiling, if any, the same as the price ceiling in the United States, considering the rate of exchange?

**251.** Copy of all Orders in Council, Treasury Board Minutes, letters, telegrams, memoranda of conversations, and all other memoranda, reports or documents, dated since the 1st day of January, 1936, relating to the acquisition by the Government of the property of Brading's Breweries Limited, on Wellington street, in the City of Ottawa.

**252. Return showing:—**

1. Have any recommendations been made by the Government of the Province of Quebec with reference to the suspension of tolls on the Victoria and Harbour bridges in the city of Montreal?

2. If so, what is the nature of such representations?

3. Has any action been taken by the Government with respect to such representations?

4. If so, what is the nature of such action?

**225a.** Copy of all letters, telegrams or other communications, passing between any official of the Government of the Province of Quebec and any official of the Government of Canada with reference to the abolition of tolls on the Victoria and Harbour bridges in the city of Montreal.

**253.** Copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, charter-parties or any documents in the possession of the Government, dated since 1st September, 1939,



relating to the leasing of the tug *Bally* or to her operation or her subsequent release from service, and including any reports which were made on the condition of the said vessel.

**254. Return showing:—**

1. What is the pay, sustenance allowance, and all other emoluments of officers and men of His Majesty's three forces?

2. What is paid also to officers and members of the women's army?

**254a. Return showing:—**

1. What are the daily rates of pay and allowances in the various services of, (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, (c) the Air Force?

2. What are the separation allowances in the various services of, (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, and (c) the Air Force?

3. What are the dependent's allowances in the various services of, (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, and (c) the Air Force?

**254b. Supplementary Return showing:—**

1. What are the daily rates of pay and allowances in the various services of (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, (c) the Air Force?

2. What are the separation allowances in the various services of (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, and (c) the Air Force?

3. What are the dependents' allowances in the various services of (a) the Army, (b) the Navy, and (c) the Air Force?

**254c. Return showing:—**

1. What is the pay, sustenance allowances, and all other emoluments of officers and men of His Majesty's three forces?

2. What is paid also to officers and members of the women's army?

**255. Return showing:—**

1. Has the Government any statement to make to the House on the beef situation?

2. Have complaints been received that the price ceilings have been exceeded?

3. If so, what action will be taken?

4. Have any subsidies or bonuses been paid?

5. Do speeches made by the Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board herein, and orders made by the Board, represent Government policy?

6. Were the orders and speeches first approved by the Government?

**256. Return showing:—**

1. Were any labour representatives appointed to war boards before the Prime Minister's statement to the delegation from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada on February 12th, last?

2. If so, how many, what are their names and whom do they represent?

3. Have any such representatives been appointed to war boards since February 12th, 1942?

4. If so, how many, what are their names and whom do they represent?

**257. Return showing:—**

1. Has the Minister for Naval Services any statement to make as to the opening of the naval college and has his attention been called to a statement of



the First Lord of the Admiralty on March 11, last, as to the condition of the personnel and their avenues of promotion and standards of training in the Royal Navy?

2. What provision will be made by way of aid or scholarships or otherwise, in secondary Canadian schools to those whose parents cannot afford expensive training, to attract the youth of Canada to service in our Navy and Merchant Marine?

3. What is the method of selection now in vogue?

4. Who are the staff of the college and what actual naval experience have they had either in the Royal or Canadian Navies or Merchant Marine at sea?

**258. Return showing:—**

1. Has the Government authorized life insurance companies to canvass men in the armed forces for policies or so-called Pension Bonds, etc.?

2. If so, has the Government examined the provisions and alleged benefits payable under such policies or bonds?

3. Has the Government authorized the payment of premiums on such policies or bonds, by the assignment of pay of men in the Canadian Active Service Force?

4. If so, will the Government authorize a careful inquiry to be made into the terms and conditions of these contracts, including commissions paid to agents, cash surrender values in one-year, three-year, five-year and ten-year periods, comparing these amounts with total premiums paid?

**259. Return showing:—**

1. How many parcels of land have been expropriated by the Department of National Defence for the Artillery Range at Tracadie, New Brunswick?

2. From whom have they been acquired?

3. What price was paid for each parcel?

4. How many have not yet been settled for?

5. What amount of taxes, both for schools and municipal tax, including road tax, was due on each parcel?

6. How were these taxes settled for?

7. What amount of money was paid to Clovis P. Richard, M.L.A. (agent solicitor) for the Department of Justice, in searching the title, attending to the execution of the title deed, etc., for each parcel, showing detailed statement?

8. What was the method used in arriving at a value of the various lots comprised within the area?

9. Has any protest been filed by any one regarding the methods used to induce the settlers to hand over their properties to the Department?

10. Have any of the settlers protested against the adjustment or the amounts offered them in settlement for their lands? If so, what are their names?

11. Have any of these persons offered their land gratis for the purpose for which they have been acquired, for the duration of the war, rather than accept the offer made by the Department? If so, what are their names?

12. What settlement was made with those who were living on lots approved by the Government of New Brunswick, but for which no grants had been issued, and what amounts were paid in each case and by whom were these amounts paid?

13. By whom were the several parcels of land appraised?

14. Is this area in a French speaking community?

15. Did the appraisers sent to make agreements with the people for the sale of their lands speak French? If not, how was conversation carried on between the adjuster and the settler or owner of the land, and who acted as interpreter?

16. What amount of money was paid to him and what are details of his account, both as interpreter and as taxi driver for the adjuster?

17. How many of these lots are in Northumberland County (if any) and have any adjustments been made with the people living there?

18. Is it the intention of the Department to extend this Range? If so, in what direction will it be extended?

19. What amount of money was paid by way of adjustment, or compensation, to the Commission in charge of the estate by George Dignard, how was the amount arrived at and how many lots of land were involved?

20. Have any houses been destroyed on lands that have not yet been settled for? If so, whose?

**260. Return showing:—**

1. Has the position of Fire Marshal of the Canadian Army been newly created?

2. Has anyone been appointed to such position?

3. If so, (a) whom, (b) at what salary?

4. Does the appointee assume also the position of Assistant Q.M.G.?

5. Does he carry a rank in the Canadian Army?

6. If so, what rank?

7. Has the appointee previously held rank in the Canadian Army?

8. If so, (a) what rank, (b) for what period, (c) in what unit?

9. What is the age of the appointee?

10. If previously holding a rank in the army, in what category was he?

11. If not holding rank in the army, has he presented himself for service and been turned down because of being medically unfit?

12. What experience has this officer had, (a) in fire prevention methods; (b) the newest fire-fighting technique; (c) executive work in relation to the new department?

13. Were the fire services of the large centres in Canada consulted before this appointment was made?

14. If so, (a) were they permitted to make recommendations; (b) was this appointment made on the recommendation of a chief of department of any fire service in any of the large centres?

15. Will this appointee have full authority, (a) to purchase new equipment; (b) to make appointments to the staff?

**260a. Return showing:—**

1. In making provision for the office staff of the Fire Marshal of the Canadian Army, is use being made of the experienced help now in the Department?

2. Have any been engaged independent of the Civil Service Commission?

3. Has a new type of Fire Extinguisher, not heretofore recommended by A.R.P. officers, been ordered?

4. If so, were the previous types considered obsolete or unsatisfactory?

5. What type of hand alarm was recommended by the A.R.P. officials?

6. Has this been changed to an electric alarm, and if so what is the reason for the change?

7. What additional expense will the change involve?

**261. Return showing:—**

1. What date was the Exhibition Military Train projected?

2. At what date is it expected that the train will complete its travels?

3. What is the estimated cost of the equipment, materials and supplies used in making up the exhibition?

4. What has been the total cost for labour used in making up the train and conducting it to the different points in Canada?

5. What has been the total cost of payments made to each railway?

**262. Return showing:—**

1. What are the contemplated total requirements of (a) copper, (b) brass, (c) aluminum, needed for the new Canadian National Railway depot at Montreal?

2. Is the new Canadian National Railway depot at Montreal to have authorization releasing copper for the roof?

3. If so, in what quantity?

**263. Return showing:—**

1. Are there any air line companies receiving grants, subsidies or allowances for certain services in Magdalen Islands, Quebec?

2. If so, what are these companies and what amounts are they receiving or have they received and for what reason?

**264. Return showing:—**

1. What rates or fares or tolls are charged soldiers of His Majesty's forces on Canadian railways, also for meals on railway trains?

2. Is any reduction being sought herein in these rates?

**265. Return:** Copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, charter-parties or any other documents in the possession of the Government, dated since 1st September, 1939, referring to the lease and operation of the tug *Peggy L.*

**266. Return showing:—**

1. How many airports in Canada, Newfoundland, Labrador and Greenland were constructed by or received assistance from the Government?

2. Where are they located?

3. What has been the cost of, (a) the land, (b) the grading, (c) the drainage, (d) water supply, (e) roads leading to the airports, (f) paving runways, (g) erecting buildings, (h) equipping and fitting each airport?

4. What has been the total cost of each airport?

5. Have any other governments made contributions to such airports?

6. If so, what amount for each airport?

**267. Orders in Council, letters, telegrams, rulings, regulations and other documents exchanged between the Steel Controller or Department of Munitions and Supply or any officer thereof and the Corporation of the City of Toronto or chief officials thereof, relating to the use of steel for the new storage disposal plant at Toronto.**

**268. Return showing:—**

1. How many dollar a year men are serving the Government of Canada?

2. What are their names and addresses?

3. What are their duties?

4. What living allowance and other expenses do they receive in addition to the \$1 a year?

5. On what basis is such living allowance paid?

**268a. Return showing:—**

1. How many one dollar a year men are actually in the employment of the Government?

2. What are their names, qualifications and addresses, and on what date was each one appointed?

3. For what firm or companies did each one work before entering the service of the Government?

4. Which of them still work for these firms or companies?



5. Have any of such firms or companies received contracts from the Government?

6. If so, on what date or dates and for what amount in each case?

**269.** Return showing:—

1. What is the total value of contracts awarded to the Valley Field Construction Company since war began?

2. What is the total value of contracts awarded to the Valley Field Construction Company by Wartime Housing Limited?

**270.** Return showing what the Government paid the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway respectively, for (a) express, (b) freight, (c) telegrams, (d) any other services, in each of the four quarterly periods during the year 1941.

**271.** Return showing:—

1. Has a Committee been established to study the question of health insurance and to formulate a health insurance plan?

2. If so, who are the members of such Committee?

3. What are the terms of reference to such Committee?

**272.** Return: Copy of all opinions rendered by the Department of Justice with reference to the power of the Governor in Council under the War Measures Act to conscript men for service in any theatre of war.

**274.** Copy of letters, memoranda, or other documents addressed by the Director-General of Aircraft Production, or any official of the Aircraft Production Branch, and directed to any official of an Aircraft Industry or Company engaged in whole or in part in the production of aircraft or parts thereof, with reference to the appointment of E. G. Hirst of Toronto to undertake a morale building campaign in the Aircraft and allied industries; and in particular with reference to the manner in which his out-of-pocket expenses for travelling, organizing and office assistance are to be paid.

**274a.** Return showing:—

1. What has been the total cost to date of the morale-building campaign in the aircraft industry conducted by E. G. Hirst?

2. Have any brochures, pamphlets, magazines, circulars, or other publications or materials for use in connection with said campaign been issued? If so, what firm or firms did the printing? What was the total amount paid to each such firm therefor?

3. What has been the total expenditure for other printing in connection with this campaign, whether incurred by or under the direction of Mr. Hirst or otherwise?

4. What is the total amount which has been paid by Mr. Garratt to Mr. Hirst in connection with this campaign? On what dates were payments made, what was the amount of each payment and for what particular purpose was each payment made?

5. What persons have been employed and/or paid by the Department of Munitions and Supply to assist Mr. Hirst in his morale-building campaign? What are their names, and what salary and/or allowances does each receive?

6. Are any persons employed to assist Mr. Hirst in this campaign who are not paid by the Department of Munitions and Supply? If so, what are their names and what salary does each receive?

7. What is the total amount of contributions which have been received by Mr. Garratt from aircraft companies? What companies contributed and in what amounts?

8. Have any contributions been returned to the aircraft companies? If so, what companies and on what dates?



**274b. Return showing:—**

1. Has an Order in Council been passed regularizing the appointment of E. G. Hirst of Toronto as Morale Building Organizer in aircraft and allied industries?

2. If so, what was the date of the Order?

**274c.** Letters, telegrams, reports, memoranda or other documents in the possession of the Minister of Munitions and Supply, the Minister of Finance, the Director-General of Aircraft Production, the Comptroller of the Treasury, or of any official of said Departments in any way referring to the morale-building campaign by E. G. Hirst, or with regard to any alteration in the terms of his appointment or the method of remuneration or reimbursement, and in particular granting to or refusing the aircraft companies concerned the right to charge any contribution made by them for the use of the said Hirst to overhead.

**274d.** Copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, memoranda or other documents in the possession of the Minister of Munitions and Supply, the Minister of Finance, the Director-General of Aircraft Production, the Comptroller of the Treasury, or of any official of said Departments in any way referring to the morale-building campaign by E. G. Hirst, or with regard to any alteration in the terms of his appointment or the method of remuneration or reimbursement, and in particular granting to or refusing the aircraft companies concerned the right to charge any contribution made by them for the use of the said Hirst to overhead.

**275. Return showing:—**

1. What contracts have been let by the Department of Munitions and Supply to the Pool Construction Company, Limited, Regina, Saskatchewan, since September, 1939, and the dates of such contracts?

2. In which cases there was a call for public tenders.

3. The amount of tender in each case.

4. The total amount paid by the Government to this company.

**276.** Copy of the basic memorandum which constitutes the agenda of the Committee on Reconstruction referred to by the Minister of Pensions and National Health, at Page 26 of the Evidence of the Select Committee of the House on Reconstruction and Re-Establishment.

**276a. Return showing:—**

1. What are the names and qualifications of the individual specialists who have been engaged by the committee on Reconstruction headed by Dr. James and what remuneration is paid to each?

2. Will their reports be published?

3. Will their reports be made available to the House of Commons?

**277.** Return: Copy of the National War Labour Board's decision regarding wage and bonus adjustments and the reasons therefor, in the case of: (a) the application of the employees of the Martin Transport Company through their union, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees; (b) the application of the employees of the Dominion Coal Company and other coal companies in Nova Scotia through their union, District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America.

**278.** Return showing the total cost of advertising the sale of canned lobster (a) in Canada; (b) in other countries, together with a statement showing the names of the advertising agencies through whom this advertising was placed and the total amount paid to each such agency.

**278a.** Return: Statement showing the names of all persons engaged in the work of lobster control during the past year and showing also the salary, allowances and travelling expenses received by such person, the duties in which each such person is engaged and the previous experience of each such person.

**278b.** Return showing:—

1. What are the names and addresses of persons employed by the Government in the marketing, handling and storage of canned lobster for 1941 in, (a) Prince Edward Island, (b) Nova Scotia, (c) New Brunswick?

2. For what period was each such person employed, what were his or her duties, what was the rate of remuneration and the total amount paid to each for, (a) services, and (b) expenses?

3. What were the rents or charges paid for offices, storage or warehouse space, the location and the periods of lease or use, to whom were payments made and the amount paid for each?

4. What were the additional expenditures in each Province, stating for what purposes they were made and to whom paid?

5. What number of cases of lobster 8 doz. tins, (a) 1/2s, (b) 1/4s, (c) 4 doz. flats, did the Government buy in each province during the Spring season of 1941, also during the Fall season of 1941 and what prices were paid and from whom were purchases made?

6. What quantity of each size was sold and at what price?

7. (a) In what newspapers and magazines did the Government place advertisements regarding canned lobster, (b) what was the cost of such advertising, and (c) what was the name of the person or agency handling such advertising and the percentage and total commission paid to each?

8. Did the Government charge buyers 8 per cent sales tax on every sale, if not, why not?

9. Did the Government reject any lobsters, if so, state reasons, names of packers and addresses and quantity in each instance?

10. Did the Government oversell during the Spring season, or Fall season, if so, state quantity of each size and full particulars?

11. What profit or loss did the Government incur on the 1941 canned lobster business, including advertising and all other expenses?

**279.** Return showing:—

1. How many lawyers have been appointed to positions under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board since October 1, 1941?

2. What is the name of each such appointee?

3. Where did each such appointee engage in practice prior to his appointment?

4. What length of experience at the Bar had each such appointee?

5. What salary and/or allowance is paid to each such appointee?

6. What are the duties in which each such appointee is engaged?

7. By what authority was each such person appointed?

8. In how many cases was it certified pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 4759 that the appointment of a particular person was in the public interest?

9. Are any of these persons carrying on a private practice in addition to their duties with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board?

10. If so, what are the names of such persons?

**280. Return showing:—**

1. What is the basis of exemption of civil servants from the wage ceiling?
2. What statutory increases in salaries were given to civil servants in January?
3. What is the basis for exemption of civil servants under the Unemployment Insurance Act?

**281. Return showing:—**

1. How many ships are now engaged in carrying parcels to Canadian prisoners of war in enemy controlled countries?
2. Who charters such ships and have any of them been sunk?
3. Has any official statement yet been published or received by the Government from the Red Cross regarding the delivery of parcels to Canadians in all enemy countries?
4. How many parcels per month or week have been delivered to Canadian prisoners?
5. Is the Government aware that friends in Canada of our war prisoners have become alarmed by statements in the British press and criticisms in the House of Commons in Great Britain, regarding non-delivery of parcels to prisoners of war?
6. Is it not a Government responsibility to look after our prisoners of war?
7. Does the Government accept responsibility for the services provided by voluntary organizations in this respect?

**282.** Report of the Dominion Supervisor of Training, Department of Labour, on the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training and War Emergency Training Programmes for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1942.

**283.** Copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other communications exchanged during the last six months, between the Government and any individual regarding the Post Office at Amiens, Saskatchewan, and the appointment of a new postmaster in that office.

**284. Return showing:—**

1. Has the government purchased the property known as the Dunsmuir Hotel at Vancouver, British Columbia?
2. If so, who was the registered owner of this property at the time of purchase by the government?
3. Did the government purchase the property from the registered owner or from the holder of an option on the hotel?
4. If from the holder of an option, what is the name of such person?
5. What was, (a) the purchase price, (b) the terms of payment?
6. What was the assessed value of this property at the time of purchase, (a) land, (b) buildings?

**285.** Return: Copy of all letters, telegrams, agreements and other documents exchanged during the past year between the Government or any department thereof, and any person or persons, regarding the changing of the name of No. 40 Service Flying Training School from Kircaldy to Vulcan.

**286. Return showing:—**

1. How much gold (in ounces and value) is now held in Canada by, (a) the Canadian Government, (b) the Bank of Canada, (c) Foreign Exchange Control Board, (d) the Chartered Banks?
2. How much of this gold is held on behalf of foreign governments?
3. How much gold was exported from Canada and to what countries during each of the years 1930 to 1941 inclusive?



**287.** Return: Copy of all letters, telegrams, agreements, evidence and other documents in the possession of the Department of Munitions and Supply, dated since the beginning of the present war, regarding the Ottawa Car and Aircraft Manufacturing Company of Ottawa.

**288.** Return: Copy of all correspondence, telegrams, recommendations, Orders in Council and other documents passing between the Department of Pensions and National Health and the Treasury Branch, relative to the inclusion of merchant seamen and salt-water fishermen under the terms of the Canadian Pensions Act.

**288a.** Return showing:—

1. Are pensions being paid to the widows and dependents of men who lost their lives while serving in the merchant marine, (a) on ships of Canadian and British registry; (b) on ships of foreign registry engaged in taking supplies to the United Nations?

2. What is the monthly wage paid to an ordinary seaman on ships of Canadian registry?

3. Is any dependents' allowance paid to the wives or dependents of said seamen?

**289.** Return showing:—

1. What position did Adjutor Savard hold with the R.C.A.F. Overseas?

2. What were the duties of that position?

3. What were his qualifications for that position?

4. What salary and/or pay and allowances did he receive?

5. Is he still connected with the R.C.A.F.?

6. If so, what duties is he performing?

7. What salary and/or pay and allowances does he receive?

8. Did he complete the duties for which he was sent to England?

9. If not, why has he been brought back to Canada?

10. What results, if any, were achieved by his mission in England?

11. Has his position Overseas been filled by the appointment of any other person?

12. If so, by whom has it been filled?

**289a.** Return showing the total amount which has been paid to Adjutor Savard from the Public Treasury for any duties performed by him for any Department of the Government since October 23, 1935, specifying the amount paid by each Department and the services rendered in each instance.

**290.** Return showing:—

1. Did Sir Edward Peacock come to Canada on or about June 25, 1941?

2. If so, did the Honourable Minister of Finance meet him?

3. If not, was he met by other members of the Cabinet?

4. If so, by whom and in what capacity?

5. On that date, was there an acting Minister of Finance?

6. If so, who was he and for how long did he so act?

**291.** Return showing:—

1. How many employees, men and women, has the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in each Province out delivering speeches, lectures, and radio addresses, and writing material to be used by them, supporting policies of that Board, at public meetings and banquets and at lectures?



2. What are their names, salaries, hotel bills, travelling expenses and all other expenses?

3. Who instructs the speakers, and do they state Government policy at these meetings?

**292. Return showing:—**

1. Is the Government aware that a strike of workers has taken place in the Montreal plant of the Canada Bread Company?

2. If so, what steps have been taken to date to settle such strike?

3. Have Government contracts for the supplying of bread and pastry to Canadian military or air force establishments been given to the Canada Bread Company since September 1, 1941?

4. If so, upon what dates were such contracts given, for what quantities and at what prices?

5. Have complaints been registered with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board or any other department of the government by employees of the Canada Bread Company regarding hours of labour and rates of pay?

6. If so, when, and what action has been taken with regard to such complaints?

**293. Return showing:—**

1. Has the bonus which was formerly paid to producers of fluid milk in Nova Scotia been discontinued?

2. If so, has any increase in retail price of milk in Halifax and other centres or other assistance to milk producers been authorized or arranged for to offset this?

3. Have protests been lodged with the Government by Mr. Harold A. Reid, Shubenacadie, Secretary of the United Milk Producers Association, and other organizations with respect to this situation, pointing out that unless an adjustment is made promptly there will be a milk famine in the district?

4. What is the present ceiling retail price for fluid milk in, (a) Halifax, (b) Saint John?

5. Will the Government investigate the situation promptly?

6. What was the price per ton Fort William at the end of each month during 1941 and 1942 to date for carload lots of: (a) bran, (b) shorts, (c) middlings, (d) barley meal, (e) oat chop?

7. What is the freight per ton on feed grain from Fort William to (a) Saint John, (b) Halifax?

**294. Return showing:—**

1. What is the total amount that has been disbursed for (a) domestic subsidies, (b) import subsidies since the commencement of price ceiling operations?

2. What is the total amount as yet unpaid now due or accruing due and for which the Government is liable, (a) for domestic subsidies, (b) for import subsidies?

**294a. Return showing:—**

1. What is the present rate of subsidy paid on the following, (a) grapefruit juice, (b) pineapple juice, (c) prunes (dried)?

2. What quantity of each has been imported to May 1, 1942, and on which subsidy has been paid, (a) grapefruit juice, (b) pineapple juice, (c) prunes (dried)?

3. What is the total amount of subsidy which has been paid to May 1, 1942, on, (a) grapefruit juice, (b) pineapple juice, (c) prunes (dried)?

**294b. Return showing:—**

1. On what goods and materials, domestic and imported, are subsidies now being paid?
2. What subsidy is paid on each kind of goods and materials?
3. How much has been paid to date on each kind of goods and materials?

**294c. Return showing:—**

1. A list of the price ceiling subsidies issued, the estimated amount of same and on what articles, or in what trade and commerce.
2. A list of the Members of the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation, a list of their chief officers, servants and agents, showing where they are located, the number thereof, together with their salaries and other allowances.
3. Estimated cost of one year of maintaining the ceiling prices staff herein, and the aggregate number of officials and total payroll.
4. The estimated cost per annum of the operation of this Corporation.
5. The walks of business life that are not yet supervised or directed by any departments of state.
6. What training the members of this Corporation and their chief officials have had in actual trade and commerce, or in a competitive business.
7. What Minister of the Crown is responsible to Parliament for the work of this Corporation.

**294d. Return showing:—**

1. Will the subsidy on butter apply to dairy as well as creamery butter?
2. What percentage of the total Canadian butter is manufactured on the farm (dairy) and in the factory (creamery)?
3. How does the Government propose to compensate the farmers who produce dairy butter if they do not come under the butter-fat subsidy?

**295. Return: Copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, resolutions, memoranda, or any other documents:—**

- (1) Exchanged between the Government of Ontario or any official thereof and any minister or official of the Dominion Government;
- (2) Exchanged between the Minister of National Revenue, the Commissioner of Customs, the Minister of Transport, the Deputy Minister of Transport, the Minister of Munitions and Supply, the Deputy Minister of Munitions and Supply or any other official of these departments and the Railway Association of Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Railways, the Michigan Central Railway, the Toronto-Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, the Wabash Railways or the Pere Marquette Railroad or any official of any of these companies;
- (3) Exchanged between any Minister or official of the Government and any municipal council in the Province of Ontario or official thereof with reference to any request of International Highway Forwarders Limited or any motor transport carriers in the United States for permission to operate any transport in bond between United States points through Canadian territory.

**295a. Return showing:—**

1. Has the Government of the United States or any official thereof requested either formally or informally that permission be granted by the Canadian Government for United States motor transport carriers to operate in transit in bond between United States points through Canadian territory?
2. If so, what was the nature of such request?

3. Has any recommendation been made by any joint Canadian-United States committee with reference to this question?

4. If so, what is the nature of such recommendation?

5. Has this question been considered by a subcommittee of the Cabinet?

6. If so, when, and who are the members of such committee?

7. Has any report been made by such subcommittee and what is the nature of the report?

**296. Return showing:—**

1. Since the outbreak of war how many temporary administrative buildings have been erected in Ottawa by the Government for war purposes?

2. Where are such buildings located and how are they designated?

3. What was the cost of each building?

4. What temporary buildings are now under construction and what is the estimated cost of each?

**297. Return showing:—**

1. With respect to how many articles has the Wartime Prices and Trade Board permitted the Retail Price Ceiling to be broken?

2. Give a list of such articles, the basic Retail Selling Price and the amount by which the Board has permitted such basic Retail Selling Prices to be increased.

**298. Return:** Copy of contracts by and between the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Victoria Machinery Depot Company Limited, covering construction of cargo vessels by the said company.

**299. Return showing:—**

1. Were any Members of Parliament sent outside of this country by or for the Dominion Government since the beginning of this session?

2. If so, who were they? Where have they been sent? How long have they been away from this country? What were their duties, remuneration, living allowance and travelling expenditures?

**300. Return:** Statement showing the amount of duty paid on coal cleared at the Port of Toronto between May 1 and July 31 (inclusive), 1940.

**300a. Return:** Copy of all correspondence, during the years 1939, 1940, 1941 and to date in 1942, exchanged between, (a) W. A. Gunn and Mr. Ilsley, regarding cannel coal; (b) Mr. Roebuck, M.P., and Mr. Ilsley, regarding Toronto coal trade; (c) Mr. Conant, Attorney General for Ontario, and Mr. Ilsley, regarding Toronto coal trade; (d) Mr. J. F. Ogston, Manager of the Ferguson Fuels Limited, and the Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board; (e) Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the Fuel Administrator and the Toronto Retail Fuel Dealers Association, together with letters written by individual Toronto coal dealers to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the Fuel Administrator; (f) W. A. Gunn and Mr. Ralston and Mr. Ilsley, regarding a 10 per cent import tax on coal covering the 1940 season; (g) The Toronto Retail Fuel Dealers' Association and the Toronto Trade and Industry Commission.

Also a copy of the brief presented to the Manager of the Combines Act by Senator McGuire, on behalf of the Toronto Retail Fuel Dealers' Association.



**300b.** Statement showing a day by day breakdown of the amount of duty paid on coal at the Port of Toronto between April 1 and July 31, 1940.

**301.** Copy of all letters, telegrams, recommendations and other documents exchanged between the Government and/or any department thereof, and corporations, companies and individuals, dealing in any way with the Calgary Rolling Mills, since 1938, to the present time.

**301a.** Final return for a copy of all letters, telegrams, recommendations and other documents exchanged between the Government and/or any department thereof, and corporations, companies and individuals, dealing in any way with the Calgary Rolling Mills, since 1938, to the present time.

**303.** Return showing:—

1. Have any carburettors for reducing gas consumption in automobiles, invented and patented in Canada since 1930, been sold to the Government of the Dominion or that of the United Kingdom, to individuals, companies, or in foreign countries?

2. If so, (a) by whom, (b) to whom, (c) at what price, (d) are they still in use, (e) where and how?

**304.** Correspondence, etc., with reference to the transfer of natural resources of the Province of Alberta (*re* Bill No. 18, an Act to amend The Alberta Natural Resources Acts).

**305.** Return showing:—

1. How many military recruits have applied for farm leave in Military Districts 4 and 5 since March?

2. How many have been granted leave for harvesting and other farm work?

3. Is it true that some of these men have obtained leave for six weeks only?

**306.** Return showing:—

1. When will summer clothing be issued to the men of the army in training at (a) Camp Borden, (b) Toronto Exhibition grounds, (c) Petawawa, (d) other army camps in military districts 1, 2 and 3?

2. How many are now without the same in each of these districts?

3. What does the summer issue consist of?

**306a.** Return showing:—

1. How many members of the Royal Canadian Air Force at Toronto, Trenton, Camp Borden, Ottawa and other camps in Ontario, have been issued summer clothing and uniforms?

2. How many have yet to be issued such summer clothing?

**307.** Return showing:—

1. What action is the Government taking with regard to conditions at Detention Barracks of those who belong to His Majesty's Forces in Canada and are any improvements to be carried out in the near future?

2. Will any departmental investigation be undertaken as to treatment, training, accommodation and feeding of these soldiers while under sentence in military prisons and Detention Barracks?



**308. Return showing:—**

1. How much motion picture equipment has the Government purchased since the outbreak of the war?
2. How much motion picture equipment has been sent to the Canadian Forces overseas?
3. Was any motion picture equipment sent to the Canadian Forces in Hong Kong?
4. What companies received motion picture contracts from the Government, and what is the amount of each contract?

**309. Return showing:—**

1. Is any officer or employee of this Government or any government-owned corporation, or other emanation of the crown, in receipt of any salary, remuneration or other emolument, as to which the recipient is guaranteed a net amount irrespective of the rate of personal income tax, or is any such recipient the holder of a contractual right or undertaking given by the payor whereby the amount received is dependent on the rate of personal income tax?
2. If so, what are the names of such officers or employees?
3. How much does each receive annually?
4. How much is the tax assumed indirectly by the payor in each case on the income paid to such individual for the calendar year 1941?

**310. Return showing:—**

1. How many mine sweepers or other naval boats have been built at Metaghan River or at other points in Digby County, Nova Scotia?
2. Were these boats let by lump sum contract and to whom, and by whom were such boats built?
3. What were the contract prices for each such boat?
4. How many of these boats have been launched, stating dates of launching?
5. Have deliveries been made to and accepted by buyers?
6. If not, what were reasons for refusal or failure to accept deliveries?
7. What sums have been paid on account of each such boat?
8. What further sums are payable on each such boat?

**311. Return showing:—**

1. How many Canadians resident in the United States have been made subject to the draft laws of that nation?
2. How many Canadians resident in the United States have been actually drafted for service in the armed forces of that nation?
3. Are such persons given the right to elect to return to Canada and enter the armed forces of Canada?
4. If so, how many have done so?
5. Are those who do return to Canada automatically enlisted in the active armed forces of Canada and thus liable to service overseas or in any theatre of war?

**312.** Copy of a Treaty of alliance between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe and of collaboration and mutual assistance thereafter.

**313. Return showing:—**

1. Does the Government consider there is any shortage of paper in Canada, (a) at the present time; (b) likely to be in the future?

2. Have any steps been taken to ensure economy in the various departments of the government and, if so, what steps have been taken?

3. Is the Government aware that literature is being sent out from the Department of Public Information in triplicate?

**314. Return showing:—**

1. Did Benoit Tellier, enlisted No. D-606356, in March, 1942, request farm leave from his C.O. at Three Rivers, Quebec, his request being signed and sworn to by himself and his father, Eugene Tellier, farmer, of St. Elizabeth?

2. Has this application for leave been forwarded to Military Headquarters in Montreal in accordance with the requirements of Military Law?

3. What is the final decision upon this application?

**315. Return showing:—**

1. Was Dr. Lebbetter commissioned to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel?

2. What are his qualifications?

3. What was his former rank in the army and former experience?

4. What are his duties?

5. On whose authority was he commissioned?

6. On whose request?

**316.** Return showing the names of all the persons on the staff of the British Columbia Security Commission and their respective duties and the salary paid to each one of such persons.

**317.** Order in Council P.C. 5038, approved June 12, 1942, and Text of an Order issued under authority thereof; Control of Employment Regulations, 1942.

**318. Return showing:—**

1. How many provincial field men or organizers are there in connection with the National Salvage Campaign?

2. Who appointed them?

3. Upon whose recommendation?

4. What are their present salaries ?

5. What do they do?

6. What did they do immediately prior to their present appointment?

7. What are their qualifications for salvage work?

8. Are the present appointees the only incumbents of these offices, or were there other appointees?

9. If so, why were their services dispensed with?

**318a. Return showing:—**

1. Has any individual, firm, company or group been given rights in Halifax respecting salvaged goods, such as crafts, war material and products lost off the Port of Halifax?

2. If so, (a) give name or names; (b) what are the arrangements; (c) how are returns made; (d) must individuals act through parties appointed; (e) are payments from government made directly to individuals who salvage articles, or through parties appointed; (f) what check has the government on parties operating?

**319. Return showing:—**

1. How many copies of the publications, "Canada's Battle of the Atlantic" and "Royal Canadian Navy" were printed?
2. Was the printing done by contract? If so, who submitted tenders, stating amounts?
3. If not by tender, in what manner was the contract let and to whom?
4. What was the total cost and how were these publications distributed?

**319a. Supplementary Return showing:—**

1. How many copies of the publications, "Canada's Battle of the Atlantic" and "Royal Canadian Navy" were printed?
2. Was the printing done by contract? If so, who submitted tenders, stating amounts?
3. If not by tender, in what manner was the contract let and to whom?
4. What was the total cost and how were these publications distributed?

**320. Return showing:—**

1. How many persons, whose last employment or position was with the Robert Simpson Company, Limited, of Toronto, have been appointed to Government Boards or have been or are employed by Boards or Departments under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government from September 1, 1939, to April 30, 1942?

2. How many such persons are at present in the employ of the Government in, (a) Department of Finance, (b) Department of National Defence, (c) Department of Munitions and Supply, (d) Department of War Services, (e) Department of Labour?

3. What are their names?
4. What is the salary and/or other remuneration paid to each?

**321. Return showing:—**

1. Has British Department of Food requested the shipment of fresh cod fillets or other fresh fish from Atlantic Coast fisheries for the current year?
2. If so, what quantity of each variety of fish?
3. Are there enough fishermen or labourers available to make this supply?
4. If not, what action is the government taking in order to release fishermen from Military Service during the fishing season?

**322. Return showing:—**

1. What steps have been taken prior to May 15, 1942, to ascertain that the cards of all single persons, widowers, divorced and legally separated male persons, without dependents, between the ages of 19 and 45 at the time of registration, are in the hands of the divisional registrars?

2. Has any check relative to these cards been made between the central registry at Ottawa and the duplicates which were forwarded to the divisional registrars?

**323. Return:** Copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, memoranda and other documents in the possession of any Department of the Government with reference to the transfer of the Registration Card of Alan C. Wright, 61 Albany street, Toronto, to Vancouver, on or about April 27, 1942, and the order made on the said Alan C. Wright to report for military service under the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, and the return of the Registration Card of the said Alan C. Wright to Toronto, and the cancellation of his service call.

**324. Return showing:—**

1. Have the Standard Oil interests or subsidiaries any proven well capped in the Turner Valley Oil Fields?
2. How many forty-acre undrilled oil sites have the Standard Oil interests or subsidiaries in the Turner Valley Oil Fields?
3. How many of these are situated on acreage in which it has been proven that oil exists?
4. How many of the wells being operated by the abovementioned interests are offset wells?
5. What percentage of oil produced in the Turner Valley in 1941 came from wells operated by independent royalty companies?
6. On what grounds does the Oil Controller consider it to be in the national interests that royalty salesmen be limited to category A gasoline ration?

**325. Return showing:—**

1. What action has the Government taken with regard to the closing of the plant, Acadia Sugar Refining Company at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia?
2. What steps has the Government taken in respect to the men, numbering about 200, who will be thrown out of work?
3. Will the Government take steps to investigate the cause of the closing of this plant?

**326. Return showing:—**

1. Are chapels or other facilities of worship provided in each of Canada's military camps, and what is the custom in relation thereto?
2. Are there such chapels in the larger Air Force camps and depots?
3. Will a survey be made in Canada on this matter with a view to providing facilities for worship in each camp?

**327.** Return showing the universities, colleges and schools which have an Officers' Training Corps recognized by the Department of National Defence, the number enrolled in each corps and what grants are paid by the Government in respect of each corps.

**328. Return showing:—**

1. At the R.C.C. Signals Training Centre at Barriefield, at the R.C. Ordnance Corps Training Depot at Long Branch, and at the Army Trade School at Hamilton, who are the commanding officers and departmental heads?
2. What are the technical qualifications of each?
3. What were their pre-war occupations in each case?

**329.** Copy of the agreements between the Government and the City of Toronto and the Canadian National Exhibition with reference to the lease of Exhibition Park and buildings thereon by the Government for the duration of the war.

**330. Return showing:—**

1. Were lands purchased in 1941 and 1942 for military training grounds at Aldershot Nova Scotia?
2. If so, (a) from whom were such lands purchased, (b) acreage of each purchase, (c) amount asked by each owner and the amount paid?



**331.** Copy of correspondence between the Department of Fisheries or the Salt Fish Board and the Government of Nova Scotia, companies, agencies or persons with respect to the curing and marketing of pickled or vinegar-cured herring and the bonusing or assisting same during the years 1939 to March 31, 1942?

**332.** Return showing:—

1. What are the names, ages, addresses and qualifications of the financial superintendents who have been appointed in each branch of the three fighting services?

2. Are these persons members of His Majesty's Forces, or civilians?

**333.** Return showing:—

1. How many tank cars, that is railway cars, suitable for the transportation of petroleum products, are (a) owned by the Canadian National Railways; (b) owned by other Canadian railway companies; (c) owned by Canadian oil companies; (d) owned by Canadian chemical companies; (e) owned by other Canadian companies or persons; (f) leased by any of the aforementioned companies or persons; (g) owned or leased by United States companies but used in Canada?

2. What is the total gallonage of all such tank cars which are presently in use for the transportation of petroleum products?

3. What products other than petroleum products are transported in tank cars?

4. What is the total gallonage of all tank cars presently in use for the transportation of products other than petroleum products?

5. What is the total gallonage of all tank cars which are not presently in use for the transportation of petroleum products but which could be diverted to such use?

6. For the periods April 22 to May 22, 1941 and 1942, or the nearest monthly period for which statistics are available, how many tank cars and with what total gallonage were engaged in transporting petroleum products for use in, (a) Prince Edward Island, (b) Nova Scotia, (c) New Brunswick, (d) Quebec, (e) Ontario, (f) Manitoba, (g) Saskatchewan, (h) Alberta, (i) British Columbia?

7. During these periods, how many tank cars, and with what total gallonage, were engaged within each such province transporting petroleum products from base points within the province to other points within the province?

**334.** Return showing:—

1. How many training schools are there under the Royal Canadian Air Force?

2. Of these, how many are located in centres possessing other war industries, and what are the names of these centres?

3. Have any bonus or consideration or anything in the form of services been offered by civic corporations to the Government in order to assist or induce the construction of air training centres?

4. If so, what are these and where?

**336.** Return showing:—

1. Were tenders called for or prices requested by the Department of Munitions and Supply for coal for use in Pictou County during 1942?

2. If so, what firms or persons were asked to submit prices, stating the grade of coal and place of delivery?

3. What tenders or offers were received stating the names of firms or persons, the grade of coal, the place of delivery and the prices?

4. What orders have been placed, stating dates, names of firms or persons, quality, quantity and grade of coal, place and time of delivery, delivered price for each order per ton?

**337. Return showing:—**

1. What was the total acreage purchased for the erection of the Trade School at Hamilton?

2. From whom was the land purchased?

3. What was the purchase price of the land?

4. Was any agent employed in connection with the purchase of this land?

5. If so, what was the name of such agent?

6. What was the total amount of commission paid to him?

7. What is the name of the lawyer who acted for the Government in the completion of this purchase?

8. What is the total amount of legal fees paid in connection therewith?

9. Did this property require to be filled?

10. If so, how many cubic yards of filling were required?

11. To whom was the contract for filling this property awarded?

12. Were tenders called, and if so was the lowest tender accepted?

13. What was the total amount paid to the contractor for filling this property?

14. What was the grand total of the cost of this site?

15. To whom was the contract for the erection of the buildings awarded?

16. Were tenders called, and, if so, what were the names of the tenderers and the amount of each tender?

17. Was the contract awarded to lowest tenderer?

18. What is the total cost of the buildings erected to date?

**338.** Return showing whether the Government has, either directly or through the Fuel Controller, urged the British Admiralty to release more ships to relieve the transportation bottleneck which is alleged to be the cause of the greatly lessened production of coal in the Cape Breton mines, and a consequent half-time employment of the men in that industry?

**339.** Copy of the syllabus of training in the Royal Canadian Air Force at Manning Pool, Toronto, showing, (a) the length of time spent there by each recruit for air training, (b) the amount of time per day on fatigue and guard duties, and a copy of the rules and regulations relating thereto, (c) the number who have spent, (i) over six months' time, (ii) over three months' time at this depot; (d) the regulations as to week end leave and fines imposed.

**340. Return showing:—**

1. What were the (a) salaries, (b) commissions, (c) expenses, incurred in Pictou county, Nova Scotia, in connection with each of the last two Victory Loan campaigns?

2. To whom were such payments made?

3. What was the total amount subscribed in Pictou county, Nova Scotia, in each campaign?

**341. Return showing:—**

1. How many people, by provinces, have been prosecuted in the Law Courts for not carrying out the Orders in Council and instructions, rules and regulations and directions of various boards and controllers and dollar-a-year men, including the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and various non-legislative bodies?

2. What lawyers, by provinces, have been retained, and what are their fees?

3. Does the Department of Justice provide Counsel to enforce Federal Law for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and other Federal Boards?

**342. Return showing:—**

1. Has the Government considered the problem of the shortage of sugar in Canada?

2. If so, what has been done by the Government to (a) increase sugar beet acreage and sugar beet production; (b) construct additional facilities for the refining of sugar?

**343. Return showing:—**

1. Is there a Mr. Carswell employed in the shipbuilding section of the Department of Munitions and Supply? If so, what does he receive for (a) regular duties; (b) as chairman or secretary of any War Board; (c) for work in an advisory capacity to any Board or Department; (d) from the United Kingdom government operations in Canada and the United States; (e) for any other work?

2. Is Mr. Goldenberg of Montreal employed in the Department of Munitions and Supply? If so, what is his salary for (a) regular duties; (b) as chairman or secretary of any War Board; (c) for other work in an advisory capacity to any Board or Department; (d) from the United Kingdom Government operations in Canada and the United States; (e) travelling and special expenses?

3. Has Mr. Goldenberg severed his connections with his legal firm in Montreal?

4. How much legal business is that firm getting from the Canadian and United Kingdom Governments?

5. Is Mr. John Dobbie of Port Arthur employed in the Department of Munitions and Supply? If so, what was his initial salary? What is his present salary? How long has he worked in this Department? What experience did he have in this line of work when appointed? What educational qualifications has he? Give reasons for increases in his salary, if any.

6. Was a Mr. Max Speller of Winnipeg appointed by the Civil Service Commission to work in the Department of Munitions and Supply? Did he have a college degree? How long was he employed? What was his initial salary? Did he receive any increases in salary while employed in this Department?

7. Was a Mr. Nick Skhloev of Flin Flon and Winnipeg, Manitoba, appointed by the Civil Service Commission to work in the Department of Munitions and Supply? Did he have a college degree? Was it with honours? Is it true that he was a student instructor for one year at the University of Manitoba while studying for his M.A. Degree? What was his initial salary in the Department of Munitions and Supply? What salary was he getting when he resigned from that Department? Why was no use made of this man's ability and specialized training?

8. Give reasons for Mr. Dobbie's promotion and increases in salary in the light of Mr. Skhloev's record.



**344. Return showing:—**

1. What amounts has the Government expended to date on each of the following airports: Dawson Creek, Fort St. John, Watson Lake, Fort Nelson, Whitehorse, Dawson?

2. What amount has been spent to date on each of the airports on Vancouver Island, and what are the names of such airports?

**344a.** Return showing what amounts the Government has expended to date on each of the airports at Prince George and Grande Prairie.

**345. Return showing:—**

1. Has the Wartime Administrator been appointed for the Port of Halifax?

2. If so, what is the name of said administrator?

3. What are his duties?

4. What are his special qualifications for such work?

5. Where was he employed before his appointment to his present position, and what was his salary?

6. What salary will he receive as Wartime Administrator at Halifax?

7. Was he allowed any transportation expenses to Halifax? If so, what amount?

8. Will he receive any living or expense allowances? If so, what?

9. Will he be provided with an automobile? If so, state arrangements; if not, state any arrangements entered into with respect to a purchase of automobile, and the taking over of said car at the expiration of period of employment of administrator?

10. What were the reasons for the appointment of such a person to the Port of Halifax, (a) was there a lack of proper supervision of harbour facilities; (b) was there a loss of time in the docking of ships; (c) was there inefficiency in the directing of traffic through the Port?

11. Will the administrator's authority rank higher than that of, (a) the Controller of Loading Operations in so far as wartime supplies are concerned; (b) the Navy in respect to control and direction of traffic?

12. What, if any, experience has he had in shipbuilding, and ship repairs?

**346. Return showing:—**

1. How many airmen have been killed in Canada since the present war began?

2. Whether an inquest was held in each case by (a) a military court, (b) by Provincial coroners.

3. A copy of the findings, showing the cause of the accident in each case.

4. Whether a copy of the evidence and Court finding was sent to the next of kin of each deceased.

5. The pay and other allowances of these airmen paid to next of kin, pending receipt of a pension, and the practice herein.

**347.** Return: Copy of correspondence during 1941 and 1942 in connection with the appointment of postmaster at Atwood's Brook, Shelburne County, Nova Scotia, and the application of Mr. Ernest Kenny and Robert G. Stoddart, an ex-service man; and the retirement of the previous incumbent and the appointment of his successor.



**348.** Return: Copy of all letters, telegrams, contracts and other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department regarding the carrying of the mails over the rural mail route out of Spalding, Saskatchewan, during the years 1941 and 1942.

**349.** Return: Will the Government give consideration to having mechanical milkers removed from the restriction placed upon them by an order in council dated January 19, 1942?

**350.** Return showing:—

1. On the Headquarters staff of the Department of National Defence (Army) were there, on June 1, 1942, any persons holding a rank in the army, who have been employed in any capacity in that Department since (a) the South African War, (b) the first World War, and (c) the present war, and who have never been in any theatre of war?

2. If so, who were they in each case, (a), (b), (c) of the previous question?

**351.** Return showing:—

1. Has any dredging been done on the St. Lawrence river channel opposite Deschaillons (Cap a la Roche), Quebec, during the present year?

2. If so, was the work done by contract?

3. Were tenders called?

4. If so, what are the names of those who tendered and the amount of each tender?

5. At what price per yard was the contract let, and for what amount or for how many yards?

6. How many yards were removed daily or weekly?

7. Was similar work done during the year 1941?

8. If so, how many yards and at what cost?

9. How many yards have been dredged since the beginning of 1942 and what amount has been paid to the contractor to date?

10. What is the approximate length of time such works will be carried on at this point?

11. Are such works part of our war effort?

**352.** Return showing:—

1. How many departments, boards or other agencies of the government have made use of billboard advertising in the past twelve months?

2. What was the nature of each of these advertising campaigns, the dates for which billboards were used, the amount of money expended for the rent of the boards and production of the posters, and the total number of billboards rented?

3. Through what advertising agencies have these campaigns been placed?

4. Is there any administrative control to avoid overlapping of billboard advertising campaigns by government departments?

5. If so, what is the name of the official responsible?

**352a.** Return showing:—

1. How much has the Wartime Prices and Trade Board spent on newspaper advertising up to the 31st of May, 1942?

2. What amount was spent for newspaper advertising in each province?

3. What amount was spent for magazine advertising? In what magazines did the advertising appear?

4. Does this Board give its advertising to an advertising agency or agencies?
5. If so, to what agency or agencies?
6. If it does not give the advertising to an agency, does the Board employ advertising men?
7. If so, who are they?

**353.** Copy of all letters, telegrams, agreements and other documents exchanged between the Government or any department thereof, and any person or persons in respect to the renting of space in the Canadian Legion Building at Vulcan, Alberta.

**354.** Return showing:—

1. Was a new postmaster recently appointed at Frankford, Ontario? If so, what is his name?
2. When was he appointed?
3. What is his salary?
4. Is he a veteran of the last Great War?
5. If not, did any veterans of the last Great War make application for this position?
6. On whose recommendation was the present postmaster appointed?
7. Is it the policy of the Post Office Department to appoint veterans whenever possible to the position of postmaster?

**355.** Return showing:—

1. Has Canada imported any cloth for men's overcoats and great coats from the British Isles since 1939?
2. If so, (a) how many yards, in each of the years 1939, 1940 and 1941; (b) what total sum in Canadian currency do these importations represent?
3. Has the government, since 1939, given military uniforms to England or any other of the United Nations?
4. If so, (a) how many to each; (b) how many to each in the years 1939, 1940 and 1941?
5. Has the Canadian Government given wool blankets to England and to any of the United Nations?
6. If so, how many and to what value?
7. Has Canada exported military uniforms or cloth for military uniforms to England or to any of the United Nations since 1939? If so, to what country or countries?
8. Has Canada exported wool blankets to England or any of the United Nations? If so, what quantity to each country and for what amount?

**356.** Return showing:—

1. How many tons of cannel coal were imported from Kentucky into Canada in each of the years 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, and up to the end of June in 1942?
2. How much foreign exchange has it cost Canada to purchase this coal in each of the years above mentioned?

**357.** Return showing:—

1. What companies, associations or public bodies, if any, have made representations to the Federal Government since the outbreak of war, for the adoption of a six-day working week in all war factories in Canada, or certain of them?

2. Will the Government give consideration to such representations with a view to abolishing the seven-day working week without seriously affecting management and production?

3. Has the Government taken steps to reduce to a minimum the number of war work shops in which the employees are required to work seven days weekly?

**358. Return showing:—**

1. How many cows have been slaughtered on account of bovine tuberculosis in the counties of Quebec-Montmorency, Portneuf and Charlevoix-Saguenay, since the adoption of the "zoning" system in these counties?

2. How many cows were slaughtered under the jurisdiction of the Health Department of the Municipality of Quebec?

3. What are the names of the owners of these herds and how many cows were healthy or how many affected in each herd?

**359. Return showing:—**

1. Does the Wartime Prices and Trade Board control transportation in Canada?

2. Has a controller general of transport been appointed? If so, what is his name?

3. Have any regional controllers been named? If so, for what provinces?

4. Has a regional controller been named for the Province of Quebec?

5. If so, what is his name, residence and occupation, and is he a French-Canadian by origin?

6. Have representations been made to the authorities by any public bodies, urging the appointment of a French-Canadian as regional controller of transport for the Province of Quebec?

7. If so, has any attention been paid to such representations?

8. Does the Government propose to give further consideration to them?

**360. Senate Return showing:—**

1. In what Provinces of Canada are training centres or training schools now established and operating under the direction of the army, navy and air services respectively?

2. Are these training centres or training schools exclusively for the benefit of men who are enlisted in the several services? If not exclusive, what other classes of persons are admitted to such training centres or training schools?

3. What other training centres or training schools, if any, are the Government now operating?

4. Is the Government carrying on any other training centres or training schools in any of the Provinces; and if so, in what Provinces; what are the courses of training; and what classes of persons are admitted to such training centres or training schools?

5. Is the Government co-operating with any provincial Government in carrying on any training centres, training schools or vocational schools in any of the Provinces; and if so in what Provinces; what classes of persons are admitted to such training centres and schools; and what are the courses of training in such centres and schools? Has the training any relation to war services; or is it designed for post war work?

6. What is the method, plan or system of training men and women in farm work and management intended to be set up and operated by the government in relation to legislation now before parliament to provide for the settlement of war veterans on farms?

**361. Return showing:—**

1. What is the nature of the arrangement made by the Department of Munitions and Supply as recently announced by the Metals Controller whereby ores or metals produced thereunder will be supplied to the United States Government wartime company known as the Metals Reserve Corporation?

2. What are the methods whereby Canadian production of war metals and minerals is to be increased?

3. Have any sums been advanced or will the United States make any advances to Canadian Corporations or to the Canadian Government in order to encourage the production of war metals and minerals?

4. Has the aluminum industry of Canada since the beginning of the war received any payments or loans from the United States, having as its purpose the necessity of extending the production of aluminum?

5. If so, what amounts have been advanced to date?

**362. Return showing:—**

1. Who is the Postmaster at Assiniboia, Saskatchewan?

2. When was he appointed?

3. Was he at one time a member of the R.C.M.P.?

4. If so, was he discharged therefrom and what was the reason for his discharge?

5. What was the total income received by the Postmaster in each of the years 1939, 1940 and 1941, including salary and commission?

6. Were orders recently given by the Department that mail for the R.A.F. Airport three miles distant from the Post Office at Congress was not to be delivered through the said Post Office but through Assiniboia?

**363.** Copy of all Orders in Council passed since the outbreak of war which amend, suspend or otherwise alter the operation of any Statute or Statutes passed by the Parliament of Canada, and a list of all statutes so affected.

**364. Return showing:—**

1. What is the present Government position held by Allan Williamson?

2. What are his duties in that position?

3. What previous experience has he had since 1932 which would qualify him for this position?

4. By whom and for what period was he employed prior to taking his position with the Government?

5. Is he in receipt of any pay or allowances from his former employers?





No. 123

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

---

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1942

---

11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Ralston, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of May 11, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. What is the population of the eastern part of the Province of Ontario, which is included in Military District No. 4, Montreal?
2. In computing returns of recruiting in the Province of Quebec, are the recruits from this part of Ontario included?
3. How many recruits have been secured from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively, for, (a) active service anywhere; (b) service in Canada only?

Mr. Telford moved,—That the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills be empowered to sit while the House is sitting.

After Debate thereon, the said motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Agreement to cancel an Agreement made under the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940, Statutes of Canada 1940-41, Chapter 2, Section 8.

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of July 13, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Which members of the House of Commons served in the Armed Forces during the last war?
2. Which members are serving in the armed forces at present?

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of June 29, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. How many employees are there in each different department of the Government and each different board?
2. How many of these are permanent employees?
3. How many of these are temporary employees?
4. How many of the employees work in Ottawa?

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of May 18, 1942, for a Return showing the figures for voluntary recruiting for (a) March, 1941, March, 1942, (b) April, 1941, April, 1942, (c) May, 1941, May, 1942, to date.

He also laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, Thirty-third Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, for the year ended December 31, 1942.

Mr. St. Laurent, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Extradition Treaty between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America, signed at Washington, April 29, 1942.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King it was resolved,—That the intermission this day be from 1 to 2 o'clock. p.m., instead of from 1 to 3 o'clock, p.m.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

## MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

### FINANCE

47 Departmental Administration.. . . .	\$ 417,106 00
48 Bank Inspection (Inspector General of Banks' Office).. . . .	27,042 00
49 Royal Canadian Mint, including the Dominion of Canada Assay Office.. . . .	310,973 00

### HOUSING BRANCH

50 National Housing Act, Administration.. . . .	87,946 00
OLD AGE PENSIONS (INCLUDING PENSIONS TO THE BLIND)	
51 Old Age Pensions, including Pensions to the Blind, Administration.. . . .	41,320 00

### SUPERANNUATION AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS

52 Superannuation and Retirement Acts, Administration.. . . .	61,165 00
53 Government's contribution to the Superannuation Fund.. . . .	2,350,000 00
54 To provide for retiring allowances to former employees of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.. . . .	2,000 00
55 Commission for payment of interest on public debt, Services of Fiscal Agents, London, English bill stamps, Registrars' Fees, etc. . . . .	146,600 00

MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

56	Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts.. . . .	9,000 00
57	Dominion Council of the Girl Guides.. . . .	4,860 00
58	Royal Astronomical Society.. . . .	1,620 00
59	Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.. . . .	2,025 00
60	Royal Society of Canada.. . . .	4,500 00
61	To provide for report on cultural conditions in Canada (literature, art, drama, education, etc.).. . . .	2,500 00

Federal District Commission—

62	Maintenance and Improvement of grounds adjoining Government buildings, Ottawa, and for improve- ments to the parkway system under the control of the Federal District Commission.. . . .	133,500 00
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GENERAL

63	Tariff Board, including the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission—Payments may be made notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act or Regulations.. . .	78,346 00
64	To provide for the expenses of the Comptroller of the Trea- sury's Office.. . . .	2,496,585 00
65	Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, 1934, and Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938, Administration.. . .	217,000 00
66	To provide, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, for salaries, cost-of-living bonus, re-classifications and increases.. . . .	100,000 00
67	Unforeseen expenses, expenditure thereof to be subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, and a detailed state- ment to be laid before Parliament within fifteen days of next session.. . . .	80,000 00
68	To provide, subject to allocation by the Treasury Board, for annual salary increases in accordance with the terms of Order in Council P.C. 9/628 of January 26, 1942.. . . .	500,000 00

OFFICE OF THE COAL ADMINISTRATOR

*Coal Subsidies and Subventions*

69	Dominion Fuel Board, Administration and Investigations..	27,415 00
70	Payments in connection with the movements of coal under conditions prescribed by the Governor in Council.....	4,500,000 00

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

FINANCE

451	Royal Canadian Mint, including The Dominion of Canada Assay Office—Further amount required.. . . .	166,289 00
452	To provide for advances under the National Housing Act, not exceeding with the advance made jointly by an approved lending institution Three Thousand Two Hun- dred Dollars in respect of any one house, for the con- struction of houses where the Minister of Finance is satisfied that permanent houses can be constructed to relieve a serious housing shortage without threatening to create a post-war surplus, and that because of the	



types of building materials used and the use of building lots already serviced by local improvements, a saving in labour and essential war materials can be effected through the construction of permanent homes rather than of temporary wartime housing accommodation, and to pay losses and other necessary expenses in connection with the said Act, to an amount not exceeding.. . . 1,000,000 00

- 453 To enable the Minister of Finance, subject to regulations approved by the Governor in Council which shall in general be similar to the relevant provisions of the Home Improvements Loans Guarantee Act, 1937, and the regulations made thereunder, to guarantee approved lending institutions against losses which they may sustain as a result of loans or advances made by them for the purpose of financing the conversion of existing houses into multiple family houses in order to increase the supply of housing accommodation in congested urban areas, provided that in no case shall the liability of the Government of Canada in respect of guarantees given under this authority to any approved lending institution exceed fifteen per cent of the aggregate amount of such loans made by the said approved lending institution, and provided further that the aggregate amount of such loans which may be guaranteed under this authority shall not exceed two million dollars, and provided further that any payments necessary to fulfil the guarantees given under this authority shall be paid out of any unappropriated moneys in the Consolidated Revenue Fund.. . . 1 00

### MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

#### AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

- 34 Salaries and Expenses of Office.. . . . 511,194 00

#### INSURANCE

- 86 Departmental Administration.. . . . 174,045 00  
87 Expenses of work in the interests of Fire Prevention.. . . 10,725 00

### SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

#### INSURANCE

- 456 Departmental Administration—Further amount required.. 3,000 00

### MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

#### TRANSPORT

- 361 Departmental Administration.. . . . 393,122 00

#### ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRANSPORT ACT

- 362 Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada—Administration, Maintenance and Operation.. . . . 280,060 00

## AIR SERVICE

(Control and supervision vested in the Minister of Munitions and Supply by Order in Council P.C. 3076 of 8th July, 1940.)

363 Air Service Administration. . . . . 10,764 00

*Civil Aviation Division*

364 Control of Civil Aviation, including the administration of the Aeronautics Act and Regulations issued thereunder. 244,700 00

365 Airways and Airports—Construction and Improvements, including lighting and radio facilities—Capital. . . . 1,568,480 00

366 Airways and Airports—Operation and Maintenance, including lighting, radio and meteorological services. . . . 1,871,530 00

367 Grants for advanced aeronautical instruction, and to Aeroplane Clubs, including grant of \$5,000 to the Canadian Flying Clubs Association. . . . . 10,500 00

*Meteorological Division*

368 Meteorological Service, including an allowance of \$400 to L. F. Gorman, Observer at Ottawa. . . . . 393,195 00

369 Grant to Kingston Observatory. . . . . 500 00

*Radio Division*

370 Administration of the Radiotelegraph Act and Regulations. . 132,500 00

371 Radio direction finding stations, radio beacons and radiotelegraph stations, operation and maintenance. . . . . 664,370 00

372 Suppression of local electrical interferences. . . . . 153,674 00

373 Issue of radio receiving licences—(Transport Department only). . . . . 191,471 00

## CANALS SERVICE

374 Canals Service Administration. . . . . 38,373 00

375 Canals—Operation and Maintenance. . . . . 2,399,081 00

376 Canals Improvements (Revote \$51,400). . . . . 220,000 00

377 To provide for expenses in connection with St. Lawrence Ship Canal Surveys and Investigations. . . . . 15,000 00

378 To provide for the carrying out of flow measurements and other expenses connected with the Department's supervision and control over the hydro-electric power development of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited. . . . . 3,000 00

## MARINE SERVICE

379 Marine Service Administration. . . . . 16,879 00

380 Administration of Floating Equipment. . . . . 22,290 00

381 Nautical Service Administration. . . . . 30,823 00

382 Marine Service Steamers, including Icebreakers—Maintenance, Operation and Repairs. . . . . 1,307,500 00

383 Construction, maintenance and supervision of Aids to Navigation, including salaries and allowances to lightkeepers. 1,902,485 00

384 Agencies—salaries and office expenses. . . . . 269,515 00

385 Maintenance and repairs to wharves. . . . . 5,000 00

386	To provide for breaking ice in Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, and other points deemed advisable in the interests of navigation.. . . .	30,000 00
387	To provide for Canada's share of the cost of the North Atlantic Ice Patrol.. . . .	5,000 00
388	Administration of Pilotage.. . . .	140,580 00
389	Life Saving Service, including rewards for saving life.. . . .	41,410 00
390	To provide subsidies for wrecking plants—Quebec and British Columbia.. . . .	45,000 00
391	Grants of \$200 each to the Royal Arthur Sailors Institutes at Port Arthur, Kingston and Toronto, which provide for medical assistance to and hospitalization for distressed seamen on the Great Lakes.. . . .	600 00
392	Miscellaneous services relating to navigation and shipping, including grants towards schools of navigation at Queen's University, \$500, and Vancouver, B.C., \$1,500, and provision to settle claims by the Board of Trade, London, England, for expenses incurred in respect of Canadian distressed seamen of British ships registered out of Canada.. . . .	44,266 00
393	Steamship inspection and the carrying out of the provisions of the conventions for the safety of life at sea and load lines.. . . .	214,745 00
394	Marine Signal Service.. . . .	90,970 00
395	River St. Lawrence Ship Channel—Contract Dredging in the St. Lawrence River and Montreal Harbour, including cost of administration—Capital.. . . .	1,989,563 00
396	River St. Lawrence Ship Channel—Administration and Operation.. . . .	181,602 00

## RAILWAY SERVICE

397	Repairs and expenses in connection with the operation and maintenance of official railway cars under the jurisdiction of the Department.. . . .	38,820 00
398	Hudson Bay Railway—Construction and Improvements—Capital.. . . .	11,000 00
399	Hudson Bay Railway—To provide for the difference between expenditures for operation and maintenance, and revenue accruing from operation during the year ending March 31, 1943, not exceeding.. . . .	490,000 00

## Maritime Freight Rates Act—

400	To hereby authorize and provide for the payment from time to time during the fiscal year 1942-43 to the Canadian National Railway Company of the difference (estimated by the Canadian National Railway Company and certified by the auditors of the said Company to the Minister of Transport as and when required by the said Minister) occurring on account of the application of the Maritime Freight Rates Act, between the tariff tolls and the normal tolls (upon the same basis as set out in Section 9 of the said Act with respect to companies therein referred to) on all traffic moved during the calendar year 1942 under the tariffs approved on the Eastern Lines (as referred to in Section 2 of the said Act) of the Canadian National Railways.. . . .	3,350,000 00
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401	Amount required to provide for payment from time to time during the fiscal year 1942-43 of the difference (estimated by the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada and certified by the said Board to the Minister of Transport, as and when required by the said Minister) occurring on account of the application of the Maritime Freight Rates Act, between the tariff tolls and the normal tolls (referred to in Section 9 of the said Act) on all traffic moved during the calendar year 1942 under the tariffs approved by the following companies: Canada & Gulf Terminal Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway, including: Fredericton & Grand Lake Coal & Railway Company, and New Brunswick Coal & Railway Company, Cumberland Railway & Coal Company, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Maritime Coal, Railway & Power Company, Sydney and Louisburg Railway, Temiscouata Railway Company. . . . .	900,000 00
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GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

402	Administration of the Government Employee's Compensation Act. . . . .	23,322 00
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PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS

403	Compassionate allowance to John Davidson, formerly light-keeper at Cape Mudge, B.C. . . . .	500 00
404	Compassionate allowance to recoup the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia in continuation of a pension granted and to be paid by that Board up to the 31st March, 1943, in the sum of \$40 per month to the widow of the late E. J. McCoskrie, who was formerly employed as Port Warden at Prince Rupert, B.C. and who was killed while in the performance of his duties. . . . .	480 00
405	Amount required to pay pensions of \$300 each to former pilots: Alphonse Asselin, Joseph Pouliot, Raoul Lachance, J. H. Talbot, Jules Asselin, Joseph Vezina, Arthur Paquet, Adelard Delisle (effective June 1, 1941). . . . .	2,650 00
406	Railway Employees' Provident Fund—To supplement pension allowances under the provisions of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway Employees' Provident Fund Act, so as to make the minimum payment during the period January 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943, the sum of \$30.00 per month instead of \$20.00 as fixed by the said Act. . . . .	23,000 00

SPECIAL

MARINE SERVICE

407	River St. Lawrence Ship Channel—To provide for extension and improvement of Control Weirs—Capital. . . . .	12,000 00
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RAILWAY SERVICE

408	To provide for the discharge of commitments incurred prior to March 31, 1942, under the authority of Vote No. 414, Schedule "A" to the Appropriation Act No. 4, 1941, respecting highway crossings of railways (Revote). . . . .	310,950 00
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## LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

## NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

- 414 Advances to National Harbours Board, subject to the provisions of Section 29 of the National Harbours Board Act, to meet expenditures during the calendar year 1942 on any or all of the following accounts:—

## Reconstruction and Capital Expenditures—

Montreal.. . . .	545,630 00
Vancouver.. . . .	40,000 00

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

## TRANSPORT

## AIR SERVICE

(Control and supervision vested in the Minister of Munitions and Supply by Order in Council P.C. 3076 of 8th July, 1940.)

*Civil Aviation Division*

- 496 Airways and Airports—Construction and Improvements, including lighting and radio facilities—Capital—Further amount required.. . . . 250,000 00

## CANALS SERVICE

- 497 Canals Improvements—Further amount required.. . . . 40,000 00

## MARINE SERVICE

- 498 Miscellaneous services relating to navigation and shipping—Further amount required.. . . . 25,000 00

## MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

## SECRETARY OF STATE

327 Departmental Administration.. . . .	99,528 00
328 Naturalization Branch.. . . .	62,383 00
329 Companies Branch.. . . .	46,794 00
330 Trade Marks Branch.. . . .	25,435 00
331 Bureau for Translations.. . . .	336,419 00
332 Canada Temperance Act.. . . .	1,500 00
333 Bankruptcy Act Administration.. . . .	34,204 00

## PATENT AND COPYRIGHT OFFICE

334 Branch Administration.. . . .	36,552 00
335 Patent Division.. . . .	156,128 00
336 Copyright and Industrial Designs Division.. . . .	16,527 00
337 Patent Record.. . . .	38,744 00
338 Contribution to the International Office for the Protection of Industrial Property, International Copyright Union Office and Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works .. . . .	2,000 00

## OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

35 Salaries and Expenses of Office.. . . .	16,692 00
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## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

36 Salaries and Contingencies of the Commission.. . . .	439,655 00
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## PUBLIC ARCHIVES

252 General Administration and Technical Services.. . . .	135,191 00
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## PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

253 Departmental Administration.. . . .	40,619 00
254 Printing, Binding and Distributing the Annual Statutes.. . .	8,500 00
255 Canada Gazette.. . . .	36,283 00
256 Plant—Repairs and Renewals . . . . .	10,000 00
257 Distribution of Official Documents.. . . .	46,369 00
258 Printing and Binding Official Publications for sale and distribution to Departments and the Public.. . . .	50,000 00

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

## PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

486 Plant—Repairs and Renewals—Further amount required. . .	37,875 00
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## MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

## EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

37 Departmental Administration.. . . .	238,455 00
38 Representation Abroad—including salaries of High Commissioners, Ministers Plenipotentiary, Consuls, Secretaries and Staff, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act or any of its amendments.. . . .	677,965 00
39 To provide for hospitality in connection with visitors from abroad.. . . .	5,000 00
40 Expenses in connection with the negotiation of treaties.. . .	5,000 00
41 Grant to the League of Nations Society in Canada.. . . .	3,000 00
42 Grant to the International Red Cross Committee.. . . .	10,000 00
43 Amount required to meet loss on exchange.. . . .	99,000 00

## CANADA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO MAINTENANCE OF EXTERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

44 The expenses of the League of Nations for 1942, including Secretariat, International Labour Organization and Permanent Court of International Justice.. . . .	97,500 00
45 Portion of Expenditure of the Imperial Economic Committee	1,575 00
46 Expenses of Wheat Advisory Committee for 1942, Canada's Assessment.. . . .	1,955 00

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

## EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

450 Representation Abroad, including salaries of High Commissioners, Ministers Plenipotentiary, Consuls, Secretaries and Staff, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act or any of its amendments—Further amount required.. . . .	100,000 00
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## MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

## PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

250 Salaries of Staff.. . . .	51,260 00
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## PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

251 General Administration.. . . .	62,875 00
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## GOVERNOR GENERAL AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

85 Office of the Secretary to the Governor General, including allowance of \$2,500 per annum to the Secretary to the Governor General.. . . .	104,563 00
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## PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

202 Departmental Administration.. . . .	132,634 00
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## PENSIONS BRANCH

203 Pensions Branch Administration.. . . .	989,437 00
Canadian Pension Commission—	
204 Administration Expenses.. . . .	489,823 00
205 War Veterans' Allowance Board.. . . .	174,072 00

*Direct Payments to Veterans and Dependents*

206 European War Pensions.. . . .	38,000,000 00
207 War Veterans' Allowances.. . . .	7,150,000 00
208 Unemployment Assistance.. . . .	350,000 00
209 Hospital and Other Allowances.. . . .	550,000 00

*Services to Veterans and Dependents*

210 Care of Patients.. . . .	3,475,397 00
211 Veterans' Bureau.. . . .	176,894 00
212 Veterans' Welfare Division.. . . .	147,884 00
213 Employers' Liability Compensation.. . . .	50,000 00
214 Grant to Last Post Fund.. . . .	85,000 00
215 Grant to Canadian Legion.. . . .	9,000 00

## HEALTH BRANCH

216 Health Branch Administration.. . . .	54,387 00
217 Food and Drugs.. . . .	185,752 00



218	Opium and Narcotic Drugs.. . . . .	62,602 00
219	Proprietary or Patent Medicines.. . . . .	16,250 00
220	Quarantine and Leprosy.. . . . .	152,064 00
221	Laboratory of Hygiene.. . . . .	129,420 00
222	Immigration Medical Inspection.. . . . .	81,495 00
223	Child and Maternal Hygiene.. . . . .	48,225 00
224	Public Health Engineering.. . . . .	36,269 00
225	Treatment of Sick Mariners.. . . . .	338,380 00
226	Industrial Hygiene.. . . . .	7,870 00
227	Medical Investigations.. . . . .	25,481 00
228	Nutrition Service.. . . . .	27,507 00
229	Venereal Diseases.. . . . .	50,000 00
230	Grants to Institutions Assisting Sailors, in the amounts detailed in the Estimates.. . . . .	2,600 00

## MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS

Grant to the:—

231	Canadian Welfare Council.. . . . .	8,100 00
232	Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.. . .	10,000 00
233	Health League of Canada.. . . . .	5,000 00
234	Canadian National Institute for the Blind.. . . . .	18,000 00
235	L'Association Canadienne Francaise des Aveugles.. . .	4,050 00
236	L'Institut Nazareth de Montreal.. . . . .	4,050 00
237	Montreal Association for the Blind.. . . . .	4,050 00
238	Canadian Tuberculosis Association.. . . . .	20,250 00
239	Victorian Order of Nurses.. . . . .	13,100 00
240	St. John Ambulance Association.. . . . .	4,050 00
241	Canadian Red Cross Society.. . . . .	10,000 00

## PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS

242	Pensions payable to men on Active Service, Northwest Rebellion, 1885, and General Pensions.. . . . .	18,000 00
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## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

## PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## PENSIONS BRANCH

476	Pensions Branch Administration—Further amount required.	123,371 00
	Canadian Pension Commission:—	
477	Administration Expenses—Further amount required ...	36,444 00

*Services to Veterans and Dependents*

478	Rehabilitation Division.. . . . .	23,888 00
479	Veterans' Welfare Division—Further amount required.. . .	24,427 00

## HEALTH BRANCH

480	Health Branch Administration—Further amount required..	12,398 00
481	Treatment of Sick Mariners—Further amount required....	18,628 00
	Resolutions to be reported.	

Report to be received later this day and Committee of Supply to sit again later this day.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King it was resolved,—That the intermission at 6 o'clock, p.m., this day continue until 7 o'clock, p.m., instead of 8 o'clock, p.m.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill without any amendment:—

Bill No. 115, An Act to amend the Income War Tax Act.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House of the following letter which he had received:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
OTTAWA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

1st August, 1942.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Right Honourable Sir Lyman Poore Duff, Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber to-day, Saturday the 1st August, at nine o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of giving the Royal Assent to certain Bills.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. L. C. PEREIRA,  
*Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.*

The Honourable  
The Speaker of the House of Commons,  
Ottawa.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of the Supply.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

MAIN ESTIMATES  
*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

LABOUR

100 Departmental Administration.. . . . .	\$166,231 00
101 Annuities Act.. . . . .	264,009 00
102 Combines Investigation Act.. . . . .	46,475 00
103 Fair Wages and Conciliation.. . . . .	123,441 00
104 Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.. . . . .	80,000 00
105 Labour Gazette and other publications authorized by Labour Department Act.. . . . .	58,296 00
Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940—	
106 Administration.. . . . .	5,000,000 00

107	Government's Contribution to Unemployment Insurance Fund.. . . . .	12,000,000 00
108	Advances to Workers.. . . . .	50,000 00

## SPECIAL

## Youth Training Programme—

109	To provide for undischarged commitments under agreements with the Provinces.. . . . .	47,985 00
110	To provide for Relief Projects (Revote).. . . . .	423,500 00
111	To provide for Administration Expenses generally in connection with War Emergency and Youth Training and Relief, including temporary appointments which may require to be made for such purposes notwithstanding anything contained in the Civil Service Act.. . . . .	65,443 00

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

## LABOUR

459	Departmental Administration—Further amount required..	17,000 00
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## SPECIAL

460	Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942.. . . . .	500,000 00
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Resolutions to be reported.

By leave of the House, the Resolutions adopted in Committee of Supply at this day's sitting, were reported, read the second time and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

## CONCURRENCE

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That the Resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply on June 9; July 24, 25, 29, 30, 31 (less amounts voted in Interim Supply) be now received, read the second time and concurred in.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Resolutions were then read the first and second times and concurred in, and are as follows:—

TUESDAY, June 9, 1942.

## MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

## AGRICULTURE

## ADMINISTRATION SERVICE

1	Departmental Administration.. . . . .	\$ 125,558 00
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FRIDAY, July 24, 1942.

MAIN ESTIMATES

(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)

AGRICULTURE

ADMINISTRATION SERVICE

2	Publicity and Extension Division.. . . . .	\$ 108,715 00
3	Advisory Committee on Agricultural Services.. . . . .	3,000 00
4	Contributions to Empire Bureaux.. . . . .	36,274 00

SCIENCE SERVICE

5	Science Service Administration.. . . . .	23,427 00
6	Animal and Poultry Pathology.. . . . .	147,300 00
7	Bacteriology and Dairy Research.. . . . .	40,497 00
8	Botany and Plant Pathology.. . . . .	282,582 00
9	Agricultural Chemistry.. . . . .	102,881 00
10	Entomology.. . . . .	450,854 00

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS SERVICE

11	Experimental Farms Administration.. . . . .	59,610 00
12	Central Experimental Farm.... . . . .	585,130 00
13	Branch Farms and Stations and Illustration Stations.. . . . .	1,292,855 00

PRODUCTION SERVICE

14	Production Service Administration.. . . . .	37,272 00
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Health of Animals—

15	Administration of Animal Contagious Diseases Act and Meat and Canned Foods Act.. . . . .	1,728,680 00
16	Compensation for animals slaughtered.. . . . .	375,750 00
17	Live Stock and Poultry.. . . . .	705,572 00
18	Plant Protection.. . . . .	280,591 00
19	Plant Products—Seeds, Feeds, Fertilizers, Insecticides and Fungicides Control, including grant of \$18,900 to Canadian Seed Growers' Association.. . . . .	519,582 00
20	Grants to Fairs and Exhibitions, in the amounts detailed in the Estimates.. . . . .	65,000 00
21	Grants to Agricultural Organizations, in the amounts detailed in the Estimates.. . . . .	33,500 00

MARKETING SERVICE

22	Marketing Service Administration.. . . . .	94,457 00
23	Agricultural Economics.. . . . .	96,935 00
24	Dairy Products.. . . . .	365,098 00
25	Subsidies for Cold Storage Warehouses under the Cold Storage Act, and Grants, in the amounts detailed in the Estimates.. . . . .	108,350 00
26	Fruit, Vegetable and Maple Products and Honey, including grant of \$5,000 to Canadian Horticultural Council. . . . .	523,520 00

SPECIAL

33	To provide for assistance for the replacement of maple production equipment.. . . . .	50,000 00
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SATURDAY, July 25, 1942.

## MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

## AGRICULTURE

## MARKETING SERVICES

27 Live Stock and Live Stock Products.. . . . .	\$ 553,026 00
28 Marketing of Agricultural Products, including temporary appointments that may be required to be made, notwithstanding anything contained in the Civil Service Act, the amount available for such appointments not to exceed \$13,000.. . . . .	25,000 00

## SPECIAL

29 Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act and Water Storage.. . . .	2,000,000 00
30 Prairie Farm Assistance Act.. . . . .	500,000 00
31 To provide for Wheat Acreage Reduction Payments; for administration expenses in connection therewith, and for temporary appointments that may be required, notwithstanding anything contained in the Civil Service Act... .	5,225,000 00
32 To provide for assistance to encourage the Improvement of Cheese and Cheese Factories.. . . . .	1,950,000 00

WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1942.

## MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

## POST OFFICE

243 Departmental Administration.. . . . .	\$ 743,650 00
244 Post Offices, including salaries and other expenses of Headquarters and Staff Post Offices and supplies and equipment for Revenue Post Offices.. . . . .	17,170,411 00
245 Inspection and Investigation.. . . . .	932,027 00
246 Railway Mail Service.. . . . .	12,246,589 00

THURSDAY, July 30, 1942.

## MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply; and less \$250,000 in Resolution No. 200)*

## POST OFFICE

247 Air and Land Mail Services.. . . . .	\$12,957,363 00
248 Audit of Revenue, Money Order, Postal Note and Savings Bank Business; issue of Postage Stamps and Postal Notes.. . . . .	1,509,853 00

## PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS

249 To provide for the payment of compassionate allowances to employees injured while in the performance of their duties, or to other persons injured while performing	
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duties in any way connected with the Postal service, or in protecting His Majesty's mails, or to the dependents of such employees or other persons who may be killed while so engaged; payments to be made only on the specific authority of the Governor in Council.. . . . 5,000 00

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

POST OFFICE

482 Post Offices, including salaries and other expenses of Headquarters and Staff Post Offices and supplies and equipment for Revenue Post Offices—Further amount required.. . . .	30,000 00
483 Railway Mail Service—Further amount required.. . . .	660,000 00
484 Air and Land Mail Services—Further amount required.. . .	162,900 00
485 Audit of Revenue, Money Order, Postal Note and Savings Bank Business; issue of Postage Stamps and Postal Notes—Further amount required.. . . .	10,000 00

MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

FISHERIES

71 Departmental Administration.. . . .	132,340 00
72 Fisheries Inspection, including Fishery Officers and Guardians, Fisheries Patrol and Protection Services.. . . .	816,120 00
73 Building Fishways and Clearing Rivers.. . . .	7,000 00
74 Development of the Deep Sea Fisheries and the Demand for Fish.. . . .	62,760 00
75 Salt Fish Board.. . . .	20,000 00
76 Fish Culture . . . . .	188,640 00
77 Oyster Culture.. . . .	25,580 00
78 Fisheries Research Board of Canada.. . . .	235,180 00
79 To provide for Canadian share of expenses of the International Fisheries Commission appointed under treaty dated March 2, 1923, between Canada and the United States for the preservation of the North Pacific Halibut Fisheries.. . . .	25,000 00
80 To provide for Canadian share of expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission under Treaty between Canada and the United States for the protection, preservation and extension of the Sockeye Salmon Fisheries of the Fraser River System.. . . .	40,000 00
81 Grant to United Maritime Fishermen's Association.. . . .	3,000 00
82 To provide for transportation, dressing and dyeing, and other expenses incidental to receiving and disposing of fur seal skins accruing to Canada pursuant to Pelagic Sealing Treaty, 1911.. . . .	100,000 00
83 To provide for payment of a bounty for the destruction of Harbour Seals.. . . .	15,000 00

## SPECIAL

84 To provide for the extension of educational work in co-operative producing and selling among fishermen.. . . .	50,000 00
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## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

## FISHERIES

454 Departmental Administration—Further amount required.. . .	9,727 00
455 To provide for Canadian share of expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission for engineering and biological surveys upon which to base recommendation for overcoming sockeye salmon obstructions at Hell's Gate Canyon or other points on the Fraser River watershed; also for temporary expedients, pending permanent remedial action, to overcome such obstructions.. . . .	22,574 00

## MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

## PUBLIC WORKS

259 Departmental Administration.. . . .	194,450 00
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## CHIEF ARCHITECT'S BRANCH

260 Branch Administration.. . . .	217,215 00
261 Ottawa—Maintenance and Operation of Dominion Public Buildings and Grounds, including rents, repairs, furniture, heating, etc.. . . . .	2,778,480 00
262 Maintenance and Operation of Dominion Public Buildings and Grounds, other than at Ottawa, including rents, repairs, furniture, heating, etc.. . . . .	3,599,635 00
263 Telephone Service at Ottawa.. . . .	100,000 00
264 Telephone Service other than Ottawa.. . . .	8,000 00

## Construction, Repairs and Improvements of Public Buildings

*Maritime Provinces Generally*

265 Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs.. . .	50,000 00
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*Quebec*

266 Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs.. . .	100,000 00
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*Ontario*

267 Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs.. . .	100 000 00
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*Manitoba*

268 Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs.. . .	35,000 00
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*Saskatchewan*

269 Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs.. . .	35,000 00
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*Alberta*

270 Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs... .. 35,000 00

*British Columbia*

271 Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs... .. 50,000 00

*Generally*

272 Dominion Immigration Buildings—Repairs, improvements,  
etc... .. 35,000 00

273 Dominion Quarantine Stations—Maintenance and repairs.. 17,000 00

274 Experimental Farms and Science Laboratories—Replace-  
ments, repairs and improvements to buildings... .. 100,000 00

275 Flags for Dominion Buildings... .. 8,000 00

276 Public Buildings Generally—Repairs, alterations, fittings and  
improvements... .. 200,000 00

277 Veterans' Hospitals—Repairs, improvement and alterations. 60,000 00

## CHIEF ENGINEER'S BRANCH

278 Branch Administration... .. 190 805 00

279 Engineering, including salaries of Engineers, Clerks, etc... .. 468,590 00

## Dredging

280 General Superintendence... .. 9,565 00

281 Maritime Provinces... .. 360,385 00

282 Ontario and Quebec... .. 262,215 00

283 Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta... .. 57,095 00

284 British Columbia and Yukon... .. 206,720 00

Maintenance and Operation of Graving Docks, Locks  
and Dams, etc.

285 Champlain Graving Dock... .. 64,076 00

286 Esquimalt Graving Dock... .. 73,206 00

287 Lorne Graving Dock... .. 37,912 00

288 Selkirk—Repair Slip... .. 3,470 00

289 Locks and Dams... .. 53,829 00

290 Snagboats... .. 48,235 00

## Maintenance and Operation of Roads and Bridges

291 Burlington Channel Bridge... .. 15,430 00

292 Kingston, La Salle Causeway... .. 15,959 00

293 New Westminster Bridge... .. 51,314 00

294 Ottawa—Bridge and Approaches... .. 3,600 00

295 Generally... .. 20,975 00

Construction, Repairs and Improvements—Harbours  
and Rivers*Nova Scotia*

{Dingwall—Improvements (Revote \$71,900)... .. 79,200 00  
296 { Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services,  
{ no new works to be undertaken... .. 225,000 00



*Prince Edward Island*

297	{Souris—Breakwater repairs (Revote) . . . . .	27,500 00
	{Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken . . . . .	55,000 00

*New Brunswick*

298	Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken . . . . .	80,000 00
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*Quebec*

299	{Richelieu River (Chambly Basin)—Dredging (Revote) . . .	9,500 00
	{Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken . . . . .	250,000 00

*Ontario*

300	{Burlington Channel—Re-dredging . . . . .	67,800 00
	{Grand River—Agreed Contribution to Improvements . . . .	65,000 00
	{Toronto, Western Entrance—Re-dredging . . . . .	24,200 00
	{Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken . . . . .	130,000 00

*Manitoba*

301	Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken . . . . .	20,000 00
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*Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories*

302	Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of service, no new works to be undertaken . . . . .	10,000 00
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*British Columbia and Yukon*

303	{Esquimalt Dry Dock—Wharf Repairs . . . . .	155,000 00
	{Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken . . . . .	90,000 00

## TELEGRAPH BRANCH

304	Branch Administration . . . . .	27,680 00
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*Telegraph and Telephone Services—Operation and Maintenance*

305	Land and Cable Telegraph Lines—Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces, including working expenses of vessels for cable work . . . . .	140,640 00
306	Alberta and Saskatchewan . . . . .	92,080 00
307	Division Superintendent's Office, Vancouver . . . . .	15,315 00
308	British Columbia—Northern and Yukon Districts . . . . .	128,750 00
309	British Columbia—Vancouver Island District . . . . .	104,035 00
310	Telegraph and Telephone Services Generally . . . . .	5,000 00

*Reconstruction, Repairs and Improvements*

311	Maritime Provinces and Lower St. Lawrence . . . . .	12,000 00
312	Saskatchewan and Alberta . . . . .	12,000 00
313	British Columbia—Northern and Yukon Districts . . . . .	17,000 00
314	British Columbia—Vancouver Island District . . . . .	9,000 00

GENERAL

315	National Gallery of Canada.. . . . .	43,720 00
316	Miscellaneous works not otherwise provided for, not more than \$3,000 to be expended upon any one work.. . . . .	50,000 00
317	To supplement, on approval of Treasury Board except where less than \$200 is required, any of the appropriations of the Department of Public Works.. . . . .	100,000 00
318	To provide for balances required to complete any projects undertaken in previous fiscal years and for which no specific provision is made in the fiscal year 1942-43..	30,000 00

SPECIAL

CHIEF ARCHITECT'S BRANCH

*Construction, Repairs and Improvements of Public Buildings*

319	Toronto Postal Station "A" Improvements (Revote \$36,000).	72,000 00
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

PUBLIC WORKS

CHIEF ARCHITECT'S BRANCH

487	Ottawa—Maintenance and Operation of Dominion Public Buildings and Grounds, including rents, repairs, furniture, heating, etc.—Further amount required.. . . . .	28,600 00
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CHIEF ENGINEER'S BRANCH

*Construction, Repairs and Improvements—Harbours and Rivers*

NOVA SCOTIA

488	Lunenburg—Derrick.. . . . .	38,000 00
	Mulgrave—To take over and reconstruct portion of Railway Wharf—The Canadian National Railways to contribute \$37,800.. . . . .	40,000 00

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

489	Souris—Breakwater Repairs—Further amount required.. . .	3,500 00
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QUEBEC

490	Disraeli—Completion of protection work.. . . . .	5,000 00
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ONTARIO

491	Port Maitland—Dredging.. . . . .	36,200 00
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BRITISH COLUMBIA

492	Capilano River—Diversion wall and dam.. . . . .	8,300 00
	Esquimalt—Wharf Repairs—Further amount required.. . .	20,000 00
	Port Alberni—Repairs to assembly wharf and approach and extension to shed.. . . . .	62,900 00

## TELEGRAPH BRANCH

493 Vancouver Island—Installation of radiophone equipment at Winter Harbour and Alert Bay. . . . .	2,450 00
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## SPECIAL

## CHIEF ENGINEER'S BRANCH

494 To provide for commitments in connection with Unemployment Relief projects. . . . .	521,000 00
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## AGRICULTURE

## SCIENCE SERVICE

445 Entomology—Further amount required. . . . .	10,000 00
446 Plant Protection—Further amount required. . . . .	8,000 00

## PRODUCTION SERVICE

## Health of Animals—

447 Administration of Animal Contagious Diseases Act and Meat and Canned Foods Act—Further amount required. . . . .	25,000 00
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## MARKETING SERVICE

448 Subsidies for Cold Storage Warehouses under the Cold Storage Act, and special grant of \$750 to the North Wiltshire Dairying Company, North Wiltshire, Prince Edward Island—Further amount required. . . . .	150,000 00
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## SPECIAL

449 To provide for Wheat Acreage Reduction Payments and for administration expenses in connection therewith—Further amount required. . . . .	22,950,000 00
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## MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply; and less \$250,000 in Resolution No. 200)*

## NATIONAL WAR SERVICES

## OTHER THAN WAR APPROPRIATIONS

*(Previously provided under other Departments)*

200 Canadian Travel Bureau Service—To assist in promoting tourist business in Canada. . . . .	500,000 00
201 National Film Board, including Motion Picture Bureau. . . . .	237,000 00

## TRADE AND COMMERCE

341 Departmental Administration. . . . .	140,900 00
342 Commercial Intelligence Service. . . . .	733,551 00
343 Electricity and Gas Inspection Services, including Administration of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act. . . . .	285,565 00
344 Foreign Tariffs Division. . . . .	37,557 00
345 Precious Metals Marking Act. . . . .	12,819 00

346	Publicity and Advertising in Canada and Abroad other than in the United Kingdom and Europe.. . . . .	33,000 00
347	Weights and Measures Inspection Service.. . . . .	440,698 00

## Canada Grain Act—

348	Administration.. . . . .	104,447 00
349	Operation and Maintenance, including Inspection and weighing, Registration, etc.. . . . .	1,558,703 00
350	Canadian Government Elevators, including equipment.	373,002 00

## Dominion Bureau of Statistics—

351	Administration.. . . . .	88,179 00
352	Statistics.. . . . .	1,083,080 00
353	Census of Population.. . . . .	1,018,015 00

## Exhibitions and Publicity—

354	Exhibitions.. . . . .	95,303 00
355	Publicity and Advertising in the United Kingdom.. . .	17,320 00

## MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS

356	Administration.. . . . .	9,946 00
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*Atlantic Ocean*

357	Canada and South Africa, service between.. . . . .	100,000,00
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*Pacific Ocean*

358	British Columbia and South Africa, service between.. . . .	45,000 00
	Prince Rupert, B.C. and Queen Charlotte Islands, service between.. . . .	22,000 00
	Vancouver and Northern ports of British Columbia, service between.. . . .	15,000 00
	Victoria, Vancouver, way ports and Skagway, service between.. . . .	10,000 00
	Victoria and West Coast Vancouver Island, service between.	10,000 00

*Local Services*

358	Baddeck and Iona, service between.. . . . .	8,000 00
	Chester and Tancook Island, winter service between.. . . .	1,600 00
	Grand Manan and the Mainland, service between.. . . .	33,000 00
	Halifax, Canso and Guysboro, service between.. . . .	6,500 00
	Halifax, LaHave and LaHave River ports, service between.	1,750 00
	Halifax, Sherbrooke and Spry Bay, service between.. . . .	2,900 00
	Halifax, South Cape Breton, Bras d'Or Lake ports and Bay St. Lawrence, service between.. . . . .	3,000 00
	Halifax and ports in Tor Bay, service between.. . . . .	500 00
	Halifax and ports on West Coast of Cape Breton, service between.. . . . .	3,000 00
	Ile-aux-Coudres and Les Eboulements, service between.. . .	1,900 00
	Mulgrave, Arichat and Canso, service between.. . . . .	37,000 00
	Mulgrave and Guysboro, calling at intermediate ports, service between.. . . . .	10,500 00
	Murray Bay and North Shore, winter service between.. . . .	40,000 00
	Pelee Island and the Mainland, service between.. . . . .	4,000 00
	Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp, service between.. . . . .	11,500 00
	Pictou, Souris and the Magdalen Islands, service between..	42,500 00



359	Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, service between.. . .	28,000 00
	Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington, service between.. . . .	85,000 00
	Quebec or Montreal and Gaspé, calling at way ports, service between.. . . .	60,000 00
	Rimouski and Matane and points on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, service between.. . . .	50,000 00
	Rivière-du-Loup and Tadoussac, and other North Shore ports, service between.. . . .	14,000 00
	Saint John, Bear River, Annapolis and Granville and other way ports, service between.. . . .	1,500 00
	Saint John and Bridgetown, service between.. . . .	800 00
	Saint John and Margaretville and other ports on the Bay of Fundy, service between.. . . .	2,500 00
	Saint John and Minas Basin ports, service between.. . . .	5,000 00
	Saint John, Westport and Yarmouth and other way ports, service between.. . . .	10,000 00
	Saint John and Weymouth, service between.. . . .	1,000 00
	Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence, calling at way ports, service between.. . . .	22,500 00
	Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake ports and West Coast of Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island, service between.. . .	22,500 00
	Sydney and Whycocomagh, service between.. . . .	16,000 00

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

360	Salaries and other expenses of the National Research Council.	857,743 00
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

TRADE AND COMMERCE

MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS

*Local Services*

495	Halifax, Sherbrooke, Spry Bay and Tor Bay, service between—Further amount required.. . . .	3,100 00
	Halifax, South Cape Breton, Bras d'Or Lake ports and Bay St. Lawrence, service between—Further amount required.	4,500 00
	Mulgrave and Guysboro, calling at intermediate ports, service between—Further amount required.. . . .	3,500 00
	Prescott, Ontario and Ogdensburg, New York, service between.. . . .	11,640 00
	Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, service between.	17,500 00

MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

MINES AND RESOURCES

122	Departmental Administration.. . . .	151,088 00
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MINES AND GEOLOGY BRANCH

123	Branch Administration.. . . .	29,600 00
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Bureau of Mines—

124	Bureau of Mines Administration.. . . .	26,900 00
125	Mineral Resources Investigations.. . . .	406,500 00
126	Explosives Act Administration.. . . .	24,970 00

## Bureau of Geology and Topography—

127	Bureau of Geology and Topography Administration and Miscellaneous Services.. . . . .	108,100 00
128	Geological Surveys.. . . . .	274,500 00
129	Topographical Surveys, including expenses of the Geographic Board of Canada.. . . . .	188,500 00
130	Drafting and Map Reproduction.. . . . .	115,600 00
131	National Museum of Canada.. . . . .	48,700 00

## LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

132	Branch Administration.. . . . .	21,250 00
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## Government of the Northwest Territories—

133	General Administration, operation and maintenance of Services, including Wood Buffalo Park.. . . . .	266,655 00
134	Eastern Arctic Expedition.. . . . .	47,885 10

## Government of the Yukon Territory—

135	Administration.. . . . .	46,250 00
136	Grant to Yukon Council.. . . . .	34,000 00

## Dominion Forest Service—

137	General Scientific, economic and administrative services.. . . . .	120,640 00
138	Forest Experiment Stations.. . . . .	44,743 00
139	Forest Products Laboratories.. . . . .	145,781 00
140	Grant to Canadian Forestry Association.. . . . .	1,620 00

## Land Registry—

141	Land Registry, Seed Grain Collections, Administration of Ordnance, Admiralty, and Public Lands.. . . . .	52,950 00
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## National Parks Bureau—

142	National Parks and Historic Sites Services.. . . . .	1,218,000 00
143	Administration of Migratory Birds Convention Act.. . . . .	50,000 00
144	Grant to John Thomas (Jack) Miner.. . . . .	2,500 00

## SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH

145	Branch Administration.. . . . .	22,130 00
146	Dominion Observatory, Ottawa.. . . . .	95,370 00
147	Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C... . . . .	27,575 00
148	Dominion Water and Power Bureau, including the administration of the Dominion Water Power and Irrigation Acts.. . . . .	206,670 00
149	Lake of the Woods Control Board.. . . . .	7,985 00
150	To provide for the expenses incurred under the Agreement between the Dominion, Ontario and Manitoba confirmed by the Lac Seul Conservation Act, 1928, moneys expended to be largely reimbursed.. . . . .	17,800 00
151	To provide for acquiring flowage easements and discharging claims of owners of riparian lands in Ontario below the outlets of Lake of the Woods affected by regulation under the Lake of the Woods Control Board Act (Revote)	1,800 00

FRIDAY, July 31, 1942.

## MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

## NATIONAL DEFENCE

(OTHER THAN WAR APPROPRIATIONS)

## NORMAL SERVICES

180	Cadet Services.. . . .	\$ 659,000 00
181	Grants to Military Associations and Institutes, as detailed in the Estimates.. . . .	31,125 00
182	Miscellaneous Maintenance and Adjustments, War of 1914-18 (formerly Adjustment of War Claims).. . . .	20,480 00
183	Battlefields Memorials.. . . .	13,680 00
184	Book of Remembrance.. . . .	3,000 00

## PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS

## Civil Pensions—

185	Robert Allen.. . . .	269 52
186	Walter Pettipas.. . . .	515 90
187	Florence Walker.. . . .	360 00
188	Arnold Truman Townsend.. . . .	420 00
189	Michael Mountain.. . . .	420 00
190	Mrs. Alice Smuck.. . . .	480 00

## JUSTICE

88	Departmental Administration.. . . .	156,750 00
89	Remission Service, including remuneration to members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force (to be expended under Order in Council, and not to exceed \$1,600) for assistance to this Service, and an amount of \$10,900 to reimburse the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force the amounts disbursed by them in ordinary pay and allowances to their men on loan to this service.. . . .	52,592 00
90	Administration of Justice—	
	Miscellaneous Expenditure.. . . .	6,000 00
91	Expenses of litigated matters.. . . .	25,000 00
92	Annual contribution to the Canadian Law Library, London, England .. . . .	500 00
	Supreme Court of Canada—	
93	Administration.. . . .	72,434 00
	Exchequer Court of Canada—	
94	Administration.. . . .	35,037 00
	Stipendiary Magistrate's Court in the Yukon Territory—	
95	Administration.. . . .	5,040 00
96	Payments of gratuities to the widows or to any dependent Children of judges who die while in office.. . . .	15,000 00

PENITENTIARIES BRANCH

97 Branch Administration.. . . . .	11,597 00
98 Operation and maintenance of penitentiaries, including admin- istration, construction, purchase of land, supplies, equip- ment and live stock; maintenance, discharge and transfer of convicts; compensation to discharged convicts per- manently disabled while in penitentiaries.. . . . .	3,015,252 00

PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS

99 William Tatton.. . . . .	564 00
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

JUSTICE

457 To provide hereby, notwithstanding anything contained in the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act or any other Act or Law, for payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the widow of the late Right Honour- able Ernest Lapointe of an annuity at the rate of \$1,800 to commence from November 27th, 1941, and to continue during her lifetime.. . . . .	2,417 00
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PENITENTIARIES BRANCH

458 Operation and maintenance of penitentiaries, including administration, construction, purchase of land, supplies, equipment and live stock; maintenance, discharge and transfer of convicts, compensation to discharged con- victs permanently disabled while in penitentiaries— Further amount required.. . . . .	50,000 00
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MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

320 General Administration.. . . . .	238,525 75
321 Land Services—Arising out of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, enforcement of Federal Statutes generally, and other incidental expenses.. . . . .	5,673,254 15
322 Grant to Chief Constables' Association of Canada.. . . . .	500 00

PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS

323 To compensate members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for injuries received in the performance of duty.. . . . .	11,749 16
324 Pensions to families of members of the Mounted Police who have lost their lives while on duty:—	
Mrs. Mary Emma Bossange.. . . . .	456 25
Mrs. Margaret Johnson Brooke.. . . . .	821 25
Mrs. Margaret Cox.. . . . .	410 63
Mrs. Georgina Harrison.. . . . .	676 50
Mrs. Letitia Kennedy.. . . . .	423 50
Mrs. Nora Jean Massan.. . . . .	300 00
Mrs. Mary Millar.. . . . .	667 38



Mrs. Margaret Nicholson.. . . . .	547 50
Mrs. Catherine Mildred Ralls.. . . . .	735 25
Mrs. Myrtle L. Richards. . . . .	720 00
Mrs. Doris Freda Sampson.. . . . .	816 00
Mrs. Amy Lillian Searle.. . . . .	406 98
Mrs. Madelaine Mary Shoebotham.. . . . .	810 00
Mrs. Eunice Wainwright.. . . . .	602 50
325 Pension to James Elliott.. . . . .	672 00
326 Pension to Basil Burke Currie . . . . .	684 20

NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DIVISIONS

191 General Administration.. . . . .	1,019,035 00
192 Customs Excise Chemical Laboratory.. . . . .	43,055 00
193 Inspection, Investigation, and Audit Services.. . . . .	1,291,055 00
194 Preventive Service, Undervaluation Unit.. . . . .	57,145 00
195 Ports, Outports, and Preventive Stations, including pay for overtime of officers, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act, and temporary buildings and rentals.. . . .	7,783,925 00

INCOME TAX DIVISION

196 General Administration, including authority to create positions and make appointments within the Division notwithstanding anything contained in the Civil Service Act and the said positions and staff so appointed are hereby wholly excluded from the operation of the said Act.. . .	505,619 00
197 Internal Inspection and Verification.. . . . .	253,856 00
198 District Offices.. . . . .	3,717,270 00

GENERAL

199 Amount to be paid to the Department of Justice to be disbursed by and accounted for to it for Customs Excise and Income Tax Secret Investigation Services.. . . . .	15,000 00
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

NATIONAL REVENUE

INCOME TAX DIVISION

473 General Administration, including authority to create positions and make appointments within the Division notwithstanding anything contained in the Civil Service Act and the said positions and staff so appointed are hereby wholly excluded from the operation of the said Act—Further amount required.. . . . .	30,360 00
474 Internal Inspection and Verification—Further amount required.. . . . .	39,600 00
475 District Offices—Further amount required.. . . . .	683,520 00

## MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

## MINES AND RESOURCES

## SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH

152	To provide for general expenses of the Committee as established under P.C. 682, dated February 17, 1941, to report on the conservation of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers.. . . .	500 00
153	Engineering and Construction Service .. . . .	86,745 00
154	Geodetic Service.. . . .	133,780 00
155	To recoup the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission in connection with their claim for injury to John Hedin.. . . .	240 00
156	International Boundary Commission.. . . .	34,320 00
	Hydrographic and Map Service—	
157	Hydrographic Service.. . . .	351,850 00
158	Legal Surveys and Map Service, including grant of \$350 to assist in printing the publication of the Canadian Institute of Surveying.. . . .	177,845 00
159	To provide for the payment of fees of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors, of the Secretary and of the Sub-Examiners and for travelling expenses, stationery, printing, rent, etc. the fees of F. H. Peters, W. M. Tobey and Harry Parry, members of the Board, and A. W. W. Cole, Secretary, are to be paid out of this sum).. . . .	850 00

## INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

160	Branch Administration.. . . .	56,032 00
161	Indian Agencies.. . . .	646,686 00
	Reserves and Trusts—	
162	Administration.. . . .	40,350 00
	Medical—	
163	Indian Hospitals and General Care of Indians.. . . .	1,462,873 00
164	Grants to Hospitals.. . . .	5,400 00
	Welfare and Training—	
165	Welfare of Indians.. . . .	892,268 00
166	Indian Education.. . . .	529,155 00
167	Grants to Residential Schools.. . . .	1,382,369 00
168	Grants to Agricultural Exhibitions and Indian Fairs, as detailed in the Estimates.. . . .	6,425 00
169	Grant to provide additional services to Indians of British Columbia.. . . .	100,000 00

## IMMIGRATION BRANCH

170	Administration of the Immigration Act and the Chinese Immigration Act.. . . .	171,378 00
171	Field and Inspection Service, Canada.. . . .	1,178,436 00
172	Field and Inspectional Service, Abroad.. . . .	97,183 00
173	Relief of Distressed Canadians Outside Canada.. . . .	7,500 00

## PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS

174	Mrs. Alice Morson Smith.. . . . .	600 00
175	Mrs. Elizabeth Swinford.. . . . .	600 00

## SPECIAL

## LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

## National Parks Bureau—

176	National Parks.. . . . .	65,800 00
177	Forest Conservation.. . . . .	40,000 00

## SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH

178	Development of Tourist Highways.. . . . .	1,000 00
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## INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

179	Fur conservation, and development of native crafts, and to authorize, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, the appointment of such extra temporary officers, clerks and employees as may be necessary for the purpose of this item.. . . . .	100,000 00
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## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

## MINES AND RESOURCES

## MINES AND GEOLOGY BRANCH

## Bureau of Geology and Topography—

466	Drafting and Map Reproduction—Further amount required.. . . . .	10,000 00
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## LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

## Government of the Yukon Territory—

467	Grant to Yukon Council—Further amount required.. . . . .	26,000 00
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## SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH

468	Dominion Water and Power Bureau, including the administration of the Dominion Water Power and Irrigation Acts—Further amount required.. . . . .	2,000 00
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## Hydrographic and Map Service—

469	Legal Surveys and Map Service—Further amount required.. . . . .	3,700 00
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470	To provide for expenses of holding a special examination in England by Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors.. . . . .	200 00
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## INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

## Reserves and Trusts—

471	Administration—Further amount required.. . . . .	3,000 00
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## SPECIAL

## INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

472 To provide for payment to Indian Trust Funds of the amount expenditures incurred on account of the Agency House at Fort Frances, Ontario. . . . .	18,691 00
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## MAIN ESTIMATES

(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)

## LEGISLATION

## THE SENATE

### The Speaker of the Senate—

112	Allowance in lieu of Residence. . . . .	3,000 00
113	General Administration. . . . .	212,380 00

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

The Speaker of the House of Commons—

114	Allowance in lieu of Residence.. . . . .	3,000 00
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The Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons—

115	Allowance in lieu of Apartments.. . . . .	1,500 00
116	General Administration—Estimates of the Clerk.. . . .	494,895 00
117	Estimates of the Sergeant-at-Arms.. . . . .	292,976 00
118	Subscriptions to publications of the Empire Parliamentary Association to be distributed to Members of the House of Commons.. . . . .	2,000 00

## GENERAL

119 Printing of Parliament, including salaries of staff of the Joint Distribution Office. . . . .	75,000 00
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## LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

120 General Administration.. . . . .	80,825 00
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## PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS

121 Pension to the unmarried sister of the late Col. Harry Baker, M.P. . . . .	700 00
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## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1942-43

## LEGISLATION

## THE SENATE

461 To provide for the payment of the full sessional indemnity for the Session of 1942 to Members of the Senate for days lost through absence due to public business, by illness, or on account of death. Payments to be made as the Treasury Board may direct. . . . .	12,000 00
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462 To provide, notwithstanding anything contained in the Senate and House of Commons Act, for the payment to each Member of the Senate who attended the first part of the present Session which commenced on January 22nd, 1942, and ended March 27th, 1942, of an amount representing the actual transportation and living expenses of such member while on the journey between Ottawa and his place of residence, after the Easter adjournment of Parliament on March 27th, 1942, and on the return journey from his place of residence to Ottawa at the end of the recess which commenced on that date, or, in case any such member did not return to his place of residence during the said recess, an amount equivalent to what would have been his travelling expenses if he had returned to his place of residence during the said recess. 3,500 00

HOUSE OF COMMONS

463 To provide for the full sessional indemnity to Members of the House of Commons—days lost through absence caused by illness, official public business, or on account of death during the present Session—notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, 1927, an Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons, or any amendment thereto. Payments to be made as the Treasury may direct. . . . . 15,000 00

464 To provide, notwithstanding anything contained in the Senate and House of Commons Act, for the payment to each Member of the House of Commons who attended the first part of the present Session which commenced on January 22nd, 1942, and ended on March 27th, 1942, of an amount representing the actual transportation and living expenses of such member while on the journey between Ottawa and his place of residence, after the Easter adjournment of Parliament on March 27th, 1942, and on the return journey from his place of residence to Ottawa at the end of the recess which commenced on that date, or, in case any such member did not return to his place of residence during the said recess, an amount equivalent to what would have been his travelling expenses if he had returned to his place of residence during the said recess. . . . . 7,000 00

465 General Administration—Estimates of the Clerk—To provide for expenses of the Special Committee on War Expenditures and to authorize expense allowances to Members during the adjournment of the present Session at the rate of \$15 per day for days spent at Ottawa for purposes of the Committee and the payment and acceptance thereof notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, 1927, An Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons, or any amendments thereto, such payments to be made as the Commissioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons direct. . . . . 30,000 00

## MAIN ESTIMATES

*(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)*

## SOLDIER SETTLEMENT OF CANADA

339 Administration of Soldier Settlement and British Family Settlement. . . . .	571,858 00
340 Payment to the Government of the United Kingdom on account of losses under the 3,000 British Family Agreement of August 20, 1924, and the New Brunswick 500 British Family Agreements of August 4, 1927, and August 27, 1935. . . . .	20,000 00

## LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

## SOLDIER SETTLEMENT OF CANADA

415 To provide for Soldier Land Settlement and British Family Settlement net advances. . . . .	105,000 00
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The House resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

*(In the Committee)*

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1943, the sums of \$153,861,377.80 and \$28,159,700, respectively, be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

By leave of the House, the said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in, and the Committee of Ways and Means to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Ilsley then obtained leave to present a Bill, No. 126, An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1943, which was read the first time.

By leave of the House, the said Bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 18, An Act to amend The Alberta Natural Resources Acts, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill:—

Bill No. 126, An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1943.

By leave, the House reverted to Motions.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, then presented,—Return to an Order of the House of July 20, 1942, for a Return showing:—

1. Have any applications for pension been received from the members, still living, of the 1885 Northwest Field Force? If so, from whom, and when?
2. What action did the Committee on Pensions take on this matter during the sessions of 1941 and 1942, when it was last before them?
3. How many veterans of this force (by provinces), are still living?
4. Are any of them said to be in need of some Federal Financial aid or assistance?
5. Will any action be taken this session to grant them the same treatment as Veterans of the South African War receive?
6. What study has ben made of the question?

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Red Cross and Prisoners of War Convention. (English and French.)

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Agreements made with certain business firms under the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940, Statutes of Canada 1940-41, Chapter 2, Section 8.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King it was ordered;—

That the Resolution adopted by the House on July 15, 1942, whereunder the House shall meet at 11 o'clock, a.m., of each sitting day and shall sit on Saturday until the end of the session, be rescinded.

A Message was received from the Right Honourable Sir Lyman P. Duff, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker with the House went to the Senate Chamber; and being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported that His Honour the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General had been pleased to give, in His Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Bills:—

An Act for the relief of Eleanor Adele Rea Barrett.

An Act for the relief of Eleanor Edith McKechnie Barlow.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Agnes Henrietta Russell Cantlie.

An Act for the relief of Irene Coadic Murphy.

An Act for the relief of Lester Lewis Catchpaw.

An Act for the relief of Annie Ruth Fisher Allen.

An Act for the relief of Alice Adelia LaFleur Johnston.

An Act for the relief of George Webb.

An Act for the relief of Edith Morgan Black.

An Act for the relief of Betty Leah Bregman Beloff.

An Act for the relief of Malca Levitt, otherwise known as Atty Malcy Levitt.

An Act for the relief of Jack Simon.



- An Act for the relief of Marie Louise McCarthy Smyth.  
An Act for the relief of Marie Glenna Grace Thomas Reynolds.  
An Act for the relief of Isabel Jessica Black Jolley.  
An Act for the relief of Margaretha Elisabeth Buck Peereboom.  
An Act for the relief of Ethel May Marshall James.  
An Act for the relief of Anastasia Tkaczuk Wojtkowycz.  
An Act for the relief of Phyllis Wilda Valentine Park Evans.  
An Act for the relief of Louise Mehliiss Jackson.  
An Act for the relief of Bertha Beatrix Berlind Ripstein.  
An Act for the relief of Lolo McIntosh.  
An Act for the relief of Stella Kathleen Marguerite Winnall Barwick.  
An Act for the relief of Joyce Elizabeth Blackburn Gordon.  
An Act for the relief of Kate Elizabeth Laidlaw McNiven.  
An Act for the relief of Margaret Livingston Turnbull Woodard.  
An Act for the relief of Dorothy Sunsheine Steirman Cooke.  
An Act for the relief of Doris Golt Rosner.  
An Act for the relief of Anna Pohopoluck Yacobchak.  
An Act for the relief of Myer Levine.  
An Act for the relief of George Sutherland Cameron, junior.  
An Act for the relief of Fred Catlow.  
An Act for the relief of Mary Celina Broadhurst LaRose.  
An Act for the relief of Elsie Epstein Cohen.  
An Act for the relief of Gertrude Pelletier Patenaude.  
An Act for the relief of Marieatt Venditello Diano.  
An Act for the relief of Edna Annie Heazle Constable.  
An Act for the relief of Dorothy Reed Cushing.  
An Act for the relief of Sarto Desnoyers.  
An Act for the relief of William Milroy Davidson.  
An Act for the relief of Audrey Meredith Mann Harrison.  
An Act for the relief of François Henri Drack.  
An Act for the relief of Gladys Irene Dale Weston.  
An Act for the relief of Ruth Ufland Fishman.  
An Act for the relief of Norma Brown Stevenson.  
An Act for the relief of Mary Cummings Bullock.  
An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Gertrude DeSerres Gould.  
An Act for the relief of John Clifford Stanley Darbyson.  
An Act for the relief of Celia Reynolds Schellenberg.  
An Act for the relief of Annie Miriam Scott.  
An Act for the relief of Marguerite Elsie Ramsay Murdoch.  
An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Molnar Schneider.  
An Act for the relief of Max Kaback.  
An Act for the relief of George McDonald Joseph Carew.  
An Act for the relief of Wandless Joseph Henry Verdon.  
An Act for the relief of Mary Eileen Scott Warrington.  
An Act for the relief of Joseph Bergman.  
An Act for the relief of Marie Martha Hermine Browne Peters.



- An Act for the relief of Ethel Gerson Kalmanovitch.  
An Act for the relief of Freda Sweet Simon.  
An Act for the relief of Phyllis Mary Alice Verrinder Horrell.  
An Act for the relief of James McKinna Wood.  
An Act for the relief of Leah May Jarvis Traver.  
An Act for the relief of Barbara Patricia Strange Wolfe.  
An Act for the relief of Bella Miller Keller.  
An Act for the relief of Effie Euphemia Shannon Monette.  
An Act for the relief of Elsie May Cape Newman.  
An Act for the relief of Bella White Wolfe.  
An Act for the relief of Alan Swabey.  
An Act for the relief of Jean Walker Creighton King.  
An Act for the relief of Alice Beatrice Armand Roberts.  
An Act for the relief of Frederick William Merchant.  
An Act for the relief of Irma Kern Ulrich.  
An Act to change the name of The Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company to Fidelity Life Assurance Company.  
An Act to incorporate the Canadian Dental Association.  
An Act respecting certain transmission and distribution lines of Saguenay Transmission Company, Limited, Saguenay Electric Company and Aluminum Power Company, Ltd.  
An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of discharged members of His Majesty's Forces and other designated classes of persons.  
An Act respecting the carrying on and co-ordination of Vocational Training.  
An Act to assist War Veterans to Settle upon the Land.  
An Act to amend the Customs Tariff.  
An Act to amend the Special War Revenue Act.  
An Act to amend The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940.  
An Act to provide for Insurance of Property against War Risks and the payment of Compensation for War Damage.  
An Act to amend The Excise Act, 1934.  
An Act to amend the Department of External Affairs Act.  
An Act to amend The Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940.  
An Act to amend The Dominion Succession Duty Act.  
An Act to amend the Precious Metals Marking Act.  
An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures made and capital indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways System during the calendar year 1942, to provide for the refunding of financial obligations and to authorize the guarantee by His Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company.  
An Act to amend the Income War Tax Act.

And that to these Bills the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

“In His Majesty's name, the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General doth assent to these Bills.”

And that the Honourable the Speaker of the Commons had then addressed the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General as follows:—

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

“The Commons of Canada have voted supplies required to enable the Government to defray certain expenses of the Public Service.

“In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Honour the following Bill:—

“An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1943.”

“To which Bill I humbly request Your Honour’s Assent.”

And that to this Bill the Clerk of the Senate, by command of the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, did thereupon say:—

“In His Majesty’s name, the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General thanks His Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill.”

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, the House then adjourned at 10.15 o’clock, p.m., until Wednesday, January 27, 1943, at 3 o’clock, p.m., pursuant to Special Order made July 27, 1942.



No. 124

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

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OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 27<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 1943

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PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letters which he had received:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OTTAWA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

17th August, 1942.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 9th June last, I am desired by His Excellency the Governor General to forward herewith a letter from Buckingham Palace containing The King's reply to the resolution adopted by the House of Commons on the occasion of the official celebration of His Majesty's birthday.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. L. C. PEREIRA,

*Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.*

The Hon. J. ALLISON GLEN,  
Speaker of the House of Commons,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Ottawa.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

14th July, 1942.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER,—The King has received from the Governor General a copy of the resolution adopted by the House of Commons of Canada on the occasion of the official celebration of his birthday.



His Majesty deeply appreciates the terms of this resolution and the kindly sentiments towards himself to which it gives expression. I am to ask you to be good enough to convey to the members of the House The King's sincere thanks for their message, which is to him a source of real encouragement.

Yours sincerely,

ALEXANDER HARDINGE.

The Speaker,  
House of Commons of Canada.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter which he had received:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OTTAWA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

15th January, 1943.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Honourable Thibaudeau Rinfret, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber on Wednesday the 27th of January at 4 p.m., for the purpose of proroguing the present Session of Parliament.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. L. C. PEREIRA,

*Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.*

The Honourable  
The Speaker of the House of Commons,  
Ottawa.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that during the adjournment he had received communications from several Members, notifying him that the following vacancies had occurred in the representation, viz:—

Of Thomas Vien, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Outremont, by resignation;

Of Honourable J. T. Thorson, Member for the Electoral District of Selkirk, by resignation;

Of Harry Raymond Fleming, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Humboldt, by decease;

Of Peter Bercovitch, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Cartier, by decease.

And that he had issued his Warrants to the Chief Electoral Officer to make out new Writs of Election for the said Electoral Districts, respectively.

## ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF OUTREMONT

Dominion of Canada }  
To Wit } House of Commons

*To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:*

I, Thomas Vien, member of the House of Commons of Canada, for the Electoral District of Outremont, do hereby resign my seat in the said House of Commons, for the constituency aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal at the House of Commons, this day of October 5, 1942.

THOMAS VIEN, (L.S.)

ALPHONSE FOURNIER, M.P., Hull, (L.S.)

Witness.

GEORGE J. McILRAITH, M.P., Ottawa West, (L.S.)

Witness.

## ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF SELKIRK

Dominion of Canada }  
To Wit } House of Commons

*To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:*

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that a vacancy has occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of Selkirk, Manitoba, through the resignation of the Honourable J. T. Thorson.

Given under our Hands and Seals, at Ottawa, this eleventh day of January, 1943.

M. J. COLDWELL, (L.S.)

*Member for the Electoral District of Rosetown-Biggarr,*

CLARENCE GILLIS, (L.S.)

*Member for the Electoral District of Cape Breton South.*

## ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT

Dominion of Canada }  
To Wit } House of Commons

*To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:*

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that a vacancy has occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of Humboldt, Saskatchewan, through the death of H. R. Fleming.

Given under our Hands and Seals, at Ottawa, this eleventh day of January, 1943.

J. W. NOSEWORTHY, (L.S.)

*Member for the Electoral District of York South,*

M. J. COLDWELL, (L.S.)

*Member for the Electoral District of Rosetown-Biggarr.*

## ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF CARTIER

Dominion of Canada }  
                     To Wit        }       House of Commons

*To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:*

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that a vacancy has occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of Cartier division of Montreal, Quebec, through the death of Peter Bercovitch.

Given under our Hands and Seals, at Ottawa, this eleventh day of January, 1943.

M. J. COLDWELL, (L.S.)

*Member for the Electoral District of Rosetown-Biggar,*

J. W. NOSEWORTHY, (L.S.)

*Member for the Electoral District of York South.*

Mr. Speaker informed the House that, during the adjournment of Parliament, the Clerk of the House had received from the Chief Electoral Officer certificates of the Election and Return of the following Members, viz:—

Of Honourable Léo Richer LaFleche, for the Electoral District of Outremont.

Of Stanley H. Knowles, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Winnipeg North Centre.

Of Frederic Dorion, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Charlevoix-Saguenay.

## CANADA

## OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

*To the Clerk of the House of Commons:*

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on the fifth day of October, 1942, and addressed to Wilfrid Bessette, of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the election of a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the electoral district of Outremont, in the place and stead of Thomas Vien, who has resigned, Honourable Léo Richer LaFleche, Ottawa, Ontario, Minister of National War Services, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this ninth day of December, 1942.

JULES CASTONGUAY, (L.S.),

*Chief Electoral Officer.*

## CANADA

## OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

*To the Clerk of the House of Commons:*

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on on the first day of October, 1942, and addressed to E. E. Hallonquist, of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, for the election of a member to serve in the House of Commons

of Canada for the electoral district of Winnipeg North Centre in the place and stead of James Shaver Woodsworth, who has departed this life, Stanley H. Knowles, 708 Ashburn Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Minister and Organizer, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this sixteenth day of December, 1942.

JULES CASTONGUAY (L.S.),  
*Chief Electoral Officer.*

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## CANADA

### OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

*To the Clerk of the House of Commons:*

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on the first day of October, 1942, and addressed to Ls.-Philippe Dufour, of LaMalbaie, in the Province of Quebec, for the election of a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the electoral district of Charlevoix-Saguenay, in the place and stead of Hon. Pierre F. Casgrain, who has accepted a position of emolument from the Crown, Frédéric Dorion, Quebec, Barrister, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this twenty-eighth day of December, 1942.

JULES CASTONGUAY (L.S.),  
*Chief Electoral Officer.*

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The following Members, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the House:—

Honourable Léo Richer LaFleche, for the Electoral District of Outremont.

Stanley H. Knowles, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Winnipeg North Centre.

Frédéric Dorion, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Charlevoix-Saguenay.

Mr. Fournier (Hull), from the Special Committee on War Expenditures, presented the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

The Special Committee on War Expenditures has received from its Subcommittee No. 3 the following report on Tank Production, Small Arms Ammunition Production and Chemicals and Explosives Production, which it has considered and adopted as its Eighth Report to the House:—

### THIRD REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE No. 3

On September 4, 1942, a re-allocation of subjects was adopted by the Special Committee on War Expenditures. The following subjects were assigned to Subcommittee No. 3:—

- (a) Arsenal and Small Arms Ammunition Production.
- (b) Chemicals and Explosives Production.
- (c) Tank Production.



This Committee started its investigation on the 8th of September, 1942. It held 15 sittings and heard 10 witnesses. It visited a small arms ammunition factory, two tank factories, an explosives plant, a gun plant and a shipbuilding industry.

The Sub-committee begs leave to present its Third Report of findings and recommendations, all of which is respectfully submitted.

### *Tank Production*

Another of the important divisions of the production group of the Department of Munitions and Supply is the Tank Production Branch. The Director General of Tank Production is Mr. B. D. Beamish. Of all the major production programs, tanks have unquestionably represented the greatest and most difficult conversion.

The making of army trucks was a natural transition for the automotive industry from peace time production to wartime production. In the case of guns, ships, ammunition and, to a certain extent, aeroplanes, there was a manufacturing tradition from which to start and guide our steps. It was possible in those cases to follow the experience in the British Isles where the manufacture of such weapons had been well understood and had been going on for a long time. Not so, however, in the case of the tank. It does not remotely resemble its Great War ancestor and most English speaking people, even those in the British Isles, regarded the making of tanks as an art well forgotten. When to this is added the difference of opinion prevailing prior to 1941 between the United Kingdom and the United States regarding types and construction of tanks, it can readily be understood why the tank program was later getting into operation and into production than the majority of other programs.

In the first place the manufacture of tanks does not relate to any peacetime industrial activity. A fighting aeroplane differs greatly from a commercial aeroplane. However, there is some resemblance. Prior to the war, we had a small civilian aeroplane industry and the need for aircraft in war was understood in the middle thirties. There was a great interest among industrialists in Canada in this subject. The production of small arms was under way in the Bren program before the war and the gun production obtained not only complete designs but process manuals from the United Kingdom.

The manufacture of shells is a somewhat traditional activity in wartime in this country and was even under way before the war started, at National Steel Car. This country has long had a shipbuilding industry and basic designs of naval vessels had been developed in Britain early in the war. As opposed to this, not only was there no fully developed tank industry in the United States or in Great Britain which could be followed, but the whole basis of tank design and use has been one of the most contentious matters in the munition strategy of the United Nations. A modern tank does slightly resemble a tractor in its running parts; however, it is built, not out of thin sheets bent to shape in a press and lightly welded together with the idea of getting the lightest possible structure to carry the load as in the case of an automobile, but it is essentially a solid box of armour plate or castings wrought patiently to shape like the door of a bank vault. It has a turret like a battleship with some very definite problems of its own. A tank is actually somewhat like a locomotive which lays its own rails in front of it, and picks them up behind. It is also like a submarine—a steel box packed with complicated equipment, with fighting men and ammunition, and designed to use the last cubic inch of space and the last pound of weight.

At the outset of the war the very basic principles of design were not decided upon. It was not agreed whether to stress weight of armour, or gun

power, or mobility; whether to concentrate the gun power in a turret or distribute it; whether to make the track of steel or of rubber; whether to concentrate on large production of simple light tanks or to make fewer, heavier, more complicated ones.

The tank made its first appearance during World War No. 1. It was invented by Lieut. (now Major-General) E. D. Swinton, in the United Kingdom. His plans for a self-propelled armoured vehicle centered around the use of caterpillar treads which had appeared on certain vehicles around 1907. The first tank ever built was completed in 1915. On the proving ground it showed its possibilities to curious groups of officials from all the forces. They realized that its greatest effectiveness lay in the secrecy with which it was built and ultimately sent to face the enemy.

Tanks were first used as an auxiliary arm in a military thrust at the Second Battle of the Somme. It was not until the battle of Cambrai, in 1917, that their use achieved telling effect. By 1918 the German High Command were explaining Allied victories because of their use of hordes of tanks.

After World War No. 1, the tank was regarded in the democracies as something well forgotten. As Europe began to arm in the thirties, Germany and the middle European countries placed great emphasis on the tank and its counterpart, the anti-tank gun. But France behind its Maginot Line and Britain behind its Navy produced few new designs and few vehicles.

Prior to the war, Germany, from extensive experience obtained in Spain, had developed four sizes of tanks from eight to twenty-two tons. They were lightly armoured but well armed. The hulls were of welded armour plate. The fighting compartments were small and cramped. The chassis was simple—almost crude—giving no steadiness to the gun platform, on the theory that the tank runs to position, stops, then shoots. They were, however, simple to build and to repair and production was well under way by 1939. There has been no very extensive alteration to these basic types except to add a fifth model somewhat heavier.

France had produced a considerable number of light tanks made of small armoured castings bolted together. They were simple and cheap, to carry a two-man crew. The French also had some very highly developed medium tanks which were, however, most complicated to build.

The British made a light tank and two widely different medium types. One, the infantry tank, which was intended to move with the infantry and assault fixed positions and the other a cruiser tank, which was intended to play the role of heavy cavalry. As the British had not developed welding to the point to which it was developed in Germany, nor armour castings as it was developed in France, these tanks were made of armour plate fitted together with bolts.

The medium infantry tank was the Mark 2—the famous Matilda—which won the first battle of Tobruk in February 1941. It was very slow travelling, approximately eight miles per hour, armed with only a two pounder gun, but very heavily armoured. It was followed by the Valentine, armoured as heavily, but lighter in total weight and considerably faster—a much better tank to fight in. The cruiser tanks were less heavily armoured and much faster. The pre-war model was the "Covenanter" which developed into the Crusader and finally into the Cromwell, which is now the standard of the British Army. But in 1940 the most promising type was the "Valentine".

In the late summer of 1940 it was decided that the Canadian Armoured Corps should be equipped with a cruiser tank, large, fast, and capable of ranging well ahead of the troops as did the German Panzer Divisions. Such a tank, the M3 medium, had been developed in the United States. The American Locomotive Company had a contract to build M3 tanks at Schenectady and



an affiliated company, the Montreal Locomotive Works offered to build them in Canada. An order was placed and work commenced on a new tank arsenal and completed in September 1941. This is a Government owned plant operated by the Montreal Locomotive Works. This immense plant is second only in size to the Chrysler tank arsenal among tank arsenals in North America.

Canada has been manufacturing two types of tanks. They are the Valentine and the Ram 11 and are in production. The Valentine is a close-support infantry tank, intended for use in direct support of infantry movements. In actual battle it precedes the infantry advance clearing out barbed wire entanglements, and destroying heavily protected enemy positions, such as machine gun nests and fortified cupolas. Thus, it is not necessary that the Valentine have exceptional speed. What it lacks in speed, it makes up in manoeuvrability. It is capable of moving over the most difficult terrain.

There are three men in the Valentine crew—a commander, a driver and a gunner.

The Valentine is one of the best protected tanks built. The armour plate is heavy enough that only a direct hit can do much damage, and the angular design minimizes this possibility. Its low outline makes it a difficult target.

Valentines are assembled and a great many of the components built at the Angus Shops of the C.P.R. in Montreal, which employs many hundred men and an estimated eight million dollars of machine tools on this operation, in addition to taking care of essential locomotive repairs to keep the country's freight moving. In addition, another locomotive company makes heavy armour plate, a gear company manufactures the power trains, a third locomotive shop makes running chassis, an elevator company makes the electric gear for turning the turret, an iron and steel foundry casts the steel track shoes required in the hundreds of thousands, and some hundreds of other sub-contractors are working on smaller parts.

Many hundreds of Valentine tanks have already been shipped to Russia, each trainload of tanks carrying several box-cars of spare parts, box-cars of ammunition, and a gondola car or so full of spare tracks. Each tank carries spare parts lists and instruction literature printed in Russian, and goes so complete that one consignment was reported to have been put into action within an hour of arriving at the base.

The Ram is designed to operate independently of the Infantry. A battalion of Rams probably would be quite some distance ahead of any other troops. Their job would be to clean out the well fortified enemy positions before any attempts are made at occupation. The Ram is very heavy in weight, sufficient to crush concrete cupola forts, or to demolish like enemy positions of almost any type of structure. A Ram tank would have little difficulty in drifting straight through an ordinary brick house, and with no appreciable damage to the tank.

As the Ram uses a good many components which are common to United States medium tanks, it fits in better with the continental war effort to have these supplied by large United States producers who specialize in one component only, and supply to several tank builders. This is the case with the engines, power trains, turret traverse gears. Many components, however, are made in the arsenal out of Canadian armour castings and armour plate, a rubber company produces track and tires, and there are many sub-contractors supplying parts. A number of these have been brought into the field through the "bits and pieces" program of the Department of Munitions and Supply.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF VALENTINE AND RAM TANKS

## VALENTINE

*General Description*

The Valentine is a heavily armoured tank of low silhouette and great reliability intended principally to fight with Infantry in European terrain. The main armament is a 2-pounder anti-tank gun with which is mounted co-axially a Browning machine gun. There is also anti-aircraft protection. The chassis is of a complicated design and fitted with shock absorbers to give great stability to the gun platform and to permit shooting on the move. The tracks are wide in relation to the weight of the vehicle to permit operation in soft ground. The hull is made of very heavy armour plate throughout fitted with bolts. The turret is a heavy armour casting. This tank has a maximum speed of only 17 miles an hour as it is intended primarily for use with ground troops.

*Use*

Canadian-made Valentine tanks are being shipped to Russia where they have been used in quantity and are highly regarded, being of a type much more like Russian tanks than are tanks of American design. A few have been retained in Canada for training.

*Components*

The Valentine tank consists of a number of components each of which represents a small munitions program of itself—the hull, made of over 100 pieces of heavy armour plate meticulously fitted together; the turret and ball bearings ring on which it turns; the engine; the transmission, a complicated set of clutches, gears and brakes through which the tank is steered by applying power to either or both of the tracks; the suspension or chassis with shock absorbers; the track; the gun; the gun mount with buffer and recuperator; the driving and steering controls; the fighting platform attached to the turret with its traverse gear, the electric mechanism to turn it and the turret around rapidly or slowly; the periscopes; the machine guns and sighting devices; stowage items—a great variety of items stowed both internally and externally; the radio.

*Capital Assistance*

To Canadian Pacific Railway and its subcontractors—\$4,458,964.98.

*Production*

The first Valentine tanks were delivered to Canadian Ordnance in October, 1941. The first shipments to Russia were made in November, 1941. Shipments to Russia now total some hundreds complete with very extensive shipments of spare parts. Production is on a substantial scale.

## RAM

*General Description*

The Ram tank is a heavy medium cruiser tank intended to fight with the troops or to be capable of independent action. The Ram II tank, the type now produced, is the prototype of the United States M-4 and is regarded by the United States Ordnance as one version of the M-4 series of cruiser tanks. The Ram tank has a lower hull of armour plate and an upper hull of a heavy armour casting. The main armament is in a large cast turret supplied with power traverse. With the main armament is mounted one machine gun co-axially and



another is placed in a cupola next to the driver. It is powered with a Wright Whirlwind engine. The tracks are now of rubber but will shortly be replaced by steel.

### *Components*

This tank is composed of a number of components each with its own manufacturing problems. They are: the lower hull; the cast upper hull with cupola doors, etc.; the turret with ball bearing rings on which it rotates; the engine; the transmission which includes a synchromesh gear box and the steering mechanism whereby power is applied to either or both of the tracks; the suspension or chassis; the track; the main gun; the main gun mount with buffers and recuperator and mechanism for elevating and lowering it; machine guns and other secondary armament; periscopes; sighting devices; the fighting platform attached to the turret and the power traverse gear which turns both it and the turret; stowage items stowed both internally and externally and including even a cook stove; the radio.

### *Use*

These tanks are being delivered to the Canadian Army in England, a considerable number having been provided for training in Canada.

### *Capital Assistance*

To the Montreal Locomotive Works and sub-contractors and Electric Steels Limited—\$13,395,945.10.

### *Production*

The first Ram tanks were delivered to the Canadian Army in November, 1941. Some hundreds have since been produced. The output will shortly exceed the requirements of the Canadian Army and excess production will be available to our Allies.

### WASTE IN THE MUNITIONS INDUSTRY DUE TO EMPLOYEES BEING TEMPORARILY NOT FULLY OCCUPIED

During its sittings your committee enquired into the oft-repeated statement that waste prevails in many plants manufacturing weapons of war. It examined the Director General of Tank Production on the subject of waste in the two plants under his immediate supervision. It examined him particularly with reference to certain periods of idleness, or temporary idleness, which are said to ensue from time to time, although not specifically in tank plants.

The Director General stated with respect to munitions plants generally that although actual cost is an important factor in the production of munitions, it is not the first consideration. The first consideration is the production of the greatest possible quantity of munitions and of as recent as possible a design. Munitions are produced to be wasted in total, and an additional cost in order to get faster production or in order to get production of a better type can, in the over all picture, result in an enormous saving. If the having of say 100 tanks at a given place at a given time saves the destruction of a city or the loss of a naval base, does it matter that these tanks cost \$50,000, \$100,000, or \$200,000, and if by doubling the cost of producing the tank one can also double its chances of survival in battle, along with the valuable soldiers in it, how can such be regarded other than as a saving.

Undoubtedly it is wasteful for workmen to be idle or partly idle; not so much in money as in the manpower resources of the country. Nevertheless, in the development of the munitions program, short periods of inefficient work or

partial idleness must at times ensue. Anyone who is not a manufacturer is apt to overlook the point that munitions or any other kind of goods, are not made by machines but by people, and the building up of a properly skilled and properly directed team of foreman and workmen is every bit as important as having a factory filled with machine tools.

*There are four cases in which temporary partial idleness is apt to arise:—*

1. At the inception of a new program.
2. During a change over based on a major design change.
3. During a temporary shortage of raw material.
4. During any hesitation in the program awaiting some military or economic decision which may be impossible to make instantly.

In the case of a new program three things must be undertaken simultaneously.

- (i) From the design drawings of a new piece of munitions, working drawings must be prepared, specifications studied and material ordered.
- (ii) Special machines and tools for the job must be ordered and the factory made ready.
- (iii) A new organization must be gathered and workmen trained for the job which they are to do.

Each one of these preparatory steps may be delayed, particularly in war-time, by circumstances entirely outside the control of the contractor or the Department.

- (i) The preparation of working drawings may be delayed by last minute design changes based on new invention or change in military tactics.
- (ii) The supply of certain vital materials may be delayed by conflict with another program, expressed in the United States by priorities.
- (iii) The delivery of machine tools may be delayed, or the preparation of the factory may be delayed by the discovery, half way through such preparation, of a very much better way to line up the work.
- (iv) Organization of the management or workers may be delayed due to the difficulty in finding the right men or to mistakes and misfits in placing executives.

It is obvious that if these three processes do not proceed with perfect synchronism, one of the three necessary functions will lag behind the others and one of these three conditions will result.

- (i) If the preparation of drawings or the ordering of materials based on these drawings lags there will be machines and workmen waiting for raw materials and jigs.
- (ii) If the ordering of machine tools and the preparation of the factory lags there will be materials and workmen waiting for machines.
- (iii) If the organization and workmen lag there will be machines and materials idle for men to work them or foremen to manage.

Obviously, there cannot be perfect synchronization in the starting of a new program. For example, at the commencement of the Valentine program, the finalization of drawings and obtaining of materials lagged slightly behind the preparation of the factory and the provision of the organization. In the case of the Montreal Locomotive Works, the organization of foremen and men lagged slightly behind the materials and machine tools. In neither case was the ill-balance serious but it is apt to occur in any large complicated program. Synchronization is a matter of manufacturing skill on the part of the executives of the contractor and the production officials of the D.M.S.

In connection with the change over from one program to another, the same considerations apply, only in this case the organization and usually the larger part of the machine tools already exist so that the delay is likely to occur in the study of the drawings and in the ordering and delivery of materials. When this happens the management is faced with a serious dilemma. Either it must sacrifice the organization of the labour team or it must continue to pay men temporarily for work which they cannot do at full speed because they lack materials and new shop specifications. It should be remembered particularly that the efficiency of a factory, like the efficiency of a football team, depends not alone upon the individual skill of the workmen but upon their capacity to work together as a team. To lay off workmen in any number without being certain of being able to recall them on demand, means, in the first instance, that it may be impossible to obtain on short notice workmen of equal skill, particularly for the specific job. Even if it were possible to obtain workmen of equal or superior skill, the fact that they are not the same individual workmen means, inevitably, that the building up of the team has to be done over again. If, therefore, there is a delay in a munitions program due to change of design or temporary shortage of material or to some military or economic indecision, it may very well be cheaper to maintain men in temporary idleness than to break up a valuable team.

#### *Discontinuance of the Valentine Tank Program*

The Valentine tank, essentially an infantry tank, was designed around the concept of modern warfare which has now altered. It is relatively slow. It is not heavily armed and is not capable of being heavily armed. Its good qualities—very heavy armour, low silhouette, high manoeuvrability are particularly suited to the kind of warfare now being fought in Russia and the Russians compare it favourably with other tanks which they have received up to date from their Allies. From the tactical point of view of the Canadian Army however, it is being superseded by tanks with greater speed and gun power.

The above illustrates the divergence of viewpoint between the heads of various allied commands in regard to the relative merits of different types of tanks. This is possibly due to the different terrain on which different types of tanks have been used.

The Committee was informed that after careful consideration and consultation with allied countries it had been decided that production of Valentine tanks should be discontinued in Canada.

Your Committee notes the divergence of viewpoint and expresses the hope that greater inter-allied consultation and exchange of information would eliminate such difficulty.

The Valentine program commenced at Angus Shops C.P.R. in June, 1940, was primarily for British requirements. The Canadian Army gave a substantial order in 1940, but preferred the cruiser type of tank, and when production of the latter was under way in 1941, the Canadian order was transferred to the British Ministry of Supply who were to take all the tanks except a few withheld for training, and undertook to be responsible for capital assistance. These tanks were assigned by the British Ministry of Supply to Russia at the end of 1941.

In March, 1942, a British Tank Mission, including the British Director General of Tank Supply and the Deputy Chief of the British General Staff, recommended that the production of the Valentine be discontinued after the then existing orders, which were to be shipped in their entirety to Russia, had been completed and that the facilities be utilized, if possible, in the manufacture of tanks of the U.S. M-4 type. Negotiations were at once commenced to incorporate the facilities of the C.P.R. into the tank building program of North America, but in this there were several insoluble problems. This led to a



decision by the Joint Technical Sub-Committee on Tanks of the U.S.-Canadian Joint War Production Committee, that the facilities of the C.P.R. and its sub-contractors should, after the completion of the Valentine order, be no longer used for the production of complete tanks but as far as possible for the manufacture of components for M-4 tanks being made at the Montreal tank arsenal. It was later decided to use them partly for this activity and partly for production in connection with naval shipbuilding program, for which they are excellently suited. The reasons for this decision were as follows:—

1. The U.S. M-4 tank is very unlike the United Kingdom Valentine tank, and there are no components and almost no operations which relate to each other. The C.P.R. therefore, while still nominally making the same item of munitions, would be in fact starting on a program to make a quite different item of munitions.

2. As the North American tank program has developed, the facilities for assembling complete tanks have greatly outrun the facilities for making several critical components. These components require enormous capital facilities in relation to their value, and in 1940 and 1941 the requirements of cruiser tanks by the Canadian Army were not large enough to warrant development of these facilities in Canada. The facilities of the C.P.R. and its sub-contractors are not suitable for the making of any of these critical components and the program would, therefore, be dependent on receiving these from the United States. This could only be at the expense of some presently operating U.S. tank arsenal and would not contribute to the total number of tanks produced in North America.

3. In Canada, likewise, our facilities for the assembly of M-4 tanks exceed, not only our capacity to manufacture components but the requirements of the Canadian Army. The Montreal tank arsenal is a large new plant designed especially for the building of M-4 tanks and therefore more efficient for this purpose than the converted railway repair shops of the C.P.R. The capacity of the Montreal tank arsenal for assembling M-4 tanks and the present schedule of production is estimated to be substantially in excess of the requirements of the Canadian Army.

4. Since the Valentine tank is no longer required either by the Canadian Army or the British Army, and since we have more than adequate assembly facilities for M-4 tanks elsewhere, it was considered more advantageous to the war effort to devote these facilities to the manufacture of an operation which can in a large measure be self-contained rather than to the building of a larger number of tanks requiring critical components supplied from the U.S., for delivery again to the U.S. or some other Ally.

### CONCLUSIONS

Tank production was one of the most difficult munitions undertakings for Canada to engage in, because it did not relate to any peacetime activity and because we, in common with our Allies, had to start the manufacture of tanks concurrently with finishing the design. The Canadian program is further complicated by the fact that in 1940, when a wartime industrial structure was being moulded, orders for Canadian cruiser tanks were not sufficient to warrant the setting up in Canada of the exceedingly expensive facilities for making engines, transmissions, or enormous castings for which we are dependent on the United States.

In our study of tank production, therefore, a branch which is necessarily in the earlier stage of development than other branches of the munitions effort, we had the opportunity to observe the broad problems of munitions manufacture in Canada, not only those problems which had been overcome, but those problems which still face us.



The early problems were first, to obtain full information on authentic designs, to develop sources for vital materials, to train men and organize them into new industrial units, to obtain machine tools and to house them in factories, and to spread enormous programs over a wide range of sub-contractors. We observe that these problems have, in great measure, been overcome, in addition to the one peculiar to tank production; organizing heavy industry to the line production of vehicles of 20,000 parts or more, of rapidly changing design, and heavy spare parts requirements; and that we have in Canada built up an industrial structure for the production of munitions which is apparently capable of absorbing all the available man-power of the country. However, as is evident from our study of tank production, we now face in our munitions effort the problem of maintaining it as a uniform expansion.

Industrial development in wartime differs from industrial development in peacetime, chiefly in its enormous pace, in which the normal development of a year is collapsed into a month, but just as peacetime development does not occur without interruptions and even temporary retrogression, so in wartime the industrial structure, after its first great expansive surge, cannot be expected to progress in a straight line. This is exaggerated by the peculiar problems with which the allied nations are faced.

In the development of tanks and, therefore, presumably in the development of other weapons of land warfare, the Germans spent millions of dollars and thousands of lives in the Spanish War, which was for them an immense laboratory. During that war they evolved a policy with respect to tanks of producing four basic types which fitted in, not only with the industrial potentialities of Germany, but with a definite strategic conception of warfare, and it is surprising to discover that while emphasis of the German Army is now on its two heavier types of tanks as against emphasis on its two lighter types in the Battle of France, these basic types have not substantially altered.

On the other hand, the United Nations, without this preparation in land warfare, have apparently shown considerable divergence of military opinion as to the strategic concept and the consequent design of tanks, not only between the Armies of different nations, but in the same Army from one time to another. Those who provide tanks, therefore, and this probably also applies to other items of land warfare, find themselves in the position of having large programs become obsolete, to be replaced by new ones requiring different combinations of machine tools, with the consequent temporary disorganization of great teams of labour in the assembly factories and the industrial teams of contractor and sub-contractors.

This continuous re-alignment of industry to fit new programs is likely to prove as difficult and as technically detailed a problem as the original setting up of it, and the problem is greatly complicated by the fact that we have not in Canada a completely rounded industrial economy. We do not, for instance, produce enough steel for our whole munitions effort. We do not produce several essential components to all munitions, such as certain alloy steels, ball bearings, certain electrical parts, etc., and the development of these things, always a lengthy process, would now be more lengthy. Therefore, not only are our programs changing, but the programs and each change in them must be continuously knitted into the wartime industrial structure of the United States. It is obvious, therefore, that in order to maintain the pace of our activity, it will be necessary to move considerable quantities of machine tools from one contractor to another, and to move labour from one industry to another, and it will, nevertheless, probably be impossible to avoid considerable industrial waste.

Observing these problems, your Committee is of the opinion that economy in the production of munitions of war will be dependent largely upon three things:

(1) The success with which the Army can reach and maintain a continuing strategic concept upon which tanks and other munitions can be based.

(2) The alertness of those executives both in Government and industry charged with design of munitions to interpret this strategic concept in a way to fit our resources.

(3) The skill with which our programs and resources can be fitted into the structure of North America, so as to make our greatest contribution without delay in obtaining essential materials.

These are all administrative functions, technical and diplomatic, and upon them depends economy, not in millions but in hundreds of millions. Your Committee therefore considers that it is unwise to concentrate on what might seem to be small savings in the administrative routine when such enormous sums turn upon the professional wisdom and maturity of those who administer the system. We offer, therefore, no specific recommendations.

### SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION PRODUCTION

One of the best jobs done by the Department of Munitions and Supply is that of the Arsenal and Small Arms Branch. Its Director-General is Brigadier-General D. E. Dewar, who has had a vast experience in the manufacture of ammunition.

From the evidence obtained by your Committee, it is evident that the operation of a relatively small pilot plant in the production of small arms ammunition prior to the war was of very great benefit. It further appears that experimental work by industry as a pre-war effort was of great importance. A conclusion that one must inevitably come to is that ammunition of a very high quality is being produced in Canada and it is also apparent that production of small arms ammunition was developed soundly and rapidly with considerable attention to the economy of production. The training received in peace-time by a relatively small number of key personnel contributed to a considerable extent to the very satisfactory condition which exists in Canada in the production of small arms ammunition for war purposes.

At the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 Canada was operating under the direction of the Minister of National Defence a small arms cartridge factory on a production basis of approximately three-quarters of a million rounds a month of one nature of ammunition. Old equipment was available for approximately fifty million rounds a year, and at the time war broke out much of this equipment had been overhauled and put in shape for the production of ammunition. This equipment had been retained by National Defence after the termination of the 1914-18 hostilities. This was the only factory in Canada actually in production on service types of small arms ammunition.

A private company was operating a small factory in the production of commercial types of ammunition. This company, on representation from the Department of National Defence, had carried out some development work in connection with a .303 Ball ammunition production and had produced a small sample lot of this type of ammunition for trial purposes. This private company's cartridge had been accepted by Canada for wartime use and within a very short time after the outbreak of war the United Kingdom also accepted this cartridge. It may be said that this company's type of ammunition varies from the specification for the British ammunition and these variations were allowed in order to permit the company to utilize certain of the methods of production

normally used by them in the production of their commercial ammunition. The only conditions imposed on the company at the time it was asked to develop the cartridge was that the ammunition must be satisfactory from the standpoint of accuracy, safety and functioning in military purposes.

This, therefore, was the situation which existed at the time war was declared. A year after the outbreak of war a Government factory was producing eleven times the amount of ammunition that it was at the outbreak of war. By the end of the second year of the war the Government factory was producing at the rate of thirty-six times the amount of ammunition produced at the outbreak of the war. By March, 1942, this factory was producing fifty-three times the amount of ammunition manufactured at the outbreak of war.

As regards development of production by industry, the first order was given in January, 1940, to D.I.L. By August of that year the plant was producing at the rate of approximately five million rounds a month, and by March, 1941, had reached a capacity of ten million rounds a month. By the end of 1941 industrial plants were producing at the rate of 445 million rounds of ammunition a year.

Development of production of new natures and increases in production of old natures are still proceeding. During 1942 the actual production of small arms ammunition will be 140 times that of the twelve months before the war.

When the various plants producing small arms ammunition in Canada reach visualized capacities some time in 1943 they will be producing over 400 times the amount of ammunition which was being produced when war was declared. At the outbreak of war only one type of ammunition was being produced and when these plants reach capacity they will be producing twenty-one different types of ammunition.

Small arms ammunition is described as all natures of ammunition with bullet diameters up to one inch. This ammunition is used with rifles, machine guns and revolvers. A complete round of small arms ammunition includes a brass cartridge case, percussion cap, propellant charge and bullet, or in the larger natures, a shell.

Small arms ammunition is produced by mass production, and it is of the greatest importance that the machines used are capable of ensuring great accuracy in this production.

There are several general types of modern small arms ammunition. These may be classified as follows:

1. Service Ball.
2. Armour Piercing.
3. Tracer.
4. Incendiary.
5. Proof.
6. Dummy.
7. Drill.
8. Blank.
9. High Explosive Incendiary.
10. High Explosive Incendiary Tracer.
11. Armour Piercing Incendiary.

Each of these natures of ammunition has been assigned a role according to the modern methods of warfare.

The calibres of small arms ammunition production in Canada conform to the calibres of the weapons used in the British Service. The following is a summary of the calibres and types of ammunition produced, with a general statement of the type of weapons in which the ammunition is used.



*·303" Ball Mark VII*

This is the standard British cartridge used for ground service by infantry against personnel in rifles and light machine guns. It is also used to a considerable extent from machine guns mounted in aircraft. As the nomenclature of this ammunition indicates, it is used with weapons having a ·303" calibre, such as the Lee-Enfield Rifle, Bren Machine Gun and the Browning Machine Gun. This type of ammunition was produced in Canada at the outbreak of war at the rate of nine million rounds a year. During 1941 four hundred and three million rounds were produced. Two different natures of ·303" Ball Mark VII are being produced. One contains a cordite charge, the other contains a powder charge. Ammunition which has a powder propellant is distinguished by the letter "Z" placed after Mark VII.

*·303" Ball Mark VIII*

This type of ammunition is very similar to the Ball Mark VII except it has a streamline bullet. It is used by the Land Services at long distances for firing over the heads of advancing troops against enemy targets. This ammunition is fired from machine guns which are specially sighted for the ammunition. No call for this type of ammunition to be produced in Canada was received until 1941. No production was carried out in 1941. A Canadian plant is now in production.

*·303" Armour Piercing*

This type of ammunition is used against light armour largely from guns mounted in aircraft. It can be fired from weapons of ·303" calibre. No call for this type of ammunition to be produced in Canada was received until the end of 1940. A Canadian factory commenced production in 1941.

*·303" Tracer*

This type of ammunition is used in weapons of ·303" calibre. It is largely used for ranging purposes. There are three different natures of Tracer currently in production, i.e., the G.IV, which is an Air Force type, and which is now being replaced by a new type known as G.VI. Also there is the G.II type which is used by the Army. No call for this type of ammunition to be produced in Canada was received until 1940. A Canadian factory commenced production in 1941, and produced approximately one hundred and sixteen million, five hundred thousand rounds by the end of August, 1942.

*·303" Incendiary*

This type of ammunition is used in ·303" calibre weapons. It is used against material rather than against personnel, and the largest requirement is for use from Browning machine guns mounted in aircraft. No call for this type of ammunition to be produced in Canada was received until 1940. Owing to difficulties in securing equipment, no production was accomplished up to the end of 1941. The ammunition is now being produced.

*·303" Proof*

This type of ammunition is used by inspectors in testing the strength of new ·303" weapons. It contains a propellant charge considerably in excess of the normal charge contained in the ordinary types of ammunition. If the new weapons withstand the firing of the proof ammunition they will be safe to use with ordinary service types. No call for this ammunition to be produced in Canada was received until 1941. A Canadian factory commenced production in 1941.



*·303" Dummy*

This type of ammunition is used by inspectors for testing the functioning of new ·303" weapons. It is also used as an assembling component in connection with certain Bren gun magazines. It contains no explosive material. No call for this type of ammunition to be produced in Canada was received until 1941. A Canadian factory commenced production in 1942.

*·303" Drill*

This type of ammunition is used by the services for practice in teaching the operation of various types of ·303" weapons. It contains no explosive and the case is specially fluted so that army personnel may readily distinguish between the loaded cartridge and a drill cartridge. No call for this type of ammunition to be produced in Canada was received until 1940. A Canadian factory commenced production in 1942.

*·303" Blank*

This type of ammunition is used in manoeuvres. It contains a gun powder charge, but has no bullet. No call for this type of ammunition to be produced in Canada was received until 1941. A Canadian factory commenced production in 1942, and produced approximately three million rounds up to the end of August.

*9-MM.*

This is a Ball type of ammunition fired from the Sten Sub-Machine Gun. No call for this type of ammunition to be produced in Canada was received until 1941. A Canadian factory is now in production.

*·455" Revolver*

This ammunition contains a ball bullet. To a large extent it is used by officers in the Navy from revolvers. No call for this type of ammunition to be produced in Canada was received until 1941. A Canadian factory will shortly be in production of this type.

*·380"*

There are two types of this ammunition, one is used for practice and contains a lead bullet,—the other is used by officers, both in the Army and Air Force. It contains a jacketed or hard bullet. This ammunition is fired from Service revolvers. No call for this type of ammunition to be produced in Canada was received until 1940. A Canadian factory has commenced production.

*·22"*

This ammunition is used for small ·22" weapons for musketry purposes in order to conserve the supply of the more expensive types of ammunition. No call for this ammunition to be produced in Canada was received until 1940 and by the end of 1941 the production was fifty-one million, six hundred thousand.

*1" Aiming Rifle*

This ammunition is used in training coast defence personnel, and is fired from a sub-calibre weapon fitted in the large coast defence guns. The purpose of this ammunition is to conserve the supply of the expensive coast defence ammunition. No call for this ammunition to be produced in Canada was received until 1940. Production commenced in 1942.

*.50" Vickers A.P.*

This type of ammunition to be used in a Vickers machine gun by the Navy against targets which carry light armour. No call for this ammunition to be produced in Canada was received until 1940. No production has yet been possible.

*.55" Armour Piercing*

This ammunition is fired from Boys Anti-Tank rifles against tanks. As the name indicates, it is armour piercing. No call for this type of ammunition to be produced in Canada was received until 1941. A Canadian factory is now in production.

*20-MM High Explosive Incendiary*

This type of ammunition is fired from 20-MM. guns mounted in aircraft. A somewhat similar type of ammunition used in the Navy 20-MM. Oerlikon guns against aircraft is used. As the name implies, the ammunition has an incendiary effect, as well as a bursting effect on impact. No call for this type of ammunition to be produced in Canada was received until 1941. Canadian production will commence shortly.

*20-MM. High Explosive Incendiary Tracer*

This type of ammunition is used from the same weapon and against the same targets as 20-MM. High Explosive Incendiary. This ammunition has an incendiary effect as well as a bursting effect on impact. In addition, the shell traces in flight. No call for this type of ammunition to be produced in Canada was received until 1942. Canadian production will commence shortly.

*20-MM High Explosive Armour Piercing Incendiary*

This type of ammunition is used for the 20-MM guns mounted in aircraft. No call for this type of ammunition to be produced in Canada was received until 1942. Production will commence shortly.

Canada is turning out more small arms ammunition in one work shift than pre-war facilities could have produced in two months. Rifles and machine gun bullets are being produced from war company plants at twice the 1941 production rate.

From small beginnings Canada's capacity for the production of small arms ammunition has undergone such a swift expansion that it is now a spectacular feature of the nation's munitions program, covering a wide range of types and calibres. The output is at the rate of 1,500,000,000 rounds a year or more than 60 rounds every second, day and night the year round.

Where 500 workers were once employed in one plant, now 30,000 workers in two government arsenals and many factories being operated by the government for private interests are turning out ammunition for the Bren Gun, Sten Carbine, Browning Machine Gun, Lee-Enfield Service Rifle and Boys Anti-Tank Rifle for the armed services of the United Nations. More than half the employees are women and girls.

The important feature of this year's program is the fact that there is available in Canada equipment and facilities for making many of the machine tools that once had to be brought in from the outside. Until recently, certain components had to be imported.

A new Canadian plant which has just gone into production of cores for armour piercing bullets is rated as one of the largest of its kind on the continent. Construction of this plant equipped with batteries of automatic screw

machines now enables Canadian production of cores which once had to be imported. Arsenals and plant facilities in general are of the most modern type.

The current production of 1,500,000,000 rounds each year is being constantly enlarged. Output represents a value of \$1,000,000 a week.

Following the trend of modern warfare more incendiary and more armour piercing types are coming off the production lines. The production of Sten carbines will be quadrupled in the course of the next year; the output of 9-MM. ammunition for this weapon has been stepped up.

Production of .303 Ball ammunition reached plant capacity early this year and now is 50 per cent above former objectives. Capacities for turning out .55 calibre ammunition have recently come into operation and various types of .50 calibre and 20-MM. ammunition will be coming off the lines shortly.

Production of .455 ammunition is scheduled for next year.

Canadian ammunition is in great demand in the United Kingdom. It might be interesting to quote in part a communication from the Director General of Small Arms Ammunition, Ministry of Supply, London, England, in which he says: . . . "I should like to take this opportunity of saying what a splendid job we all think you in Canada have done in solving the problem of rapidly increasing your production; at the same time making material of the highest quality".

Mr. H. E. Cline, the United Kingdom expert in the production of small arms ammunition sent by the United Kingdom to the United States in connection with the development of small arms ammunition in that country stated: ". . . If I may be allowed to express an opinion it will be that this new arsenal (referring to a government arsenal producing .303 inch mark 7 small arms ammunition) is promising to be the finest and best equipped in North America. As you know, I have visited every plant, including Frankfurt Arsenal in the United States, who are manufacturing small arms ammunition and I say without fear of contradiction that the manner in which your new arsenal has been laid out and equipped is far ahead of any organization, either old or new, which I have come across during the last fifteen months."

"These same remarks apply, even more so, to the loading factory at. . . This loading factory, to my mind, is better equipped and better laid out with all the modern methods and safety devices, especially in taking care of the safety and welfare of the worker than any loading factory which I have ever seen, either in America or on the continent of Europe. . . ."

The Committee was pleased to learn that Canada has established a fine reputation for the manufacture of small arms ammunition in Great Britain. It was given in evidence that ammunition from Canada was 100 per cent effective, gave no trouble in any respect and was, if anything, above the standard of that produced elsewhere.

#### CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES PRODUCTION BRANCH

Explosives enter to a large extent into the manufacture of ammunition production and small arms ammunition production. In other words, explosives are a necessary component of shells and ammunition.

The Chemicals and Explosives Production Branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply came into existence in October, 1939. Its Director General is J. R. Donald. Since that date the work of this Branch has steadily continued to increase. The Branch acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister and the Department in relation to the supply of explosives and chemicals as required in the war effort, and generally directs the chemical and explosives program of the Department.



An additional important function has been the supply of pyrotechnic requirements, such as flares, signals, cartridges, etc., and special smoke-producing munitions. These are produced for the Canadian Army, Navy and Air Force, and also for export to various parts of the Empire.

More recently a new Division within the Branch has been created.

The large program of the Branch has, in the main, been created to meet the requirements of the United Kingdom for explosives and chemicals. Canadian facilities available at the beginning of the war for the production of military explosives and chemicals were small. To meet the large demand from the United Kingdom, it was, therefore, necessary to erect large explosive and chemical plants. To supply the intermediates and raw materials required by these main plants it was also necessary to create sources of supply for these products. This necessitated the creation of further plants and the expansion of existing industrial operations. It can be stated that, in addition to the new facilities provided since the outbreak of the war, the existing facilities of Chemical Industry in Canada have been practically entirely absorbed into the war effort.

As regards the explosives program, this has, in the main, been developed as subsidiary to the United Kingdom explosives program and as a reserve against loss of production in the United Kingdom. At the present time, Canadian capacity for the production of propellants and high explosives is nearly as large as that of the United Kingdom capacity, although further expansion in the United Kingdom is still underway. Canadian requirements represent a small percentage only of Canadian production and, consequently, the major output of our plants must go forward to the United Kingdom or our Allies, either in the form of bulk shipments of explosives or in finished ammunition.

The chemical program, as already indicated, has been built up, first to supply needed chemicals to the United Kingdom, and, secondly, to supply intermediates and raw materials required by the Canadian explosives and chemical program.

The ammonia and ammonium nitrate plants, which are regarded as part of the chemical program, were created to supply reserve capacity for the United Kingdom, but, at the same time, they supply the necessary ammonia which is an essential raw material in the manufacture of explosives.

To perform the functions required of it, the Branch has built up its organization along the following lines:—

1. An Explosives Division, generally supervising the supply of explosives, co-ordinating the requirements from the United Kingdom, Canada and other sources, and directing the distribution of the output of the explosives plants. In addition to the explosives plants proper, this Division supervises the chemical operations which are subsidiary to the explosives operations. This Division works in close co-operation with Allied War Supplies Corporation, who are directly responsible for the operations of the Government-financed plants and who look to the staff of the Chemicals and Explosives Production Branch for instructions as to the quantities and kinds of explosives required and their final disposition.

2. A Chemical Division, which generally supervises the supplies of chemicals, other than those required in the explosives program, these also including chemical warfare requirements, which are becoming an increasingly important item in our program. This Division also works in close co-operation with Allied War Supplies Corporation.

3. A Pyrotechnic Division, which has general supervision of the supply of pyrotechnic and smoke munitions.

4. A Research and Investigation Division, which concerns itself with the development of processes, alternative supplies of raw materials, and the development of new products. The work of this Division is closely co-ordinated



with the work of the Canadian National Research Council, the National Defense Research Committee of the United States, the Canadian Department of National Defence, and with the Ministry of Supply in the United Kingdom.

5. Service Division. This Division keeps the necessary records covering the production and distribution of the production and the various transactions involved. It co-operates with the Deputy Minister's Office in determining the policy to be adopted in regard to the charges to be made for production from Government-owned or controlled plants sold to other than the British or Canadian Governments. This Division can, in a general way, be said to look after the business and records side of the Branch, also closely co-operating with the Purchasing Branches of the Department of Munitions and Supply.

6. Ottawa Division. Since July, 1940, the headquarters of the Chemicals and Explosives Production Branch have been in Montreal to enable the necessary close co-operation with Allied War Supplies Corporation, who have been entrusted with the supervision of the operations of the Government-owned and Government-financed projects, which represent the major part of the chemicals and explosives program. To deal with the numerous matters requiring attention in Ottawa and also to keep in close contact with the other Branches of the Department and the Services, offices have been maintained in the Department of Munitions and Supply buildings in Ottawa. In addition to acting as liaison with the Montreal office, this Division acts in an advisory capacity to the Purchasing Branches of the Department in relation to the purchase of chemical stores.

The majority of the senior staff of the Branch consists of highly trained chemists and chemical engineers, a number of whom are on loan from their Companies. At practically all times the Branch has been understaffed and too much appreciation cannot be expressed of the loyal and untiring services, involving long hours and lack of holidays, which has characterized the staff as a whole.

A brief outline of the method of operation of the Branch is as follows:

Enquiries are received by the Department of Munitions and Supply from the United Kingdom Government, Allied Governments, or from other Canadian Government Departments, for the supply of certain explosives and chemicals. The various possibilities of obtaining these products in Canada are investigated, giving due consideration to existing facilities, the available technique, the raw materials required, and the general economic factors involved. If the material required is already made in Canada, the manufacturers are consulted and the possibility of obtaining the necessary supply from existing sources is investigated. If the existing supply is inadequate, the possibility of expanding existing Canadian production is considered, or, if existing production cannot be suitably expanded, ways and means of installing entirely new capacity are considered. When a decision has been reached as to the most suitable method of providing the necessary supplies, a recommendation is made to the Minister, with a full statement of the reasons for the recommendation. If provision of the supply necessitates an entirely new Project, involving Government-financing and substantial expenditure, it is usually recommended that construction and operation of the project be placed under the supervision of Allied War Supplies Corporation.

One of the major activities of this Branch has been the thorough study of the supply position with a view to safeguarding the raw material requirements for the program.

As the various explosives and chemicals come forward, instructions for the distribution are given to either Allied War Supplies Corporation or to the contractor for shipment of the finished products as required.

In addition to co-ordinating our program with United Kingdom, Canadian and Empire demands, we have worked closely with United States Government Departments, endeavouring to avoid unnecessary duplication on either side of

the Line. The general problem of co-ordinating demands with production and supply of raw materials has required constant attention and much forethought. Fortunately, to date, where United Kingdom requirements have fallen off, we have been able to maintain full operation of our plants by diverting our surplus production to the United States.

The first major undertaking of our program was the cordite and T.N.T. plant which was authorized in the early part of 1940. At the same time, the possibility of additional explosives' capacity in Canada was being studied and, also, the supply of such basic raw materials as ammonia and sulphuric acid. From February, 1940, onwards, demands from the United Kingdom began to make themselves felt, and, by the end of December, 1940, the larger main projects in our program had been started.

There has been a steady expansion of the program since December, 1940, but at a slower rate. Some of the more recent projects have been particularly interesting, reflecting new scientific developments and changes brought about by the course of the war, notably, alkylate plants, producing high octane blending agents required in aviation gasoline; a new carbide furnace to produce carbide required by the United Nations in the production of neoprene, a synthetic rubber; and a noteworthy Canadian development having to do with the manufacture of a new high explosive, by a process developed by our Research Division. This process has been carried from the laboratory test-tube scale in May, 1941, to full plant operation in August, 1942. This process has been adopted by some of the United Nations as the main process for the production of this new super-explosive.

In general planning of the program, careful consideration has been given to the desirability of making the program self-sufficient, as far as possible, within Canada. For example, at the commencement of operation, the cordite and N/C powder plants were dependent upon imported cotton linters. By successful co-operative effort, involving our Research and Investigation Division, the operating companies, and certain operating technique available in the United States, we have succeeded in almost entirely replacing cotton linters with wood pulp. Assuming full operations of the plants and current prices of linters and pulp, this will involve a saving of some \$2,000,000 per year and the supply of the raw material from Canadian sources. Similarly, in generally planning new production in Canada, consideration was given to the possible post-war value of the proposed new plants and it was endeavoured to so locate the plants that they should be of maximum value to the Canadian economic structure. The establishment of the sulphuric acid plant to serve an explosives plant and the design of this plant to use Canadian pyrites is an excellent example.

Canadian Chemical Industry as it existed prior to the commencement of this war was largely the outgrowth of the 1914-18 war period. There is no doubt that the Canadian chemical and explosives program will have a marked effect on post-war Canadian development.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

On June 29, 1942, your Committee filed its first report on Munitions Contracts. In that report it criticized the use of the cost plus percentage contract, pointed out that the Munitions Contract Branch disliked cost plus percentage contracts and preferred a fixed price contract arrived at after competition or private audit. It found further that the cost plus percentage contract, although the least desirable, was inescapable where there existed a variation of a great number of parts on which no cost basis could possibly be made. It referred, as an example, to certain guns having as many as 2,400 parts where it was impossible to make an accurate estimate of the costs of each of these parts. In those cases resort was had to the cost plus percentage contract.



Your Committee now finds that, while at the outset of the manufacture of certain munitions of war it was necessary to resort to cost plus percentage contracts, it has now become increasingly evident that these should be replaced by fixed contracts. Whereas in the past two years, especially, the military stores required by the fighting forces were so completely new to Canadian manufacturers and to the Department that no reliable advance estimate of production costs could be made, there was no alternative for a time to reimbursing the contractor for his actual costs and allowing him a limited margin, preferably by way of a fixed sum per unit of output, or, alternatively, by way of percentage. All this, however, has been preliminary to Government audits to arrive at fixed prices on repeat orders on an equitable basis.

Your Committee has considered the purchasing policy of the Department of Munitions and Supply and concurs in its fundamental view that fixed price contracts are the most satisfactory in the public interest, wherever an adequate basis exists for ensuring that undue profits are not allowed.

Your Committee finds that up until this time approximately 4/7's in number of the contracts awarded by the Department have been let through competitive bidding. The remaining 3/7's are those contracts in which competitive bidding is not possible and it is with reference to these that resort is had to the cost plus contracts of the various types. Your Committee strongly recommends that the cost plus contracts should be eliminated as soon as possible in favour of the fixed price contract. This contract is based on an agreed set price not subject to change and, regardless of what the contractor's costs may be; that is, if he loses it is his loss, and if he is able to manufacture more cheaply it is his gain.

Your Committee feels that if the policy of the Department to settle fixed prices wherever a proper basis therefor can be found is carefully applied, then a very large proportion of the contracts (possibly 90 per cent) will be granted on a competitive basis, which is by far the most satisfactory system.

Your Committee, in its first report, also recommended that larger numbers of cost accountants should be employed in the various plants. As our investigation progressed, it became manifest that the work of cost accountants is increasingly important.

Your Committee finds that the establishment of fixed price contracts is due in large part to competent cost accounting. Hence the importance of competent cost accountants cannot be over-emphasized.

Your Committee visited the plant of D. I. L. at Brownsburg. In peacetime this was a modest plant operating in a small community and manufacturing ammunition for commercial purposes. To-day it is operating on a large scale. It produces .303" tracer ammunition and because of the surplus of population which has gathered there, many problems have been created. Your Committee wishes to draw attention to overcrowding which exists in this community on account of large scale war operations and particularly to problems concerning housing and education.

Your Committee was impressed with the staff houses and workers' camps erected for the convenience of male and female employees. These staff houses and workers' camps are not elaborate, but they seem to take care of the immediate needs of the employees. They consist of housing accommodation for men and women, restaurant, laundry and other services. Your Committee was particularly impressed with the infirmary which is placed at the disposal of the employees.

Your Committee was favourably impressed with the communal centre erected at the DeSalaberry works, near Valleyfield, which it visited in connection with the chemicals and explosives program. This centre consists of housing accommodation for men and women, restaurant service, community hall, recreational centre, chapel, laundry and infirmary.

Your Committee strongly recommends that centres of a like nature be erected in all plants which are located some distance from a town or city. It realizes that the same necessity does not arise for these facilities in plants located in a city. At the DeSalaberry Plant there are many hundred employees, 475 of whom live in camp residences. The 250 houses built by Wartime Housing are all occupied. The remaining workers are conveyed from the area surrounding Valleyfield by bus service. At the Brownsburg plant, no such service appears to exist. In fact, many employees here, both male and female, are conveyed to and from their homes in motor cars. Many of them travel in large numbers in one car. Immediate consideration should be given to the establishment at the Brownsburg Plant of the same transportation facilities as exist at the DeSalaberry works.

Your Committee gave consideration to the protection which should be given to Government and other plants manufacturing war material and it listened with keen interest to the impressions given by the Director General of Chemicals and Explosives of the consequences in Great Britain of enemy air raids.

The sum total of destruction from air raids is enormous. Where concentrated bombing has taken place, complete devastation of the area has resulted. At the same time there is widespread damage over a much larger field. The effect on production within the area is very great, even if production facilities are not hit, due to loss of dwellings and general dislocation. Recently, a new type of incendiary bomb has been reported, containing half a pound of T.N.T. This is detonated by a delayed action fuse. As the war goes on, air raids will get worse as bombing becomes more effective, due to larger bombs and new types of incendiary devices. The devastating effects of the large 4,000 pound bombs now being manufactured must be great and, obviously, the use of such bombs must be anticipated.

Certain conclusions from this evidence seem to your Committee to be manifest.

1. This is a war of extermination with air warfare centred on civilian populations. Canada is not immune from aerial and submarine attack by the enemy. Attacks of this nature may be expected here and constant consideration should be given by the departments charged with the responsibility for the provision of adequate protection to vital production plants.

2. North America has now become a great supply source for Allied nations in this struggle against the Axis powers with Great Britain an outpost which must be maintained and defended.

Having regard to these conclusions, it is apparent that too many precautions cannot be taken to safeguard all Government controlled and other plants manufacturing war material. Your Committee is of the opinion that, in order to protect our plants adequately, regard must be had to the following:

1. Fire, tempest and lightning.
2. Theft.
3. Carelessness.
4. Sabotage.
5. Attack by enemy.

Canada has, thus far, been very fortunate, inasmuch as few disasters have occurred through any of the above. There is, however, a certain danger in this sense that one might be tempted to assume an attitude of "It can't happen here".

With reference to the first three heads, the damage resulting therefrom has been negligible and at the plants visited by your Committee the methods adopted to cope with these hazards seem adequate.



Realizing that sabotage is always more likely to be internal than external, your Committee approves of the methods adopted to cope with this form of enemy tactics and recommends that they be carefully followed.

Your Committee pays tribute to the work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in this respect and cannot come to any other conclusion but that the lack of damage from this head is due to their close scrutiny and careful supervision.

Your Committee recommends that immediate consideration be given to the protection of plants from air attack. It realizes that for a time there was a shortage of anti-aircraft devices due to the necessity of sending them to the more vulnerable fronts of the Allied Nations. The present position is better than ever it was, but your Committee feels that greater protection should be given to certain material war industries in strategic locations.

Your Committee further feels that smoke screen generators are an effective protection from air attack and recommends that they be installed where deemed necessary.

Your Committee wishes to recognize the work of the universities of this country in training young technicians whose contribution in the fields of research, engineering and production has greatly impressed the members of your Committee.

Your Committee realizes the tremendous development played by chemical engineering in the modern life of the community. It recommends that consideration be given to the post-war use and disposal of these plants.

Mr. Fournier (Hull), from the Special Committee on War Expenditures, presented the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

The Special Committee on War Expenditures has received from its Sub-Committee No. 2 the following report on "Conservation and Salvage" which it has considered and adopted as its Ninth Report to the House:—

### THIRD REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE NO. 2

This Sub-Committee resumed its sittings on September 29, 1942, and continued its enquiry into the Conservation and Salvage operations connected with the country's war effort.

Thirty-nine meetings were held and forty-three witnesses were heard.

The Sub-Committee begs leave to present the following as its Third Report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. SISSONS,

*Chairman of Sub-Committee No. 2.*

### CONSERVATION AND SALVAGE

The Committee has become more and more impressed with the subject matter of this enquiry. It is convinced that generally speaking Canada has failed to appreciate what is included in conservation and salvage. To a great many people it is confined to the collection of scrap and, while the Committee is fully aware of what an important matter this is both in the saving of materials and the moneys realized therefrom, it points out that this is only a small phase of an over-all wise conservation and salvage program.

Broadly speaking, it means the elimination of waste in our national and individual economy for the purpose of conserving material, time, labour and money. It can be divided into three large sections, (1) Wartime Conservation and Salvage, (2) Postwar Conservation and Salvage, and (3) Peacetime Conservation and Salvage.

## WARTIME

Conservation and Salvage in wartime should have in mind:

- (1) Greater care in the use and operation of all existing plants and equipment with a view to prolonging the life of these;
- (2) The repair of used equipment and the greater utilization of used materials to relieve the demand for new, essential materials;
- (3) Salvage and proper disposal of material scrap, certain items of which are essential to war production;
- (4) Constant endeavour to effect conservation by cutting down non-essentials through simplification, making war materials go farther by revising specifications and eliminating the use of scarce materials by substitutions.

The Progress Report of the Army Salvage and Disposal Board for the year ending July 31, 1942, has this to say:

"The customary criterion of successful salvage is the money saved. Money now has become second in degree of importance; material is first and foremost. It is now, and will be more so as time goes on, more important to recover and conserve material and labour than to reduce expenditures. Although these facts are true, the conservation and salvage measures which the Board has put into effect during the twelve months of its work are all worthwhile from a business point of view."

The Committee considers this to be a sound and proper approach.

The primary importance of material is obvious. Many sources of raw supply have been lost. Difficulties in shipping hamper the transport of other commodities. Shortages of manpower restrict the manufacture of new goods.

The Report of the Army Salvage and Disposal Board shows a net saving of nearly \$3,000,000 in addition to the gain from the steps taken to prevent waste of Army stores which cannot be valued in terms of money. An impressive story is told by the Report of conversion of obsolete stores to articles capable of further use; to the application of efficient modern factory methods to the repair of boots estimated to reach one million pairs per year; of the mending of clothing and the recommendation of changes of construction and design which will yield longer service from military clothing and equipment. The Board expresses the concept it has of its duties in these words:

"It is being recognized by the British, by the United States Army and, to some extent, in Canada, that salvage and recovery, such as are being developed by the Board, are not a matter of delousing clothing or of gathering up old paper and iron, but rather, a highly specialized service without which modern armies cannot adequately be supplied, and without which no nation can bear the cost of war."

## POSTWAR

Postwar conservation and salvage will obviously be affected by the degree with which we properly conserve and salvage in our war effort. It is clear, however, that regardless of this, Canada will be confronted with a tremendous problem when hostilities cease. One has only to recall the aftermath of the last war and the problem presented in the disposal of government equipment and material by "fire sale method" to realize the magnitude of the problem with which this country will be confronted after this war.

Canada is spending billions of dollars in plant equipment, ammunition, armaments, ships and goods and commodities used in our war effort. Very great quantities of these of every description will be in the hands of the gov-

ernment at the cessation of hostilities. Plants now used for war production, including the machine tools used, will, to some extent at least, not be required after the war. The proper use of such plants and equipment should be receiving the constant consideration of some governmental agency charged with this specific duty.

As an example, an immense amount of motorized equipment such as automobiles, trucks, etc., will have to be dealt with in a wise and economic manner, not only to secure for the nation as much value out of these as possible, but much more important, to fit these into the postwar economy so as to do the most good.

The United Nations will in their own interest be vitally concerned with the reconstruction of the war devastated world. Such surpluses of material may under a wise policy be of great use for this purpose.

The Committee feels that there is at present no agency considering this over-all picture of wartime and postwar conservation and salvage, and is convinced that such an agency should be set up, or the duty specifically assigned to some existing agency. The factual and technical information gained during the wartime period should be of great value in taking care of the postwar problem. In addition, it is from the individuals engaged in wartime salvage that may come the technicians and personnel best fitted to handle salvage in the postwar period.

Is an inventory kept? If so, does it indicate the present location of each item of material? How much is "consumed" and how much on hand?

What possibilities are there of making constructive use of any remainder? In Canada, or as an instrument of world rehabilitation? Where and with what effect will these accumulations fit into our postwar economy?

The above suggests some of the questions which will arise and some government agency should be in a position to give well informed and reasonably speedy answers to these.

#### PEACETIME

The importance of salvage and conservation will not end with the war or with the disposal of all the surplus of war materials in the postwar period.

Salvage was before the war a hundred million dollar business in Canada and was capable of great extension. It will undoubtedly be greatly extended after the war.

Conservation will play an even more important role.

Canada has been extremely wasteful of her resources and the war has brought home to most Canadians how extremely costly this waste has been.

Inability to secure articles, shortages of goods hitherto taken for granted, controls through priorities and rationing, necessity of using again articles customarily discarded, the various salvage and conservation campaigns—are teaching Canadians a needed lesson.

The people of Canada will be ready for, and will expect, a well-considered policy for the conservation of their resources and this Committee suggests that immediate study should be given to this question.

#### PREVIOUS REPORT

In its report of July 18, 1942, the Committee reported on its enquiry into the operations of the following salvage agencies:

1. Salvage Officer of Comptroller of Treasury,
2. Army Salvage and Disposal Board under Master-General of Ordnance,
3. Army Supply and Transport Directorate under Quartermaster-General,
4. Air Member for Supply, R.C.A.F.,
5. Director of Naval Stores,



6. Scrap Disposal Branch of Munitions and Supply,
7. Steel Controller, of Department of Munitions and Supply,
8. Wartime Salvage Limited,
9. Wartime Prices and Trade Board and Administrators,
10. Fairmont Company Limited,
11. Salvage Division of Department of National War Services,
12. Scrap Dealers.

The Salvage Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury was established some years ago to receive lists of salvageable goods from departments of government and to transfer these goods to other departments which could make use of the materials or to dispose of them by sale.

The salvage agencies in the Army, Air Force and Navy repair articles, convert where possible obsolete and other unusable stores into articles capable of being used by any Branch of the Services, make transfers to other services or to government departments, and dispose of the balance by sale. The activities of these agencies cover a wide range within the Services and efforts are made to prevent waste and to effect the maximum of salvage.

The Scrap Disposal Branch of Munitions and Supply controls the scrap from Government-owned and Government-financed companies.

The Steel Controller and the Metals Controller exercise various powers enabling them to secure scrap metal, regulate the movement of it and direct it to the consumers.

Wartime Salvage Limited is a Crown Company set up under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board with general power to deal in waste or used matter and goods, wares and merchandise of all kinds.

There are various administrators of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, such as Used Goods Administrator, Waste Paper Administrator, Oils and Fats Administrator, Wool Administrator, who work in their specific spheres in encouraging and regulating the salvage and flow of particular articles.

The Fairmont Company Limited is a Crown Company incorporated by the Department of Munitions and Supply, which is the sole purchasing agency for scrap rubber.

The Committee in its earlier enquiry studied the operations of these various salvage agencies and also enquired into the Salvage Division of the Department of National War Services and also the position of the Scrap Dealers.

### *Other Conservation and Salvage Relations*

The field of conservation and salvage is by no means limited to the specific agencies to which the Committee has given more particular study.

There are controllers, administrators and directors interested in many particular products. In some cases these are entirely second-hand products. In other cases they are new products which are being controlled, administered or directed. Those dealing with new products have, or should have, the same interest in conservation and salvage as there must of necessity be a close relationship between the new and second-hand products.

The Supplies Controller, the Construction Controller, the controllers over different phases of war production, those in charge of Industrial Planning and Production Planning, the Cost Accounting Officers of the Treasury, are some of the others who have a real interest in the conservation of materials and man-power.

Considerable has been done in Canada's war plants to conserve materials and man-power through the finding of satisfactory substitutes for critical materials, by enabling workers to produce more by new or improved methods, and by getting more production per machine by short cuts in operations. The following may be cited as an instance of this conservation: The changing of the



old brass machined design to a zinc die casting machined design of the body, magazine, cap and striker pin for No. 119, mark 1, percussion fuse has meant the substitution of 12,510,000 lbs. of zinc for 43,605,600 lbs. of brass, the saving of 427,800 lbs. of bar steel annually and the saving of 996,780 standard hours of labour at peak production and releasing 18 machine tools. The estimated net annual saving on this item alone is \$5,698,390.

*Salvage Division of Department of National War Services*

The Committee during its present enquiry has studied more particularly the operations of the Salvage Division, the work of the voluntary salvage organizations and the services of the scrap dealers.

The Ottawa staff of the Salvage Division consists of the following:—

Director  
Executive Assistant Director  
Industrial Organizer  
Assistant to Director  
Administrative Secretary  
General Office Staff, 8

There is the following provincial organization:—

Nova Scotia—1 organizer	
New Brunswick—1 organizer	
Prince Edward Island—1 (part-time) organizer	
Quebec—2 (proposed 1 Provincial Supervisor and 4 field men)	
Ontario—1 Provincial Organizer and 3 field men	
Manitoba	} 1 Provincial Organizer and 4 field men
Saskatchewan	
Alberta	} 1 Provincial Organizer and 3 field men
British Columbia	

The Division has supervision over the voluntary salvage organizations which are required to be registered with and report to the Division. There are some 1,752 registered salvage committees, 69% of which have reported, and in addition, some 2,000 other organizations such as branches of Red Cross, Salvation Army, Canadian Legion, Knights of Columbus, etc., which do some voluntary salvage work.

The work of the Division is promotional. It carries on advertising and other educational campaigns to arouse the public to the importance of salvage materials, and engages in organization work to bring out the salvage commodities which it is instructed are required for the war effort.

*Form of Organization of Voluntary Committees.*

The Committee examined the types of voluntary salvage organizations operating in various communities in different parts of the country.

There is a considerable lack of uniformity in the form of organization and in the methods employed. This is not surprising and is not necessarily a weakness. Sectional and local differences must be considered and taken into account and that form of organization used which is best adapted to the community.

Success is largely dependent upon the organizing ability of the leaders in the voluntary committees and the enthusiasm of the workers. These essentials cannot be secured simply by setting up any particular type of organization.

Nevertheless, with those essentials present, a good form of organization will enable greater success to be achieved.

The Committee heard evidence concerning what are known as "The Citizens Committee Plan" and "The Block Plan for Volunteer Organization" and is of the opinion that these plans merit study by interested communities. The Block plan envisions a general Citizen Committee co-ordinating all local war auxiliary services with sub-committees, one of which is the Salvage Committee. Other committees relate to various auxiliary war services and proceeds from salvage are used to finance these services. The plans are primarily intended for an urban community, which for the purpose is divided into zones, sectors and blocks each with its leader.

To date some 60 communities across Canada have been organized on this basis and have found it an effective form of organization.

In many cases municipal authorities lend their aid to salvage work. The Committee is of the opinion that municipal governing bodies, urban and rural, are a permanent and local base around which salvage and war services campaigns should function. Their close contact with individuals in the community and their permanence of organization appear to make them particularly suitable for this purpose. The municipal body need not necessarily perform the salvage work itself but should assume the responsibility for the proper organization of such activities. Further, the active assumption of this responsibility in wartime would fit these bodies to be valuable agencies in postwar and peacetime salvage and conservation. The Committee, therefore, recommends that this suggestion be given careful consideration.

#### VOLUNTARY SALVAGE COMMITTEES

This Committee has had before it representatives of various salvage committees.

The activities of these committees have related to commodities which they have been encouraged to salvage, such as scrap metal, rubber, waste paper, rags, fats, greases and bones, glass.

#### *Scrap Metal*

Scrap metal is a vital essential to war production and is the most important item of salvage.

Modern war requires huge quantities of steel. Each individual soldier to-day requires an average 4,900 pounds of steel in the form of carried or supporting equipment. In the last war he needed only 90 pounds.

In the production of steel both pig iron and scrap steel are used. It takes about two tons of ore to produce one ton of iron. In open-earth steel furnaces, one ton of scrap steel is used for each ton of pig iron. Usually 65% scrap is used in foundry furnaces to make castings. In electric furnaces 100% scrap is used.

The big problem in connection with scrap metal is getting it from the uneconomic areas to the consuming mills.

Wartime Salvage Limited some months ago arranged to purchase scrap metal through the elevators from the farmers in Western Canada at a price of \$7.00 per ton at the point of shipment. This arrangement has worked out satisfactorily and has brought in large quantities of scrap.

Recently arrangements were made to make use of the county wardens and the municipal councils and school districts in Ontario as the agency through which Wartime Salvage Limited would purchase scrap on behalf of the Steel Controller.

It is intended to make somewhat similar arrangements in the Province of Quebec and the Maritimes. Wartime Salvage Limited also operates through other arrangements in the Province of British Columbia and in Northern Ontario.

It also purchases direct from the dealers.

Some sources of scrap metal are still largely untouched, such as wrecked ships, rails of street railway systems no longer operating, ornamental fences, abandoned mill or mine equipment in remote areas. In some cases, it would not be possible to salvage this material without a larger subsidy than appears warranted while more readily accessible scrap is still available. These sources may be considered a reserve to be called upon as required.

Another remaining source of scrap metal is city dumps. It has been suggested that these should be dynamited to secure the buried scrap, particularly automobile bodies. Evidence was given that some dumps are being dynamited as an experiment. There may be difficulties in the way, including the question as to whether the procedure might be dangerous from a health point of view. There is the uncertainty as to what the cost or the results in materials would be.

The Committee was informed of the situation existing on the Pacific Coast where there are undeveloped iron ore deposits, considerable quantities of scrap being shipped to the East, and steel plates being shipped from the East to supply a relatively large shipbuilding industry. It was argued before the Committee that the ore should be developed and a steel mill established, or that there should at least be facilities to process the available scrap. Against this view there were arguments advanced that such a project was not warranted at this time. The Committee was not in a position to examine all the factors involved.

#### *Tin Cans*

The salvage of tin cans, either for the tin content amounting to approximately 1% or the steel content, has been a much discussed question by the public and government agencies.

The Committee attempted to explore the matter exhaustively as possible.

Approximately 300,000 tons of steel are consumed annually in the manufacture of tin cans in Canada.

When the tins have gone through an incinerator and the tin burned off, the steel can be used in steel furnaces when suitably baled but this does not make a good charge and the mills are reluctant to accept it. It will be noted that the tin content is lost in this process. Where incinerators are available local salvage committees should explore the possibility of reclamation of steel scrap from tin cans. The quantity available, transportation costs and proximity to a market should be taken into consideration.

The tin content, however, is the most urgently needed at the present in our war effort and the Committee therefore considered the problem from this point of view.

The problem is complicated by the fact that conservation measures are being taken to decrease the production of tin cans and to eliminate the use of these wherever possible. In addition, electroplating the steel plate with tin is reducing the amount of tin required to .5% or less thus further decreasing the future reclamation value.

There are at present no detinning plants in Canada. However, a small experimental one has been set up and a close study is to be made of the results.

The United States is increasing its detinning plants by erecting four or five new ones at strategic points. These points are in the densely populated areas of the U.S., and where there would be a sufficiently large accumulation of tin cans to supply a plant economically. Canada has no comparative areas in density of population although Montreal and Toronto districts would be the nearest approach.

The expert opinion offered to the Committee was that at present it would be uneconomic and unjustifiable to erect detinning plants in Canada. The alternative suggestion is that in Canadian districts of great density of population it might be possible to collect the tin cans for shipment to the nearest U. S. detinning plant. Further study should be given to this suggestion.



It is quite apparent that the salvage of tin cans must be determined by the degree of urgency of need of (1) tin and (2) scrap steel.

Further surveys and analysis of the allied and particularly the North American situation with regard to these metals should be made so that the degree of urgency could be realistically determined.

### *Rubber*

Fairmont Limited, a crown company, is the exclusive purchaser of scrap rubber.

Intensive campaigns have been put on to assist in the salvaging of this vital commodity and have met with a satisfactory measure of success. The Post Office Department has made use of its mail carriers in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec to collect rubber and this brought very creditable results.

The Committee in its previous report dealt rather fully with the salvaging of scrap rubber and has nothing further to add at this time.

### *Waste Paper*

Canada, before the war, was an importer from the United States of waste paper, although there were some exports from Canadian points some distance from consuming areas where paper board or paper mills were located in Canada.

In the fall of 1941 the Canadian demand for waste paper was extremely high and steps were taken to make Canada self-supporting in this regard.

A difficulty was that the mills could import more economically than they could extend the areas from which they received waste paper.

Wartime Salvage Limited was incorporated and served as a purchaser of waste paper and divided the costs of its operations, including freight charges, among the mills to whom the waste paper was delivered.

A campaign was put on by the Salvage Division encouraging the collection of waste paper.

It was not possible from an economic standpoint to bring waste paper from Western Canada to the East, and that paper was not being purchased by Wartime Salvage Limited but, outside of the Winnipeg and Vancouver areas where there were mills, was being exported to the United States.

A waste paper salvage campaign was also put on in the United States. In both countries the response was such that the markets were temporarily swamped. The United States shut off imports from Western Canada.

The Salvage Division was obliged to advise the people in Western Canada not to collect waste paper except in the areas where outlets existed.

Wartime Salvage Limited took over considerable quantities of waste paper which had been collected by western salvage committees and the paper mills underwrote the loss.

It appears that the result of the notice to discontinue the salvaging of waste paper, except where a local outlet existed, was not only to dry up the flow from the uneconomic areas but to impede it in some areas where there was an outlet. The Committee feels that this harmful result could have been avoided if the notice sent out had designated those areas where a local outlet existed and where the salvaging of waste paper or particular grades of waste paper should be continued.

The sorting of waste paper is a very technical business. There were formerly over 100 different grades of waste paper and with drastic reductions made there are still 59 grades. Almost 80 per cent of the collections from voluntary organizations was of newspaper, which does not make satisfactory board or roofing or paper.

There appears to be a demand for the better grades of paper properly sorted.



The sorting of waste paper stock is an exceedingly important function. On the sorting depends the ability of the mill to obtain maximum production or to revert to a minimum output. It is a technical job and inefficient sorting and grading can prove very costly. For instance, very little asphalt paper or board in a bale may ruin five or six tons of board. Mixed waste paper may bring from \$6 to \$10 per ton. Properly sorted, the higher grades of paper in the mixed lot would bring from \$25 to \$40 a ton, or even more.

Greater use might be made of waste paper replacing chemical pulp, thus saving the raw material and manpower required to produce that pulp. Against this is the factor of electric power—the pulp mills are located, for the most part, in areas which are not short of electric power, while the paper and board mills are located in areas which are short. However, there is the other factor of conservation of metal, particularly tin, in packaging. The logical substitute may be paper board. There is under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board a committee on packaging investigating the whole question of packages, whether of tin, glass or paper, with the dual purpose in mind of replacing tin and at the same time making the most effective use of available substitute material. Restrictions are also being put into effect on the use of luxury packages.

The Committee recommends that research work and experiments should be carried on to find additional uses for waste paper.

### *Rags*

Mixed household rags are divided approximately as follows:—

	Per cent
Roofing rags.....	60
Wiping rags.....	15
Cotton rags suitable for making of paper.....	5
Woollen rags.....	20

Roofing rags have a reasonably ready sale although some difficulty has arisen through the cutting down of the asphalt requirements of the roofing manufacturing concerns.

Wiping rags are badly needed as Canada still has to import possibly 50 per cent of her requirements.

There is a ready market for cotton rags suitable for the manufacture of paper.

That part of woollen rags which is shown as knitted rags, sweaters and knitted underwear, is needed very badly because it is required for military blankets and the frieze and overcoating for the Services. There is difficulty in disposing of old overcoating rags which constitute about possibly 40 per cent of the 20 per cent, or about 8 per cent of the whole of household rags. This formerly went into the making of felts and civilian overcoats and these looms and cards are now devoted to war requirements.

Certain suggestions were made to the Committee that appear to have value. Owing to the shortage of wool, export licences are required before any wool can be exported. There are certain higher priced types of fine woollen rags and new clips which find no ready market in Canada, and the price therefore is much below that which can be obtained in the United States. Included in these are fine graded merino clips, fine felt wastes, certain types of paper makers' felts, fine botany knitted stock, both in solid and assorted colours, certain types of noils.

This type of stock is of little or no value in the Canadian war production program. It would appear, therefore, that the sensible course to follow would be to permit these to be exported to the United States and thus secure United States values in desirable United States currency.

It was further pointed out to the Committee that Canadian plants are inclined in normal times to use the best base material whereas war needs have indicated that inferior grades can be profitably and suitably used. The plants show reluctance to experiment. An example is the use of shoddy wool where it has been found that by proper handling the shoddy can be made just as serviceable as the better and higher priced materials. The Committee recommends, therefore, that Canadian plants be urged to explore the possibility of making use of all available grades of scarce commodities. The Committee further recommends that a survey of our relationship with the United States be made to see if there are barriers to the export of any other commodities which are not required in Canada and which could be profitably exported to our Ally, the United States, and conversely as to the possible export of commodities from United States to Canada. This again illustrates the importance of close co-operation between Canada and the United States in co-ordinating for the purpose of the war effort the economies of the two countries.

### *Oils, Greases, Fats and Bones*

Oils, greases, fats and bones are urgently needed.

The war in the Pacific has cut off the main sources of supply of vegetable fats and substitution must be effected to replace this loss in normal supply.

Fats are required to make glycerine required for explosives. Bones are also required for war industries, particularly for the making of glue.

Canada requires 35,000,000 pounds of fat a year.

A Fats and Bones Canada-Wide Salvage Campaign was put on, commencing December 1, 1942, by the Oils and Fats Administrator and the Salvage Division of the Department of National War Services.

The Canadian meat dealers, as a contribution to the war effort, have undertaken to accept salvaged fats and bones at their stores and see that they are forwarded to the renderers and meat packers.

The customer is paid 4½ cents per pound in Ontario and 4 cents per pound elsewhere for rendered drippings and 1 cent per pound for household scrap fat. The meat dealer is paid 1 cent per pound for his services. The householder may, of course, donate the fats and bones to the local Salvage Committee. Salvage Committees may ship direct to renderers and meat packers and receive the same price as paid meat dealers.

There is no payment to the customer for bones because the money value is negligible although they are extremely important to the war effort. The meat dealer or Salvage Committee is paid 25 cents per 100 pounds for either cooked or green bones.

Customers are asked to bring their rendered drippings in widemouthed tin containers—never in glass or paper. Cooked bones and green bones are required to be brought in separate cartons.

It is suggested that the householder should keep the drippings in refrigerator or a cool, dark place until at least one pound is collected.

The arrangement now in effect in Canada is similar to that in operation in the United States.

The Committee had some evidence before it indicating that salvage organizations had found difficulty in securing a market for fats and bones. This was before the present arrangement was made for disposal through the meat dealers. The plan is still in its initial stage and it is too early to express any conclusions as to its success.

*Glass*

Glass is salvaged for the most part in the form of bottles.

Bottles were previously not handled to any great extent as a second-hand article owing to the facts that the raw material was readily available and the manufacture was a cheap and simple matter. Dealers were only in the larger centres and for the most part were small and not equipped to efficiently sort and wash the bottles. The facilities were not available to largely increase the handling.

Certain types of bottles find a ready market at prices even higher than that of new bottles, but a certain difficulty still exists owing to the labour required to sort and wash them.

Cullet, or broken glass, has a ready market as an ingredient in the manufacture of new bottles.

Bottles have not been considered as an important item of salvage. Care is being taken, however, not to discourage altogether the collection of bottles. This might have a deterrent effect on other vital salvage activities. Moreover, bottles may move into a more important position through the need to conserve labour used in the manufacture of new bottles and also the possible use of bottles as containers in place of tin cans.

*Salvage of Waste Oil*

The Committee investigated the salvage of used lubricating oil available from the Armed Services, having in mind the public interest as to whether such oil is being conserved to the maximum extent.

It is a popular misconception that the consumption of lubricating oil by the Armed Services represents a very high proportion of the total lubricating oil used throughout Canada, whereas, in fact, it has been established that the consumption is less than 10 per cent of the total.

Owing to the nature of the high speed and heavy duty equipment used in present day war training, the amount of oil burned up in operative use has necessarily increased, leaving only a small percentage of the total available for salvage. The Committee was advised that improvements in operating methods and equipment, together with improvements in the oil itself, still further reduce the percentage of waste oil.

The report, which this Committee submitted to Parliament in 1941, referred to an arrangement under which the Air Force was prepared to turn over to the Army waste oil to be reclaimed and used in Army vehicles.

It was disclosed to the Committee at the present enquiry that in the interests of oil conservation both the Air Force and the Army, in collaboration with the National Research Council, have carried out extensive investigations and tests over many months in order to determine how this waste oil could be best utilized. As a result of these investigations, it has been established that before this oil can be safely re-used, it is necessary that it be completely re-refined in a plant properly equipped and with full laboratory inspection and control. The evidence showed that all waste oil is being offered through the proper channels for sale to the refineries and civilian contractors on a competitive basis.

The Committee in its 1941 report urged that every possible care should be taken to ensure the safety of the personnel of our Armed Services and the maintenance of the very costly equipment placed in their charge, and that these should not be endangered by the use of oil of uncertain qualities. The Committee is still very strongly of this opinion and considers that every precaution should be taken to prevent this happening and that, therefore, what is ordinarily called reclaimed oil should not be used in the Services, particularly in view of the fact that a civilian use can be found for this commodity.



The Committee is of the opinion that the whole matter of salvaging waste oil is in essence a national problem instead of one restricted to the Armed Services, and that the whole problem should be given further detailed study from that angle.

### *Scrap Dealers*

There appears to exist a rather widespread feeling against scrap dealers. The Committee is of the opinion that this is a prejudice or misunderstanding and that five reasons can be given for it.

1. Lack of appreciation on the part of the public of the importance of the scrap business as an economical part of our salvage setup.

2. An assumption that it is not necessary to have our salvage scrap go through the scrap dealers.

3. A suggestion of undue profit by the scrap dealers.

4. The allegation that scrap dealers are grasping and unfair in their practices and are seeking to make an exorbitant profit out of the patriotism of the public towards the war effort.

5. That the scrap business is generally in the hands of people of the Jewish race.

The Committee is convinced that the scrap dealers with their plants, equipment, personnel and experience do play an important and essential part in the preparation and sorting of scrap for disposal to the mills or other consumers. This sorting and preparation is often a matter requiring very considerable skill, experience and specialized knowledge. The returns from such scrap are greatly increased by the proper sorting, grading and preparation.

The need for sorting is obvious. For example, there are many different grades of iron and steel scrap alone and each is used for a different purpose. The mills require scrap cut or broken to charging box or cupola size and the sizes of the charging boxes vary with the different mills.

The scrap dealer, to fully and efficiently prepare the scrap, must have huge shears to cut the steel, oxy-acetylene torches to burn through it, baling presses to compress light steel, electric magnets for handling materials and enclosed drops where iron can be broken.

It is necessary and profitable in many cases for scrap to be sorted and prepared and in such cases the logical course of such scrap is through the hands of the scrap dealers. In cases where sorting and preparing is not required, shipments can be, and quite often are, made direct to the consumers. The Scrap Disposal Branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply often ships direct where they are handling particular scrap not requiring sorting or preparing. This is also done by Fairmont Limited and is the method followed also in the matter of collapsible metal tubes. However, even in some cases where the sorting and preparing can be done by others than scrap dealers, the mills prefer to deal through established dealers, and sometimes make their purchases through a sole dealer.

The prices of essential war scrap and the profits which the dealers can make are controlled and their operations are under close supervision.

It may be interesting to note the effect which the controls have had on scrap metals during this war, as compared with the last war. The following figures will afford this comparison:

	1915	1917	1918	1942
Electrolytic copper per 100 lbs.....	....	\$38 62	....	\$11 55
Prime Western zinc per 100 lbs.....	\$27 50	....	....	5 15
Pig lead per 100 lbs.....	....	14 62	....	5 00
No. 1 Heavy melting steel per gross ton .....	....	....	\$29 50	18 00



The scrap dealers appear to be sincerely desirous of making a real contribution towards the war effort and to merit the confidence of the public.

Evidence submitted to the Committee shows that some Jewish dealers at least clearly recognize that their race has most at stake in this war and are looking upon their salvage operations as a contribution to the war effort.

A suggestion was also made to the Committee by the Secondary Dealers' Association that the books of the scrap dealers and their operations should be audited and inspected by the Government in order to assure the public that undue profits were not being made.

Some misunderstanding and criticism occasionally arises where a scrap dealer receives an article as scrap and then resells it, after repairing, as a second-hand article for further use. The Committee feels that it is not true conservation to convert to scrap any article which can be put to further proper use and can save the materials and labour required to make a new article and is, therefore, unable to criticize this practice. However, the Committee does feel that a method should be found whereby the scrap dealer would give a strict accounting of any profit made on such transactions.

The Committee feels that more publicity should be given as to the part played by scrap dealers and also as to what is involved in proper sorting of scrap of various kinds.

### *Scrap Piles*

The presence of piles of scrap in dealers' yards, on railway sidings or in the possession of voluntary salvage organizations often causes critical or discouraging comment.

It is advisable, of course, that scrap should be moved as expeditiously as possible to the point of consumption in order to avoid any feeling that it was a wasted effort on the part of the public to collect such scrap.

However, what is mainly required is the education of the public to appreciate that these scrap piles are the country's reserve to be drawn upon as required, and that the growth of these piles is not something to be afraid of or discouraged by, but something to be exceedingly encouraged by and viewed with pride and satisfaction.

It was suggested that signs should be placed on piles indicating that these were all a part of Canada's scrap reserve. Such signs as "Stock Pile for Victory" are in use in the United States. Publicity might also be given in other ways to impress upon the public the true nature of these scrap piles.

### SALVAGE AND CONSERVATION IN UNITED KINGDOM

Salvage of material in the United Kingdom has long been an organized industry. Since the First Great War the recovery of salvageable material has been under the direct supervision of local authorities. Since early in the present war, branches of the Ministry of Supply have been organized under the names of Economy, Salvage and Recovery, and Disposal branches. The functions of these branches are as follows:—

- (a) Economy branch..... Prevention of Waste
- (b) Salvage and Recovery branch..... Rescue from Waste
- (c) Disposal branch..... Disposal to best advantage

The functions of the Economy branch fall under three heads:—

- (1) Economy in use.
- (2) Economy in manufacture.
- (3) Substitutions.

Of these three branches, that dealing with Salvage and Recovery was of most interest to the Sub-committee. The functions of the branch can be classified under the following heads:—

- (a) Organization for the recovery of materials of which the nation is short—  
or is likely to be short;
- (b) Recovery of many kinds of domestic waste;
- (c) Salvage of industrial by-products and waste;
- (d) Salvage from the Armed Services;
- (e) Recovery and utilization of kitchen waste.

Under the British Plan, four principal steps in the recovery of materials are undertaken:—

- (1) Organization for discovery and assembly.
- (2) The preparation of material for transportation.
- (3) The problem of transportation.
- (4) Arrangements for delivery and utilization.

The Ministry of Works and Buildings act as agents for the Ministry of Supply and provide the necessary labour to sort and make materials available for transportation to points where they can be utilized.

In Great Britain the Ministry of Works and Buildings, which corresponds to some extent to our Ministry of Public Works, has already in existence a complete Regional organization with executive control thus they are best able to engage labour most suitable for the work involved, and they are armed with authority through which they may requisition necessary premises.

The transport of material is arranged for by the Transportation Branch of the Ministry of Supply. Delivery instructions are given by the appropriate Control or by the Ministry of Works and Buildings. In certain cases the Ministry establishes storage dumps for material collected and awaiting utilization.

All local authorities with a population of over 10,000, or in the case of urban districts, over 5,000, are compelled to provide a regular and efficient service for the collection of waste paper, metal, bones and rags. They must make monthly returns as to collections and disposals.

Voluntary helpers have been enlisted to assist in the collection of salvageable material; they are known as "Salvage Stewards."

Local merchants are compelled to save material of all kinds and their representatives meet regularly to assist the local authority.

Voluntary organizations of all kinds including the schools and scouts are actively engaged in salvage projects.

Concentrators for the handling of household waste have been established and local authorities in their vicinity have been placed under compulsion to collect all kitchen waste and deliver it to the concentrator.

Industrial salvage is on a strict compulsory basis under the direction of the Ministry.

All usable material is carefully recovered and renovated in substitution for new material.

A National Stock List is prepared monthly listing salvaged material for use and sale. In addition, surplus general stores of new and reclaimed nuts, bolts, etc., are disposed of through an Exchange and Market Scheme. These are sold to contractors through Local Central Salvage Offices.

From the above it will be seen that the British Plan is a highly organized national and public enterprise suitable for a thickly populated country where

salvage has always been an important industry. It has many features which the Committee recommends should be studied carefully in Canada.

#### SALVAGE AND CONSERVATION IN UNITED STATES

In the course of its enquiry the Committee had the liaison officer between the Canadian Government and the Conservation Division of the War Production Board of the United States appear before it to submit evidence as to his work and the manner in which the United States is carrying on its salvage and conservation program.

In the United States all such matters have been placed under the War Production Board. One of the subdivisions operating under the direction of the War Production Board is the Industrial Salvage Section, Conservation Division. The Conservation Division reports directly to the head of the War Production Board. It is divided into four sections: Salvage, Conservation and Substitution, Simplification and Specification. The Salvage Section is in turn divided into four sub-sections, to wit: General Salvage, Industrial Salvage, Special Projects and Automobile Graveyard. The Conservation Division has a very substantial field staff located throughout the United States, which for this purpose is divided into regions determined by geographic and economic reasons.

The Conservation and Substitution Section is composed of a group of technical experts on various raw materials used, such as steel, alloying elements, copper, lead, tin, chemicals, plastics, leather, textiles, paper and other like materials.

The Specification Section is also composed of a group of technical men—engineers—who survey a variety of specifications for buildings and materials all with a view to conserving critical materials.

The Simplification Section aims to simplify the design of as many articles as possible with a view to conserving critical materials through lessening of inventory, lowering costs through greater production, through standardization, and the increasing of production through standardization. Examples of the work done in this particular section are shown in plumbing equipment, storage batteries, electric cells, dry cells, baby carriages and a great variety of articles of this nature.

As has been already pointed out, Canada has a liaison officer attached to this Conservation Division of the War Production Board. He is, of course, located in Washington and his duties generally are to keep in touch with every development in the United States tending toward increased conservation and salvage, and to pass this information along to the different salvage agencies in Canada.

It is interesting to note that the Conservation Division of the United States feels that control of civilian production and use is fairly well under way, and that the profitable field remaining in which to produce results is that of the Armed Services, who, of course, are very great users of critical materials. This result is to be achieved by frequent consultations between the appropriate Service heads and the proper officials of the War Production Board. Apparently, the Service heads are aware of the necessity of conservation and are co-operating fully with the civilian government officials.

Great stress is laid on the statistical sections of the War Production Board. It has been found in the United States that a necessary adjunct of any wise conservation policy is the gathering together of the facts with regard to the problem being attacked.

It is interesting to note that the difficulties which presented themselves in the United States are very similar to our own. The salvage of paper, bottles, tin cans and scrap metal, appear to have met the same difficulties with which



Canada has been faced. It is noted too that the same prejudice against scrap dealers exists in the United States as in Canada, and also in connection with the community scrap piles resulting from the salvage campaigns. In the United States considerable publicity has been initiated by the Conservation Division to educate the public generally with regard to these matters.

In the matter of the conservation of tin cans, the situation appears to be somewhat different to that in Canada because of the much greater quantities of salvage material, and because the population of the United States in certain areas is sufficiently dense to permit of a program in these areas to save the tin content and the steel scrap as well.

Generally speaking, the Committee notes the greatly expanded administrative setup of the Conservation Division of the War Production Board in the United States and the resultant greater cost of operation. To illustrate this, there are ninety-one senior officials receiving a total annual salary of \$509,000 attached to the Conservation Division, and this has been considerably increased since the date on which this was the case. Canada has made much greater use of voluntary organizations.

The Committee also notes that under the United States setup this particular work is co-ordinated under the War Production Board. This Board will, therefore, during the war be collecting information of great value in dealing with the problem of conservation and salvage in the postwar period.

From the general information received by the Committee, the Committee does not feel itself sufficiently informed to pass judgment on the relative merit of the United States and Canadian organizations charged with the like duty, but recommends that continuous study be made of developments in the United States.

#### *Co-ordination of Canada's Wartime Salvage Agencies*

There appears, at least on the surface, a lack of co-ordination or co-ordinating authority in Canada's wartime salvage operations. The very multiplicity of agencies suggests this. The Committee has been unable to ascertain that there is the necessary over-all surveying, studying and planning which the situation would appear to require, although some agencies have done excellent surveying and planning within their respective fields. There is a lack of knowledge on the part of some of the agencies of the work being done by other agencies, and in the case of some agencies, a lack of knowledge that such other agencies even existed. Lack of co-operation is evident in some instances where co-operation would be beneficial. It is quite probable there is some unnecessary duplication of effort. The boundaries of the respective fields of the various agencies are in some cases so indefinite that some overlapping and misunderstanding and friction is almost bound to occur. There is apparently no single agency with authority to take a long range view of postwar salvage and to integrate present salvage activities with the salvage activities which will become necessary at the end of the war.

On the other hand, the picture is neither so black nor so simple as the above might appear to indicate. In the case of the Armed Services, it is a sound principle, accepted by this Committee, that salvage within the Services is a Service matter and must be under Service control until at least an article is found to be of no further use to the Services. The same principle may be applicable to other agencies. The problems which the various agencies have to face are often entirely different and must be solved in different ways. The exigencies of the situation require many agencies and many of the agencies occupy a restricted and very specialized field. With salvage and conservation of necessity entering into almost every aspect of our war effort, and to a continually increasing extent, it is clear that complete co-ordination is difficult. In a field where so much depends on individual enthusiasm, ingenuity and



resourcefulness, and where immediate results are often the paramount concern, enforced co-operation and co-ordination might easily prove detrimental rather than helpful. As a matter of fact, there is a considerable measure of co-operation between the agencies and this appears to be developing naturally. Such co-operation was not possible at the beginning where everything was in a state of flux and where emergency measures had to be taken to deal immediately with urgent situations. The agencies had to mature first before there could be much in the way of co-operation or co-ordination. Some of the troubles that appeared on the surface to be alarming were only growing pains. It is easy to point out and criticize instances of duplication and overlapping, but it is well to remember that the zeal which prompts one agency to encroach somewhat on the field of another may not always be a bad thing and that some duplication may be quite unavoidable without dangerous cramping of activities. It must be acknowledged to their credit that most of the agencies are at least virile and on the whole are doing a good job. Co-operation and co-ordination are only important as means to an end.

In its report of July 18, 1942, the Committee pointed out that co-operation between the wartime salvage agencies and co-ordination of activities were developing naturally and progressively. It was suggested that more could be advantageously done in this connection and recommended that means be found for closer co-operation between the agencies interested in particular problems.

The Committee finds at this time that such co-operation and co-ordination is still further developing.

The Armed Services within the past few weeks have brought about a fuller measure of co-operation and co-ordination by the appointment of an Inter-Service Committee on Boot Repairing and an Inter-Service Committee on Laundering. It would appear reasonable to expect the formation of a similar Inter-Service Committee on the Repair of Clothing. The policy might be possible of extension to cover the entire field of salvage, conversions and conservation within the Services.

There has been further natural development of co-operation and co-ordination between other wartime salvage agencies such as between the various Controllers and Administrators of specific commodities.

The trend should be, and no doubt will be, for more in the way of co-operation and co-ordination of the various wartime salvage agencies and their activities. It is probably true that to be most effective, this must come from the agencies themselves.

However, there are problems that the agencies are not adequately equipped to deal with either by themselves or through co-operation and in which direction must be given by a higher authority. These include the over-all surveying and planning of wartime salvage and conservation in both its national and international aspects; the immense problem of postwar salvage and conversion, and the peacetime program of salvage and conservation.

The Committee considers that in the same way as a war requires a Ministry of Supply, the postwar period will require ministerial direction to handle the salvage and conversion to the purposes of peace of the surplus war materials, plants and equipment which the end of the war will leave on the nation's hands. The plans in this connection should be made now.

It would also appear advisable that there should be ministerial direction to a current study of our entire wartime salvage and conservation operations including over-all surveys of our wartime salvage and conservation needs, and the examination of the possibilities of further co-ordination of the activities of the various wartime salvage and conservation agencies. There should also be thought given to the problems of peacetime salvage and conservation.

The above indicates the necessity of co-ordination in study and direction and the Committee recommends therefore that such task be made the responsibility of one Minister.

Mr. Fournier (Hull), from the Special Committee on War Expenditures, presented the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

The Special Committee on War Expenditures has received from its Sub-committee No. 1 the following report on "Acquisition of Airport Sites" which it has considered and adopted as its Tenth Report to the House:—

### SECOND REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE NO. 1

On October 14, 1942, this Sub-committee received a letter from the Minister of Transport, which reads as follows:—

"I beg to direct your attention to the enclosed editorial which appeared in the Winnipeg Tribune of September 24, 1942, and which refers to the purchase of an airport site at Gimli, Manitoba, by this Department. Certain other articles on the same subject have appeared in the same and other publications.

In view of the character of the criticism in question, we would be glad if an opportunity might be afforded to the valuers of this Department and, if you consider it advisable, those of the outside company which made an independent valuation, to appear before your Committee to present the facts, and to answer such questions as the Committee may desire to ask in relation to the land purchases referred to."

Last session, Sub-committee No. 1 was appointed on May 5, 1941, by the then Special Committee on War Expenditures, and directed inter alia to inquire into "airport, aerodrome and air force buildings construction, specifications and designs for such projects, and inspection thereof during construction". Reports were duly made by such Sub-committee on June 2, 1941, and August 20, 1941, with respect to a general study which it made in regard to the procedure for the acquiring of airport sites, and on November 3, 1941, these reports were presented in the House as the Fifth and Sixth Reports of the Committee.

Pursuant to the above-noted letter from the Minister of Transport, the Committee has heard evidence of departmental officials and valuers, as well as a statement by Mr. Hugh Phillips, K.C., who appeared before the Committee as solicitor for the Winnipeg Tribune, but for the reasons appearing in this report the Sub-committee did not hear evidence of the independent valuator or outside witnesses.

The Committee begs leave to present its report, findings and recommendations with respect to the procedure for the acquiring of airport sites.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HUGHES CLEAVER,

*Chairman of Sub-committee No. 1.*

### ACQUISITION OF AIRPORT SITES

1. In regard to the Gimli air field controversy raised by the Winnipeg Tribune, their solicitor has indicated that in the opinion of his principals a public inquiry should be held to accurately determine the value of the land acquired at Gimli; that expert witnesses should be called for and against the correctness of the actual purchase price paid for the land, in fact, that nothing short of an inquiry in the nature of a trial in public to determine the actual

value of the land purchased would satisfactorily dispose of the matter. The Sub-committee has fully considered the scope of its authority and its reference by parliament. The Canadian War Expenditures Committee is patterned after the British War Expenditures Committee, and while its powers are in part somewhat wider than the powers conferred upon the British War Expenditures Committee, yet in the main its duty is to check Canada's war expenditures for the purpose of ensuring that all proper safeguards are set up in regard to the expenditure of public money. It is not the duty of this Sub-committee to supplant the responsibility either of the Public Accounts Committee or the civil courts. This Sub-committee does not express any opinion as to the need for further inquiry. In the light of the request made by the solicitor for the Winnipeg Tribune the Sub-committee believes that such an inquiry, if deemed necessary, could be more satisfactorily made as above indicated.

2. The Sub-committee recalled for examination Mr. J. A. Wilson, Director of Air Services, Department of Transport, and also heard evidence by Mr. Frank Thomas, Acting Right of Way and Lease Agent for the Department of Transport, in the acquisition of air field lands, Mr. J. H. Murphy, Mr. J. C. Kelly, Government Salvage Officer, and Mr. Clifford Johnson, District Right of Way Agent, C.N.R. for the western region including Manitoba.

In view of the charges which have been made that the purchase price paid for land at Gimli was in excess of its actual value, the Sub-committee has again reviewed the system now in operation with respect to the acquisition of land for airport sites and makes the following recommendation as an additional safeguard in the public interest:—

That whenever there is any evidence of the owners of property "ganging up" to demand prices for their lands in excess of the market price or when for any reason an independent valuation is required then two independent valuers should be chosen instead of the present practice of appointing simply one independent valuator and that wherever possible their appointments should be on recommendation of the local real estate board. It is hoped that appointments of independent valuers made in this way would secure not only the best type of valuers but would result in making available to the valuers the combined experience and advice of experienced realtors in the district when necessary.

Mr. Fournier (Hull), from the Special Committee on War Expenditures, presented the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

The Special Committee on War Expenditures has received from its Sub-committee No. 1 the following report on "Aircraft Production and Shipbuilding" which it has considered and adopted as its Eleventh Report to the House:—

### THIRD REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE No. 1

On September 4, 1942, Subcommittee No. 1 was allotted the following subjects in addition to the subject of Wartime Housing, Limited, already assigned to it:—

- (a) Aircraft Production
- (b) Shipbuilding
- (c) Government-owned Companies.

The Subcommittee has already made a report under date of July 15, 1942, with respect to Wartime Housing, Limited, which report was adopted as the Committee's Fourth Report and presented to the House on July 16, 1942.



Your Subcommittee has since proceeded with its inquiry into the subjects of Aircraft Production and Shipbuilding. In the course of its investigation since the adjournment of the Session, it has held sixty-nine sittings, has heard forty-seven witnesses, and has visited the factories of many aircraft producers in Canada as well as shipbuilding yards.

The Subcommittee begs leave to present its Third Report of findings and recommendations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HUGHES CLEAVER,

*Chairman, Subcommittee No. 1.*

### *Aircraft Production*

During the years 1937 and 1938 small contracts for the construction of war aircraft were awarded to nine small companies organized for the purpose of aircraft production in Canada and as a result at the outbreak of war we had nine plants employing in all approximately 1,000 men and occupying a half a million feet of floor space. These plants at outbreak of war were producing a total of 40 planes annually. At outbreak of war the facilities of all of these plants, their organizations and personnel were available for expansion and in addition other industrial concerns have since entered the field of aircraft production. To-day Canada's aircraft industry employs over 75,000 employees, using a floor space of over five million square feet and produces over 400 planes monthly. In order to achieve this tremendous expansion in capital facilities and production the Government advanced very substantial capital assistance and in most instances little new private capital has been used. Commendation should be expressed with respect to the entire group from the Director of Aircraft production down to the youngest apprentice for the remarkable results which have been achieved.

The policy followed in the awarding of contracts was to give every existing aircraft industry a contract to produce the type of aircraft for which its plant and personnel were deemed to be best suited. The form of contract varies greatly with the type of plane.

As to the original contracts most of these were what has been commonly known as "cost plus". The so-called "cost plus" is a misnomer in regard to these contracts as the contractor does not profit by any increase in cost but simply receives a fixed fee per plane. The Subcommittee has carefully examined all of the contracts entered into with all of the companies for the production of aircraft and while it is the opinion of the Subcommittee that firm price contracts should be made as soon as sufficient production has been achieved in the different types of planes to render this possible yet the type of contract used would appear to be the best form of contract which could be devised in the circumstances. It is not in the public interest that definite price contracts should be negotiated until a proper price can be definitely ascertained by actual experience as any premature attempt to do this would doubtless result in either too high or too low a price being fixed, either of which results would be unsatisfactory. The Department of Munitions and Supply maintains an auditing staff of over 300 accountants who are constantly checking costs and supplying necessary data to the Director of Aircraft production and other government officials.

In visiting the different plants the Subcommittee made careful inquiries with respect to labour conditions to learn as to whether war industries are suffering through men being called up for the armed forces. The Subcommittee found that in some instances production has been seriously interfered



with through the loss by industry of trained key men to the armed forces. It was found, however, in this regard that the Regional Boards under the National Resources Mobilization Act are working efficiently and that the difficulty has arisen owing to the fact that after a man has received one or two calls for service even though postponements were granted he becomes uneasy and enlists partly owing to the fact that he does not know as to whether further postponements will be granted, partly because he does not wish to be looked upon as a slacker and in part because he wishes to enlist in the armed force of his choice rather than be drafted into the army. A man with aircraft experience naturally favours the air force. This problem demands immediate and serious consideration.

### *Shipbuilding Production*

The Sub-Committee has heard the evidence of departmental officials and has visited many of the shipbuilding yards engaged in the construction of naval as well as cargo ships but has not completed its enquiry into this subject and consequently makes no general report at this time with respect to it.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of its investigations to date the Sub-committee makes the following recommendations:—

(1) That the policy of placing fire insurance on material to be used for the manufacture of aircraft and also on the finished aircraft down to date of actual acceptance by the Department of National Defence for Air should be discontinued and all existing contracts amended accordingly to provide that this risk should be carried by the Department of Munitions and Supply and further that the amount of fire insurance carried by privately owned companies on their own property and chargeable by the companies as a cost item with respect to aircraft built under the aforementioned contracts should be restricted to an amount not to exceed actual cost less depreciation which has been written off the company books and further that in negotiating for a fixed price contract allowance for fire insurance should be restricted in like manner. This recommendation is equally applicable to shipbuilding. It is not the intention of this recommendation to prevent manufacturers from carrying use and occupancy insurance with respect to its plant and equipment.

(2) While considerable progress has been made in the elimination of royalty payments with respect to the production of aircraft the Sub-committee recommends that with the exception of reasonable cash payments to original inventors resident in Canada and in allied countries all licence, royalty and patent payments with respect to the manufacture of war materials, equipment and planes should be discontinued and that the necessary negotiations should be carried on with the governments of our allies to secure this result.

(3) That as soon as company financial statements are available for the year 1942 a special study should be made of profits, accelerated depreciation and corporate taxation. The question of excess profits and accelerated depreciation has caused the Sub-committee considerable concern. Very substantial profits are being earned in some instances far in excess of normal profits and while the Excess Profits Tax Act should result in no one being allowed to retain any excess profits which have been earned yet in many instances we found, as a result of rulings which have been given, companies will at the conclusion of the war own valuable physical assets which have been entirely paid for out of money which would otherwise have been payable as excess profits. Steps should be taken now to prevent sale of physical assets and company reorganizations during the postwar period to escape taxation or to provide for the sterilization

of physical assets whose cost has been completely written off through permitting very drastic depreciation write-offs as are now in effect with respect to plant and equipment of wartime industry. The Sub-committee found that in regard to industries engaged in war production rulings have been given in most instances permitting plant and machine costs to be written off in three years.

(4) That steps should be taken to put into effect a plan whereby novel engineering practices and production knowledge achieved by each of the different aircraft and shipbuilding firms may be made available to all plants in Canada and in allied countries on a reciprocal basis. The Sub-committee finds that all of the different firms are seeking to step up production and to reduce costs and that these efforts are highly beneficial to Canada's war effort. The different individual firms have improvements in different individual operations which if shared with all other firms would be highly beneficial to our entire production.

(5) As to aircraft production there is a constantly recurring bottleneck in regard to materials, machines, instruments and tools and there is a constant and serious slowing up in production by ever recurring improvements in designs. Large United States manufacturers have found that better results are obtained by declining to permit changes in designs, to be incorporated into their production lines until sufficient time has elapsed to permit this to be done in the regular course of their production. It should be noted that U.S. do not interrupt their production lines in making alterations in designs. They complete their aircraft as originally designed and then have the alterations made in an adjoining plant operated for that express purpose. We also heard many complaints of delays in the furnishing of engineering with respect to changes in designs. The shortages and the delays above noted result not only in a slowing up of production but also serious labour loss. These delays not only break down labour morale but seriously increase cost.

This reference applies to the shipbuilding industry as well, though delays in that industry through changes in designs and delay in the supply of engineering have not been so prevalent.

(6) That periodic checks should be made of the factory personnel of all plants to make available to plants requiring them any specialists who are no longer required in the plant where they are presently located. This recommendation is made because of the fact that some plants have, on account of changing war conditions, been awarded contracts for the manufacture of many different types of planes and as a result have built up skilled personnel to meet these extraordinary demands and in some instances this emergency has passed. That greater encouragement should be given to induce female workers to take factory employment in war industry and that adequate steps should be taken to solve the present problem of "absenteeism" which the special sub-committee finds to be especially prevalent in the factories where good wages are being paid. As the skilled labour shortage becomes increasingly acute the Sub-committee believes that the more scientific allocation of labour to essential industries becomes necessary.

(7) That steps should be taken to bring up the work of the Accounting Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply, to the point where it can be kept current at all times. The Accounting Branch is doing a splendid job but is behind with its work. The results to be accomplished by this work are twofold:—

1. to assist departmental officials in negotiating purchase contracts at the correct price;
2. to detect anything in the nature of excessive cost or wrongful payment.

In its investigations the Sub-committee found in one instance that an aircraft producing firm agreed to pay a salesman for release of an existing sales contract an amount equal to 50 per cent of its firm capital and which agreement the Sub-committee believes to be an improvident agreement and should not have been entered into had the facts been brought to the attention of the department promptly.

(8) That active steps should be taken now to plan for postwar salvage of physical assets owned by the Department of Munitions and Supply. Hundreds of millions of dollars of public money have been spent on buildings, plant and equipment for war production, some of which has been expended on private property and under which the department is under agreement to remove within a very short period of time after the cessation of hostilities. This whole problem demands special study.

Mr. Fournier (Hull), from the Special Committee on War Expenditures, presented the Twelfth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

A copy of the printed proceedings and evidence taken by your Committee is tabled herewith.

*(For Minutes of Proceedings, Evidence, etc., accompanying said Report, see Appendix to the Journals, No. 10)*

Mr. Turgeon, from the Special Committee appointed to study and report upon the general problems of Reconstruction and Re-establishment, presented the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee appends hereto a copy of the minutes of proceedings and evidence taken before it during the present session.

*(For Minutes of Proceedings, Evidence, etc., accompanying said Report, see Appendix to the Journals, No. 11)*

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Proclamations and Orders in Council, in blue book form (English and French Editions), passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act, Volume 8, covering the period from July 1, 1942, to September 30, 1942.

Also.—Copies of Proclamations and Orders in Council, passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act, between June 19, 1942, and December 31, 1942, in typewritten form (English and French Editions) as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 5225, approved 19th June, 1942: Establishing Regulations Respecting Metals.

Order in Council P.C. 5563, approved 29th June, 1942: Amending the plan in respect of priorities P.C. 1169, 20th February, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 5036, approved 3rd July, 1942: Authorizing provisions be made for compassionate relief for fishermen who have suffered war damage.

Order in Council P.C. 5707, approved 23rd July, 1942: Authorizing Minister of Pensions and National Health to provide for the treatment of impurities of any water supplies.

Order in Council P.C. 5833, approved 7th July, 1942: Granting authority to Postmaster General to cancel certain contracts and enter into temporary arrangements.

Order in Council P.C. 5834, approved 7th July, 1942: Exempting imports of salt for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries from war exchange tax.

Order in Council P.C. 5836, approved 7th July, 1942: Authorizing removal of territorial limitations in regard to the R.C.A.F.



Order in Council P.C. 5840, approved 7th July, 1942: Calling out men of the ages of twenty years to forty-five years for military service.

Order in Council P.C. 5841, approved 7th July, 1942: Authorizing Proclamation calling men for military training.

Order in Council P.C. 5842, approved 9th July, 1942: Authorizing Regulations for granting naturalization certificates.

Order in Council P.C. 5863, approved 7th July, 1942: Amending provisions *re* Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation Limited.

Order in Council P.C. 5867, approved 9th July, 1942: Establishing regulations respecting Cheese and Cheese Factory Improvement Act.

Order in Council P.C. 5915, approved 9th July, 1942: Appointing Edward Tyghe Sterne, Controller of Chemicals; J. D. Lorimer resigned.

Order in Council P.C. 5963, approved 10th July, 1942: Establishing Wartime Wages Control Order.

Order in Council P.C. 5964, approved 13th July, 1942: Establishing Commission *re* continuous operations of British Columbia shipyards.

Order in Council P.C. 5998, approved 10th July, 1942: Authorizing Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation Limited to guarantee repayments of loans *re* purchase of coal.

Order in Council P.C. 6004, approved 13th July, 1942: Establishing regulations respecting employment of persons engaged in loading and unloading of ships.

Order in Council P.C. 6005, approved 13th July, 1942: Authorizing remedial treatment under P.C. 2291, 23rd March, 1942, to apply to volunteers for active service in Naval Forces of Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 6008, approved 13th July, 1942: Prohibiting export of hog, cattle and horse hair, etc., and cotton, raw and unmanufactured, except under permit.

Order in Council P.C. 6012, approved 13th July, 1942: Amending regulations respecting speed of motor vehicles.

Order in Council P.C. 6037, approved 13th July, 1942: Exempting imports of tungsten bearing ores and ferro-tungsten from various taxes.

Order in Council P.C. 6045, approved 14th July, 1942: Amending the National Registration Regulations, 1940.

Order in Council P.C. 6046, approved 14th July, 1942: Exempting non-alcoholic extract of cascara sagrada from war exchange tax.

Order in Council P.C. 6047, approved 14th July, 1942: Exempting imports of second-hand bags from various rates of duty.

Order in Council P.C. 60/6073, approved 14th July, 1942: Authorizing importation of used and second-hand automobiles and motor vehicles.

Order in Council P.C. 85/6073, approved 14th July, 1942: Establishing Security Service for the whole of Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 6124, approved 16th July, 1942: Establishing official grades for flaxseed grown in Eastern Division of Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 6125, approved 16th July, 1942: Establishing official grades for soybeans.

Order in Council P.C. 6129, approved 16th July, 1942: Permitting war materials in transit from the United States to be entered "in bond" through the Province of Ontario.

Order in Council P.C. 6130, approved 16th July, 1942: Revoking P.C. 5596, 16th October, 1940; prohibiting imports of aluminum for civilian purposes.

Order in Council P.C. 6133, approved 16th July, 1942: Order in Council authorizing legal powers for officers *re* administration of discipline in Training Centres, Depots, etc.



Order in Council P.C. 6149, approved 16th July, 1942: Authorizing Transit Controller to purchase bus equipment and requirements in the United States.

Order in Council P.C. 6185, approved 20th July, 1942: Authorizing formation of the Canadian Medical Procurement and Adjustment Board for Physicians.

Order in Council P.C. 6186, approved 16th July, 1942: Appointing R. P. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of National Defence (Army).

Order in Council P.C. 6219, approved 20th July, 1942: Authorizing that in the computation of the Cost of Living Index the price of cigarettes shall not include any tax imposed under the Special War Revenue Act.

Order in Council P.C. 6220, approved 20th July, 1942: Revoking P.C. 1737, 9th March, 1942; drawback of customs duty on bituminous coal imported into Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 6242, approved 20th July, 1942: Authorizing agreements with Provinces for the care of children whose mothers or foster mothers are employed in war industries in Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 6245, approved 20th July, 1942: Appointing Vincent J. Leonard Member of the Regional War Labour Board, Prince Edward Island.

Order in Council P.C. 6247, approved 20th July, 1942: Authorizing that boats and equipment owned by persons of the Japanese race, be vested in and subject to the control of the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Order in Council P.C. 6284, approved 20th July, 1942: Defining "Munitions and Supply Contract"; "General Conditions" applicable.

Order in Council P.C. 6324, approved 21st July, 1942: Revoking P.C. 708, 31st January, 1941—Courts-Martial—R.C.A.F. procedure.

Order in Council P.C. 6326, approved 21st July, 1942: Prohibiting export of various agricultural and vegetable products and animal and animal products, except under permit.

Order in Council P.C. 6327, approved 21st July, 1942: Amending regulations for War Service Badge—"General Service" Class.

Order in Council P.C. 6329, approved 21st July, 1942: Amending regulations respecting sugar; surplus funds realized from sale of sugar—fund for stabilization of sugar prices in Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 6476, approved 24th July, 1942: Authorizing Revision No. 28 of the List of Specified Persons.

Order in Council P.C. 6566, approved 27th July, 1942: Amending Foreign Forces Order, 1942—disciplinary position of individual members of Forces to which the Order applies.

Order in Council P.C. 6582, approved 27th July, 1942: Exempting imports of sugar for refining purposes only from various taxes.

Order in Council P.C. 6583, approved 28th July, 1942: Appointing Colonel John Keen, Member of the Regional War Labour Board of British Columbia.

Order in Council P.C. 6596, approved 28th July, 1942: Revoking P.C. 5497, 22nd July, 1942—Byron D. Snell appointed Deputy Machine Tools Controller.

Order in Council P.C. 6652, approved 30th July, 1942: Establishing regulations respecting canned herring.

Order in Council P.C. 6753, approved 31st July, 1942: Empowering certain R.C.A.F. officers in Canada to convene Courts-Martial.

Order in Council P.C. 50/6755, approved 31st July, 1942: Authorizing the payment of pay, transportation rations, etc., to Auxiliary Services Supervisors as and from the date they are posted to a unit or formation.

Order in Council P.C. 56/6755, approved 31st July, 1942: Authorizing formation of the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service.

Order in Council P.C. 66/6755, approved 31st July, 1942: Authorizing refund of Customs duty and taxes on locomotives, railway cars and coaches imported into Canada on and after January 1, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 106/6755, approved 31st July, 1942: Authorizing Dependents' or Marriage Allowance and superannuation allowances and pensions to be paid to classes of women employees listed.

Order in Council P.C. 6758, approved 31st July, 1942: Amending P.C. 1348, 19th February, 1942—Establishment of work camps for Japanese Nationals.

Order in Council P.C. 6785, approved 31st July, 1942: Enlarging and extending powers and authority of the Canadian Shipping Board.

Order in Council P.C. 6787, approved 31st July, 1942: Amending P.C. 3737, 5th May, 1942—claims for damage to and deterioration of impounded fishing vessels.

Order in Council P.C. 6796, approved 31st July, 1942: Suspending for the duration of the war the operation of the Ferry between Joe's Point, St. Andrews, N.B., and Robbinston, Maine.

Order in Council P.C. 6803, approved 31st July, 1942: Authorizing that the Commission appointed re B.C. shipyards be constituted a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Order in Council P.C. 4428, approved 18th August, 1942: Establishing a Division of the Department of National War Services to be known as Government Office Economies Control.

Order in Council P.C. 6332, approved 13th August, 1942: Amending the Defence of Canada Regulations—no liability if publication has been passed by any of the Chief Censors of Publications.

Order in Council P.C. 6831, approved 4th August, 1942: Enlarging and extending powers of Wartime Administrator of the Port of Halifax.

Order in Council P.C. 6835, approved 4th August, 1942: Remitting penalties under Section 10 of the Electricity Inspection Act and Section 9 of the Gas Inspection Act under certain circumstances.

Order in Council P.C. 6836, approved 4th August, 1942: Authorizing regulations respecting the exportation of certified seed potatoes.

Order in Council P.C. 6855, approved 4th August, 1942: Revoking appointment of Howard Brown Chase as Controller of the Hamilton plant of National Steel Car Corporation.

Order in Council P.C. 6885, approved 4th August, 1942: Amending P.C. 5523, 29th June, 1942—in the absence of the Director an officer named by the Minister shall have the powers and perform the duties of the Director of Soldier Settlement.

Order in Council P.C. 6886, approved 4th August, 1942: Authorizing a Board of Management to administer the hostels erected by the Department of Public Works.

Order in Council P.C. 6887, approved 4th August, 1942: Authorizing that the price of manufactured tobacco for the computation of the Cost of Living Index shall not include any tax imposed under the Special War Revenue Act.

Order in Council P.C. 6890, approved 4th August, 1942: Amending P.C. 1802, 9th March, 1942—regulation No. 15.

Order in Council P.C. 6894, approved 5th August, 1942: Authorizing amendments to The Merchant Seamen Order 1941.

Order in Council P.C. 6935, approved 5th August, 1942: Authorizing new five cent coin.

Order in Council P.C. 1/6956, approved 5th August, 1942: Stabilizing wage rates *re* essential projects in British Columbia.

Order in Council P.C. 7003, approved 12th August, 1942: Prohibiting export except under permit of non-ferrous metals and their products.

Order in Council P.C. 7008, approved 12th August, 1942: Approving an agreement with the U.S.A. regarding claims arising from collisions between ships of the R.C.N. and ships of the U.S. Navy.

Order in Council P.C. 7020, approved 13th August, 1942: Exempting imports of pine lumber from various taxes.

Order in Council P.C. 7021, approved 13th August, 1942: Exempting imports of vegetable fibres other than cotton from various taxes.

Order in Council P.C. 7032, approved 13th August, 1942: Granting authority for International Nickel Co., Ltd., Sudbury, to employ women workers.

Order in Council P.C. 7238, approved 14th August, 1942: Exempting all work *re* construction of synthetic rubber plant at Sarnia, Ontario, from provisions Wartime Wages Control Order, P.C. 5963, 10th July, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 7292, approved 18th August, 1942: Authorizing pilots listed to take command of pilot vessels in Halifax Pilotage District.

Order in Council P.C. 7293, approved 18th August, 1942: Amending rates of pilotage dues for Restigouche River Pilotage District.

Order in Council P.C. 7294, approved 18th August, 1942: Appointing Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Gavey member of the Army Salvage and Disposal Board.

Order in Council P.C. 7353, approved 18th August, 1942: Exempting certain dried milk products, when imported as animal or poultry feeds, from customs duties and War Exchange Tax.

Order in Council P.C. 11 7359, approved 19th August, 1942: Providing for losses of remittances *re* War Savings Stamps and War Savings Certificates.

Order in Council P.C. 55 7359, approved 19th August, 1942: Deposits in the Central Trust Fund of the Army, Navy and Air Force Canteens to bear interest.

Order in Council P.C. 122 7359, approved 19th August, 1942: Authorizing payment of war bonus to crews of the Dominion steamers.

Order in Council 7473, approved 25th August, 1942: Amending List of Specified Persons—Revision No. 29.

Order in Council P.C. 7475, approved 26th August, 1942: Authorizing regulations concerning Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation Limited and subsidiary companies.

Order in Council P.C. 7513, approved 25th August, 1942: Appointing Alan Holmes Williamson as Vice-Chairman, Wartime Industries Control Board.

Order in Council P.C. 7580, approved 26th August, 1942: Authorizing assistance to construction of new wooden draggers.

Order in Council P.C. 7582, approved 25th August, 1942: Prohibiting export of candy, chewing gum and tableware and kitchenware of china, porcelain, white granite or earthenware and agricultural machinery parts and cartridges.

Order in Council P.C. 7595, approved 26th August, 1942: Establishing the National Selective Service Regulations, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 7636, approved 26th August, 1942: Prohibiting import except under permit of vegetable, animal and fish oils and greases.

Order in Council P.C. 7649, approved 28th August, 1942: Authorizing price to be paid for flaxseed grown in British Columbia and in the Eastern Division.

Order in Council P.C. 7653, approved 28th August, 1942: Prohibiting export of coconut, coconut meat and desiccated coconut.

Order in Council P.C. 7818, approved 31st August, 1942: Extending provisions of Section 6 of the War Risk Insurance Act to cover period December 24, 1941, to September 15, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 7748, approved 2nd September, 1942: Modifying Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia, for the current year only.

Order in Council P.C. 7750, approved 2nd September, 1942: Granting extensions of time for the performance of assessment work on gold mining properties under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and under the Yukon Placer Mining Act.



Order in Council P.C. 7769, approved 2nd September, 1942: Appointing Edward Launcelet Cousins, Wartime Administrator of Canadian Atlantic Ports.

Order in Council P.C. 7822, approved 1st September, 1942: Approving agreement with U.S.S.R. *re* purchase of Canadian wheat and flour.

Order in Council P.C. 7872, approved 3rd September, 1942: Authorizing the Canadian Red Cross Society to issue certificates of qualification in Home Nursing.

Order in Council P.C. 1/7874, approved 1st September, 1942: Granting certain duty and tax concessions in respect of sales of aviation gasoline and aircraft engine lubricating oils to the Navy Department of the Government of the United States.

Order in Council P.C. 7983, approved 9th September, 1942: Granting a licence to the fishing vessel "Cap Bleu" for a period of one year from September 1, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 7991, approved 5th September, 1942: Extending period of effectiveness of P.C. 7816, 8th October, 1941, until the end of the war—(International Load Line Rules).

Order in Council P.C. 7992, approved 4th September, 1942: Authorizing the Statutory Orders and Regulations Order, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 7993, approved 4th September, 1942: Appointing John F. MacNeill Acting Director of the Statutory Orders and Regulations Division of the Privy Council.

Order in Council P.C. 7994, approved 4th September, 1942: Authorizing the Unemployment Insurance Commission to administer the National Selective Service Regulations, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 8034, approved 5th September, 1942: Appointing George Henry Gilmour Caulton as a Deputy Oil Controller.

Order in Council P.C. 8036, approved 5th September, 1942: Amending Regulations Respecting Transit established by P.C. 6131, 12th August, 1941.

Order in Council P.C. 8042, approved 9th September, 1942: Exempting coke, made from coal, from War Exchange Tax when used as a fuel for cooking or baking foods or for heating buildings or water.

Order in Council P.C. 8045, approved 9th September, 1942: Exempting imports of ethylene dichloride and dichlor formal from customs duty and war exchange tax when used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Order in Council P.C. 8053, approved 9th September, 1942: Revising and re-establishing regulations respecting steel.

Order in Council P.C. 8094, approved 9th September, 1942: Authorizing the Metals Controller to purchase, store and dispose of supplies of molybdenum.

Order in Council P.C. 53 8097, approved 9th September, 1942: Authorizing further tax exemptions on goods acquired by or services performed on behalf of the United Kingdom, the United States or allied countries.

Order in Council P.C. 73 8097, approved 9th September, 1942: Amending P.C. 7029, 12th August, 1942 (Table of Tax Deductions).

Order in Council P.C. 97 8097, approved 9th September, 1942: Authorizing Committee on Reconstruction to conduct a survey of certain land in Ontario—cost not to exceed \$20,000.

Order in Council P.C. 8099, approved 9th September, 1942: Establishing Wartime Information Board.

Order in Council P.C. 8100, approved 9th September, 1942: Appointing Chairman and Members of the Wartime Information Board.

Order in Council P.C. 8110, approved 11th September, 1942: Establishing Air Raid Precautions Personnel Compensation Order—P.C. 7147, 10th September, 1941, rescinded.

Order in Council P.C. 8173, approved 11th September, 1942: Amending P.C. 1348, 19th February, 1942—establishing of work camps for Japanese Nationals.



Order in Council P.C. 8175, approved 11th September, 1942: Authorizing payments in respect of western wheat purchased after August 1st, 1942, for use as feed for livestock and poultry.

Order in Council P.C. 8265, approved 14th September, 1942: Prohibiting export, except under permit, of commodities listed.

Order in Council P.C. 8336, approved 16th September, 1942: Approving regulations under War Measures Act with respect to the Nova Scotia Apple Marketing Board Limited.

Order in Council P.C. 8343, approved 16th September, 1942: Establishing National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) (Consolidation 1942).

Order in Council P.C. 49/8346, approved 15th September, 1942: Claims for damage caused by Navy, Army or Air Force vehicles.

Order in Council P.C. 56, 8346, approved 15th September, 1942: Civilian claims against the Crown—collisions in Newfoundland waters.

Order in Council P.C. 8348, approved 14th September, 1942: Appointing James E. Hahn Director of the Army Technical Development Board.

Order in Council P.C. 8410, approved 18th September, 1942: Exempting rosaries of Mexican origin from Customs duty and special excise tax.

Order in Council P.C. 8411, approved 18th September, 1942: Prohibiting import of strategic commodities enumerated.

Order in Council P.C. 8413, approved 18th September, 1942: Establishing regulation respecting aliens resident in Canada called for military training.

Order in Council P.C. 8414, amending P.C. 1841 of the 10th March, 1942—exit permit for British women temporarily resident in Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 8421, approved 25th September, 1942: Amending P.C. 4269, 20th May, 1942—export of cattle.

Order in Council P.C. 8424, approved 18th September, 1942: Authorizing regulations governing navigation of the waters connecting Lake Erie and Lake Huron.

Order in Council P.C. 8472, approved 18th September, 1942: Amending List of Specified Persons—Revision No. 30.

Order in Council P.C. 8492, approved 25th September, 1942: Prohibiting export of sheep and lambs and mutton except under permit.

Order in Council P.C. 8499, approved 23rd September, 1942: Amending P.C. 5842, July 9, 1942—Regulations for granting Naturalization Certificates.

Order in Council P.C. 8593, approved 23rd September, 1942: Amending initial regulations of the War Contracts Depreciation Board.

Order in Council P.C. 8596, approved 23rd September, 1942: Prohibiting importation into Canada of non-essential goods listed.

Order in Council P.C. 8602, approved 23rd September, 1942: Authorizing Agriculture Supplies Board to purchase Royal flaxseed.

Order in Council P.C. 8603, approved 23rd September, 1942: Authorizing International Nickel Co. Ltd., to employ women workers in vicinity of Port Colborne, Ont.

Order in Council P.C. 8663, approved 25th September, 1942: Relieving Railway Companies of the obligation of stationing a person on the tender of an engine moving reversely to warn persons at crossings.

Order in Council P.C. 8682, approved 25th September, 1942: Statutory holidays to be observed by members of the Public Service.

Order in Council P.C. 8751, approved 25th September, 1942: Authorizing amount to be withheld from payments due Seine fishermen and Halibut crews re tax liability.

Order in Council P.C. 8764, approved 26th September, 1942: Appointing Russel S. Smart as Real Property Administrator, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Order in Council P.C. 8765, approved 26th September, 1942. Appointing C. W. Marshall, J. S. Louson and A. C. Anderson as deputy Steel Controllers.

Order in Council P.C. 8766, approved 26th September, 1942: Authorizing the Minister of Munitions and Supply to fix an amount as the reasonable and proper cost in certain cases of sub-contracts.

Order in Council P.C. 77/8785, approved 26th September, 1942: Authorizing augmentation of pension to pensioners appointed to Military, Naval or Air Forces or to the public service of Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 86/8785, approved 26th September, 1942: R.C.N.—pension to be calculated on pay and allowances of temporary or acting rank.

Order in Council P.C. 149-8785, approved 26th September, 1942: Establishing Compensation to Seamen (War Damage to Effects) Regulations 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 8796, approved 26th September, 1942: Amending regulations respecting purchase of soya beans P.C. 2799, 10th April, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 8800, approved 26th September, 1942: Transferring the administration of the National War Services Regulations (Recruits) 1940 to the Minister of Labour, and records, premises, etc., Director of Mobilization and Registrars of Administrative Division to the Department of Labour.

Order in Council P.C. 8802, approved 30th September, 1942: Prohibiting importation of barilla or soda ash except under permit.

Order in Council P.C. 8808, approved 30th September, 1942: Appointing Henry Borden, K.C., to the office of Chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board.

Order in Council P.C. 8838, approved 30th September, 1942: Authorizing General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Pacific Command to exercise and perform all of the powers, duties, etc., vested in District Officers Commanding.

Order in Council P.C. 2/8917, approved 30th September, 1942: War Risks Insurance on Government properties.

Order in Council P.C. 8918, approved 30th September, 1942: Amending National War Services Regulations 1940 (Recruits) (Consolidation, 1942)—Section 4.

Order in Council P.C. 8919, approved 30th September, 1942: Authorizing Proclamation calling men for Military Training.

Order in Council P.C. 8920, approved 30th September, 1942: Prohibiting importation of green coffee except under permit.

Order in Council P.C. 8862, approved 13th October, 1942: Establishing Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation), 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 8926, approved 1st October, 1942: Authorizing that provisions of Section 48 of the Air Force Act insofar as they relate to the length of Commissioned service of officers who may be appointed as members of Courts-Martial shall not apply to R.C.A.F. officers duly appointed as Judicial Officers.

Order in Council P.C. 8968, approved 1st October, 1942: Waiving certain regulations of P.C. 7600, October 1, 1941—Grade "B" on cans of salmon not certified by Canned Fish Inspection Laboratory.

Order in Council P.C. 8969, approved 1st October, 1942: Deleting name of R. C. Berkinshaw, substituting therefor Henry Borden, K.C., as member of the Shipping Priorities Committee.

Order in Council P.C. 8972, approved 1st October, 1942: Amending List of Specified Persons—Revision No. 31.

Order in Council P.C. 8973, approved 1st October, 1942: Amending War-time Leasehold Regulations.

Order in Council P.C. 9003, approved 1st October, 1942: Appointing Martin A. Hoey, Associate Steel Controller.

Order in Council P.C. 1/9007, approved 1st October, 1942: Authorizing development of the Vermilion oil field *re* alternative supply of oil.

Order in Council P.C. 9011, approved 1st October, 1942: Establishing the Labour Exit Permit Order.

Order in Council P.C. 9057, approved 6th October, 1942: Exempting imports of beeswax from customs duty, war exchange tax and special excise tax.

Order in Council P.C. 9058, approved 6th October, 1942: Exempting bagging material reclaimed from second-hand bags from various taxes.

Order in Council P.C. 9061, approved 6th October, 1942: Visiting Forces (British Commonwealth) Act, 1933—provisions of Section 6 with regard to the relationship between R.C.A.F. and the forces of other parts of the British commonwealth.

Order in Council P.C. 9138, approved 6th October, 1942: Amending Special Products Regulations—distribution of supplies of dehydrated products.

Order in Council P.C. 9139, approved 13th October, 1942: Amending agreement with the Nova Scotia Apple Marketing Board Limited.

Order in Council P.C. 162/9150, approved 7th October, 1942: Establishing Pensions Advisory Committee.

Order in Council P.C. 9159, approved 6th October, 1942: Prohibiting export of cedar shingles.

Order in Council P.C. 9161, approved 9th October, 1942: Authorizing certain officers of the R.C.A.F. to administer oaths required in matters pertaining to the R.C.A.F.

Order in Council P.C. 9242, approved 9th October, 1942: Approving the exercise by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation, Ltd., of its power to guarantee from time to time the payment of promissory notes *re* production of logs or lumber.

Order in Council P.C. 9245, approved 13th October, 1942: Authorizing arrangement with Canadian Refractories Limited for purchase of chrome ore.

Order in Council P.C. 9374, approved 13th October, 1942: Exempting imports of oyster shells from various duties.

Order in Council P.C. 9394, approved 13th October, 1942: Prohibiting export of commodities listed except under permit.

Order in Council P.C. 73/9385, approved 14th October, 1942: Extending provisions of P.C. 1 7874, 1st September, 1942—supply of aviation gasoline and aircraft engine lubricating oils for combined Air Training Organization.

Order in Council P.C. 9466, approved 16th October, 1942: Appointing Associate Director of National Selective Service—civilian.

Order in Council P.C. 9457, approved 16th October, 1942: Authorizing payments to flour millers in respect of flour or other human foods containing wheat sold and delivered in Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 9513, approved 20th October, 1942: Authorizing Revision No. 32 of the List of Specified Persons.

Order in Council P.C. 27/9591, approved 21st October, 1942: Authorizing payment of transportation and expenses—workers to harvest grain crop, Saskatchewan.

Order in Council P.C. 38/9591, approved 21st October, 1942: Providing for a special one year course at University of Toronto—scientific subjects.

Order in Council P.C. 107/9591, approved 21st October, 1942: Authorizing leave of absence without pay to members of the Public Service enlisted in Corps of (Civilian) Canadian Fire Fighters.

Order in Council P.C. 108/9591, approved 21st October, 1942: Dependents' Allowance or Marriage Allowance to employees whose combined compensation is under \$3,000 per annum.

Order in Council P.C. 9624, approved 22nd October, 1942: Authorizing change in design of five cent piece.

Order in Council P.C. 9656, approved 22nd October, 1942: Authorizing Metals Controller to purchase, store, etc., supplies of mica.



Order in Council P.C. 9692, approved 22nd October, 1942: Establishing Food Requirements Committee Order.

Order in Council P.C. 9697, approved 27th October, 1942: Authorizing suspension of sub-clauses (1), (2) and (3) of clause 6 of Regulations established under the Meat and Canned Foods Act; supplies of meats and meat food products to Armed Forces of U.S.A. in Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 9699, approved 27th October, 1942: Prohibiting export except under permit of birch and maple logs.

Order in Council P.C. 9759, approved 27th October, 1942: Authorizing change in Tariff treatment of woven fabrics wholly of cotton in certain cases.

Order in Council P.C. 9775, approved 27th October, 1942: Authorizing tariff treatment for re-admission of goods which have once been entered for consumption in Canada and have been exported therefrom.

Order in Council P.C. 22/9776, approved 28th October, 1942: Authorizing extension of supervision training for Canadian War Industries (P.C. 31/3546 of April 30, 1942).

Order in Council P.C. 23/9776, approved 28th October, 1942: Certain provisions for retirement benefits *re* Provincial employees taken over by the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Order in Council P.C. 32, 9776, approved 28th October, 1942: Authorizing Companies or Corporations incorporated under Munitions and Supply Act to establish and maintain bank accounts.

Order in Council P.C. 9804, approved 27th October, 1942: Exempting publications issued or approved by Wartime Information Board from provisions of P.C. 4428, August 18, 1942—Government Office Economies Control.

Order in Council P.C. 9853, approved 30th October, 1942: Amending Munitions and Supply Act, 1940, section 17, subsection (1).

Order in Council P.C. 7873, approved 13th November, 1942: Amending Defence of Canada Regulations—to prevent the unauthorized wearing of uniforms and insignia indicating that the wearer is a member of a civilian defence organization.

Order in Council P.C. 8111, approved 13th November, 1942: Amending the Defence of Canada Regulations—Regulation 48, Clause (5).

Order in Council P.C. 9044, approved 3rd November, 1942: Authorizing Minister of Munitions and Supply to enter into contracts for provisions for the Canadian Army, the R.C.A.F. and the Royal Canadian Navy without further authority from the Governor in Council.

Order in Council P.C. 9246, approved 26th November, 1942: Establishing Regulations Respecting Power; Orders in Council P.C. 4129, August 23, 1940, and P.C. 4743, Sept. 13, 1940, revoked.

Order in Council P.C. 9566, approved 26th November, 1942: Establishing The University Science Students Regulations, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 9888, approved 3rd November, 1942: Prohibiting export except under permit of Christmas trees.

Order in Council P.C. 9899, approved 6th November, 1942: Establishing regulations for the stabilization of basic wage rates *re* essential projects extending existing communication facilities in Manitoba.

Order in Council P.C. 9965, approved 3rd November, 1942: Authorizing procedure *re* confirmation of findings and sentences of Courts-Martial—Military Forces of Canada stationed in Newfoundland.

Order in Council P.C. 9966, approved 3rd November, 1942: Amending P.C. 4698, June 3rd, 1942—Individuals clothing and equipment allotment statement deemed a regimental book.

Order in Council P.C. 9993, approved 3rd November, 1942: Appointing Henry Borden, K.C., Acting Controller of Supplies.



Order in Council P.C. 9994, approved 3rd November, 1942: Appointing A. H. Williamson, Timber Controller and A. S. Nicholson, Associate Timber Controller.

Order in Council P.C. 9995, approved 3rd November, 1942: Establishing Rubber Control Regulations.

Order in Council P.C. 9996, approved 3rd November, 1942: Appointing A. H. Williamson, Rubber Controller and J. A. Martin, deputy Rubber Controller.

Order in Council P.C. 10000, approved 6th November, 1942: Establishing regulations restricting deliveries and the sales of wheat produced in 1942 in designated areas in Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 10003, approved 3rd November, 1942: Directing the Minister of National Defence to despatch the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion to the United States of America for training, service and duty.

Order in Council P.C. 10011, approved 3rd November, 1942: Authorizing appropriation of the Malton plant of the National Steel Car Corporation, Limited, and the land, facilities, etc., of said plant.

Order in Council P.C. 10066, approved 6th November, 1942: Amending regulation 15A, paragraph 2, Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation), 1942—printing of documents.

Order in Council P.C. 10067, approved 6th November, 1942: Authorizing the lease of the White Pass and Yukon Route Railway to the Government of the United States of America.

Order in Council P.C. 10080, approved 6th November, 1942: Appointing A. L. W. MacCallum Chairman of the Canadian Shipping Board.

Order in Council P.C. 10088, approved 10th November, 1942: Authorizing cost of transportation and supplementary living allowances *re* labour for the construction of the plant of the Polymer Corporation, Sarnia.

Order in Council P.C. 10139, approved 10th November, 1942: Amending P.C. 8414, September 18, 1942—exit permits for women and children accompanying or following family heads for permanent residence abroad.

Order in Council P.C. 10149, approved 10th November, 1942: Prohibiting export except under permit of animals and animal products listed.

Order in Council P.C. 10204, approved 10th November, 1942: Amending List of Specified Persons—Revision No. 33.

Order in Council P.C. 10207, approved 10th November, 1942: Exempting imports of ores of metals and ore of cobalt from various taxes.

Order in Council P.C. 10210, approved 10th November, 1942: Authorizing re-internment in a Refugee Camp of any refugee who has been or may be conditionally released and granted temporary admission to Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 49 10222, approved 11th November, 1942: Authorizing transportation of United States War materials "in bond" through the Province of British Columbia.

Order in Council P.C. 10229, approved 19th November, 1942: Authorizing Insurance Scheme under War Risk Insurance Act covering all grain.

Order in Council P.C. 10230, approved 10th November, 1942: Authorizing Minister of Munitions and Supply to enter into agreement with Electro Metallurgical Company of Canada Limited, *re* supplies of ferro-manganese of United States production.

Order in Council P.C. 10274, approved 17th November, 1942: Amending P.C. 4428—Government Office Economies Control.

Order in Council P.C. 10277, approved 10th November, 1942: Amending Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regulations, P.C. 8528, November 1, 1941.

Order in Council P.C. 10323, approved 26th November, 1942: Appointing Captain R. G. Perchard, Controller of Loading Operations, Port of Halifax.

Order in Council P.C. 10350, approved 13th November, 1942: Authorizing Wartime Metals Corporation to take certain steps to establish stocks of tin, nickel and copper.

Order in Council P.C. 10353, approved 13th November, 1942: Authorizing that no sale by a Member of the Senate or House of Commons to Wartime Salvage Limited of any used articles or materials not acquired by the vendor for purpose of resale be deemed to constitute a contravention of the Senate and House of Commons Act.

Order in Council P.C. 10360, approved 17th November, 1942: Amending P.C. 6185, July 20, 1942—extending the powers of and changing the title of "The Canadian Medical Procurement and Assignment Board for Physicians" to "The Canadian Medical Procurement and Assignment Board".

Order in Council P.C. 10427, approved 17th November, 1942: Revoking P.C. 9624 dated October 22, 1942—making provision for certain changes in design of the Tombac five-cent coin.

Order in Council P.C. 10428, approved 17th November, 1942: Authorizing design of the Tombac five-cent coin.

Order in Council P.C. 10436, approved 17th November, 1942: Revoking the appointment of H. F. Gordon as member of the Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 87/10460, approved 18th November, 1942: Authorizing special regulations concerning drawback for war projects in Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 10468, approved 17th November, 1942: Granting the Minister of Public Works authority to waive the condition stipulated in Section 7 (2) of the Navigable Waters Protection Act *re* application from Steep Rock Iron Mines Ltd.

Order in Council P.C. 10472, approved 19th November, 1942: Amending the Soldier Settlement Act, 1919—settlers who have been on active service in naval, military or air forces of Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 10540, approved 19th November, 1942: Approving the Curtiss agreement *re* Fairchild Aircraft Limited.

Order in Council P.C. 10545, approved 19th November, 1942: Revoking P.C. 8648, November 7, 1941—control by permit of importations of cork and cork products.

Order in Council P.C. 10571, approved 19th November, 1942: Authorizing the Department of National Defence to be responsible for administration, etc., for Prisoner of War Internment Camps; Regulations of P.C. 4568, June 25, 1941, amended insofar as they relate to enemy prisoners of war and their internment.

Order in Council P.C. 10577, approved 19th November, 1942: Amending regulations *re* purchase of barley and oats, P.C. 1801, March 9, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 10584, approved 19th November, 1942: Amending P.C. 7992, 4th September, 1942: publication of certain orders, regulations, etc., in "Canadian War Orders and Regulations" to have same force and effect as publication in *Canada Gazette*.

Order in Council P.C. 10652, approved 23rd November, 1942: Exempting imports of lactic acid from various duties.

Order in Council P.C. 10653, approved 23rd November, 1942: Exempting imports of distillers' dried solubles from various taxes.

Order in Council P.C. 10673, approved 23rd November, 1942: Amending P.C. 7992, September 4, 1942—words "or of an administrative character having general effect" inserted immediately after the words "of a legislative character."

Order in Council P.C. 10674, approved 23rd November, 1942: Establishing Emergency Coal Production Board.

Order in Council P.C. 10675, approved 24th November, 1942: Establishing Regulation of the Acquisition of Real or Immovable Property by His Majesty.

Order in Council P.C. 10677, approved 24th November, 1942: Authorizing Major-General the Honourable P. J. Montague to exercise and to perform, in respect to the Canadian Army Overseas serving in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe, the powers, duties and functions of the Judge Advocate General.

Order in Council P.C. 10681, approved 24th November, 1942: Authorizing procedure *re* Courts Martial held in Labrador.

Order in Council P.C. 10726, approved 24th November, 1942: Authorizing the Emergency Coal Production Board to examine and report on coal production at the Cumberland and Nanaimo, B.C. Collieries.

Order in Council P.C. 10727, approved 26th November, 1942: Establishing the Merchant Seamen Discipline Regulations, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 10731, approved 26th November, 1942: Exempting imports of refined petroleum oils for medicinal purposes from various taxes.

Order in Council P.C. 10770, approved 26th November, 1942: Authorizing Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General to convene and confirm General Courts Martial.

Order in Council P.C. 10773, approved 26th November, 1942: Stating that persons repatriated to enemy territory in time of war should not be allowed to retain their status as British subjects or as Canadian Nationals.

Order in Council P.C. 10792, approved 26th November, 1942: Appointing persons listed members of the Canadian Section of the Joint War Production Committee—previous Order in Council in respect to membership revoked.

Order in Council P.C. 10793, approved 26th November, 1942: Establishing The Statutory Orders and Regulations Order (Consolidation), 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 10797, approved 26th November, 1942: Establishing the Housing Co-Ordination Committee.

Order in Council P.C. 10799, approved 26th November, 1942: Exempting imports of oranges from United States from customs duty—December 1, 1942 to December 31, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 10800, approved 26th November, 1942: Authorizing hours of work of full time employees throughout the Public Service of Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 10922, approved 30th November, 1942: Referring to the Supreme Court of Canada certain regulations made under the authority of the War Measures Act.

Order in Council P.C. 10641, approved 31st December, 1942: Amending the Defence Air Regulations, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 10802, approved 1st December, 1942: Authorizing conditions, wages, etc., for labour *re* Crown companies.

Order in Council P.C. 10813, approved 1st December, 1942: Prohibiting imports of beeswax except under permit.

Order in Council P.C. 10824, approved 1st December, 1942: Exempting imports of United States coal briquettes from customs duty and war exchange tax November 15, 1942 to March 31, 1943.

Order in Council P.C. 10825, approved 3rd December, 1942: Cancelling designation of the Halifax Airport for direct or indirect use for military purposes under the Airport Zoning Regulations, 1939.

Order in Council P.C. 10849, approved 3rd December, 1942: Approving the purchase by the British Security Commission of the properties described.

Order in Council P.C. 10852, approved 1st December, 1942: Authorizing List of Specified Persons—Revision No. 34.

Order in Council P.C. 10892, approved 1st December, 1942: Appointing Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. N. Marriott and Marc A. LaVoie, acting members of the War Veterans' Allowance Board.

Order in Council P.C. 10919, approved 1st December, 1942: Deleting imports of business machines and other goods enumerated from Part Two of Schedule One of the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940.

Order in Council P.C. 10921, approved 1st December, 1942: Amending Part One and Part Two of Schedule One to the War Exchange Conservation Act; glass tableware and glassware.



Order in Council P.C. 10924, approved 1st December, 1942: Establishing the National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations; National War Services Regulations (Recruits) 1940, revoked.

Order in Council P.C. 10931, approved 1st December, 1942: Suspending customs duty and War Exchange Tax on imports of ferro-manganese from the United States.

Order in Council P.C. 44/10933 approved 2nd December, 1942: Authorizing payment of the return transportation of harvest workers also expenses *re* transfer of workers from Saskatchewan to Alberta.

Order in Council P.C. 10934, approved 1st December, 1942: Extending duties of the Canadian Medical Procurement and Assignment Board to include Nurses.

Order in Council P.C. 10959, approved 1st December, 1942: Establishing the Foreign Forces (Administration of Estates) Order, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 10961, approved 3rd December, 1942: Establishing regulations concerning the production of canned herring.

Order in Council P.C. 10998, approved 3rd December, 1942: Authorizing purchase of flour in lieu of wheat as a free gift to the people of Greece.

Order in Council P.C. 10999, approved 3rd December, 1942: Authorizing Proclamation—Day of Prayer, January 3rd, 1943.

Order in Council P.C. 11000, approved 3rd December, 1942: Prohibiting imports of tea except under permit.

Order in Council P.C. 11034, approved 8th December, 1942: Authorizing procedure for acquisition by Armed Forces of certain types of boats essential to the fishing and shipping industries.

Order in Council P.C. 1/11037, approved 3rd December, 1942: Appointing George Collins, General Supervisor of Japanese Evacuation and Maintenance.

Order in Council P.C. 11038, approved 3rd December, 1942: Altering the rates of premiums and standard conditions of the policies authorized under the War Risk Insurance Act 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 11047, approved 8th December, 1942: Amending the National Housing Act, Chapter 49 of the Statutes of Canada: increase in amount of loans.

Order in Council P.C. 11081, approved 8th December, 1942: Authorizing that protection *re* patents or registered industrial designs (P.C. 6892, December 4, 1940) should be broadened.

Order in Council P.C. 11088, approved 8th December, 1942: Authorizing Courts-Martial *re* Military Forces of Canada in the Bahamas.

Order in Council P.C. 11096, approved 8th December, 1942: Extending provisions of the Wartime Wages Control Order, P.C. 5963, July 10, 1942, to municipalities of the various Provinces with the consent of the Province concerned.

Order in Council P.C. 11118, approved 8th December, 1942: Prohibiting importation of specified strategic commodities except under permit; P.C. 8411, September 18, 1942, revoked.

Order in Council P.C. 11139, approved 8th December, 1942: Exempting imports of oranges from U.S. from War Exchange Tax.

Order in Council P.C. 11140, approved 8th December, 1942: Exempting imports of green coffee from additional customs duty.

Order in Council P.C. 11143, approved 11th December, 1942: Authorizing the appropriation by the Government of the furnishings and equipment of "Hycroft", Vancouver, B.C.

Order in Council P.C. 11159, approved 8th December, 1942: Authorizing the Minister of National Defence to post personnel who have been called out for training, service or duty pursuant to the provisions of the National Resources



Mobilization Act, 1940, to Artillery Units serving in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Order in Council P.C. 5/11160, approved 9th December, 1942: Authorizing arrangements for storage of the flax and flax tow held for the British Government.

Order in Council P.C. 62/11160, approved 9th December, 1942: Amending regulations governing claims made by or against the Crown involving members of the Canadian Forces in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe.

Order in Council P.C. 74/11160, approved 9th December, 1942: Authorizing enlistment in active units or formations of the Canadian Army of boys of seventeen years.

Order in Council P.C. 116/11160, approved 9th December, 1942: Authorizing regulations respecting the filing of statements *re* salary and wage deductions under Income War Tax Act.

Order in Council P.C. 11161, approved 8th December, 1942: Amending P.C. 10229, November 19, 1942—War Risk Insurance on grain.

Order in Council P.C. 11164, approved 8th December, 1942: Authorizing Southern Canada Power Co., Montreal, to increase the export of electric power.

Order in Council P.C. 11189, approved 8th December, 1942: Appointing Graham F. Towers and Charles Payne members of the Emergency Coal Production Board.

Order in Council P.C. 11240, approved 11th December, 1942: Amending the National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations, P.C. 10924, Dec. 1, 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 11241, approved 11th December, 1942: Authorizing a Proclamation to issue requiring men to submit themselves for medical examination under National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations.

Order in Council P.C. 3/11243, approved 11th December, 1942: Appointing Henry Webster Lothrop, Associate Clerk of the Privy Council.

Order in Council P.C. 11271, approved 16th December, 1942: Approving the plan for a suction pipe line and intake chamber laid in foreshore of English Bay, by the Corporation of the City of Vancouver.

Order in Council P.C. 11283, approved 16th December, 1942: Amending Regulations Respecting Construction and Construction Materials and the Installation of equipment.

Order in Council P.C. 11326, approved 15th December, 1942: Authorizing Proclamation calling all men 19 years to 25 years—medical examination.

Order in Council P.C. 11328, approved 16th December, 1942: Recommending that provincial governments be supplied with the names of applicants for enlistment or discharged members of the Forces who suffer or have suffered from epilepsy.

Order in Council P.C. 11332, approved 15th December, 1942: Prohibiting the export of poultry live or dead except under permit.

Order in Council P.C. 58/11348, approved 15th December, 1942: Supplementary grants or special assistance to Dependents applicable R.A.F., R.A.A.F. and R.N.Z.A.F., when attached to R.C.A.F.

Order in Council P.C. 81/11348, approved 15th December, 1942: Drawback of customs duty, etc., on gasoline and oil supplied to Royal Norwegian Air Force by lend-lease U.S.A.

Order in Council P.C. 110/11348, approved 15th December, 1942: Outstanding overpayments of Dependents' Allowance or Marriage Allowance to employees of the Public Service—not recoverable.

Order in Council P.C. 11374, approved 16th December, 1942: Establishing "Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order, 1942".

Order in Council P.C. 11406, approved 19th December, 1942: Amending regulation granting a temporary Master's Certificate to an applicant approved by the Naval Authorities or the R.C.M. Police.

Order in Council P.C. 11452, approved 19th December, 1942: Prohibiting import except under permit of goods enumerated.

Order in Council P.C. 11501, approved 22nd December, 1942: Appointing Arthur J. MacNamara, Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Labour Coordination.

Order in Council P.C. 11503, approved 22nd December, 1942: Recommending certain books shall be deemed to be Regimental Books.

Order in Council P.C. 11538, approved 22nd December, 1942: Authorizing regulations concerning the acquisition of land for rifle ranges.

Order in Council P.C. 11561, approved 22nd December, 1942: Amending Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1942.

Order in Council P.C. 11589, approved 22nd December, 1942: Amending P.C. 7191, Sept. 12, 1941—rubber supplies.

Order in Council P.C. 9/11590, approved 23rd December, 1942: Amending Civil Service Regulations—sick leave credits *re* communicable diseases.

Order in Council P.C. 24/11590, approved 23rd December, 1942: Establishing Local Ration Boards in various centres across Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 49/11590, approved 23rd December, 1942: Authorizing procedure *re* payment of claims against the Crown when women drivers involved.

Order in Council P.C. 57/11590, approved 23rd December, 1942: Authorizing Warrant Officers to retain pensions while employed in the Government Service.

Order in Council P.C. 65/11590, approved 23rd December, 1942: Authorizing appointment of Acting Sergeants and Acting Lance Corporals for all reinforcement drafts proceeding overseas.

Order in Council P.C. 135/11590, approved 23rd December, 1942: Amending Civil Service Superannuation Regulations—temporary part-time employment.

Order in Council P.C. 11591, approved 22nd December, 1942: Exempting imports of bananas from any country from customs duty.

Order in Council P.C. 11592, approved 22nd December, 1942: Establishing regulations concerning the label declaration of certain spirituous liquors.

Order in Council P.C. 11593, approved 22nd December, 1942: Exempting imports of filter press cloth of wool or hair from customs duty.

Order in Council P.C. 11594, approved 22nd December, 1942: Exempting used or second-hand rope from customs duties.

Order in Council P.C. 11595, approved 22nd December, 1942: Amending the Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regulations, P.C. 8528, November 1st, 1941.

Order in Council P.C. 11601, approved 24th December, 1942: Authorizing procedure *re* cheques issued by members of the Armed Forces outside Canada and returned to the payee or holder unpaid.

Order in Council P.C. 11679, approved 29th December, 1942: Establishing regulations *re* qualification for a Master's Home Trade Certificate of Competency—officers and men of the R.C.A.F.

Order in Council P.C. 11690, approved 29th December, 1942: Authorizing that Cost of Living Bonus be added to the Dependents' Allowance payable to wives and children of members of the Armed Forces.

Order in Council P.C. 11693, approved 31st December, 1942: Authorizing diversion of the waters of the Seine River and payment of the damages involved.

Order in Council P.C. 11700, approved 29th December, 1942: Authorizing the nature of the securities to be furnished by contractors in payment of cloth supplied to them by the Minister of Munitions and Supply.

Order in Council P.C. 11740, approved 29th December, 1942: Prohibiting the export of carrots except under permit.

Order in Council P.C. 11745, approved 31st December, 1942: Authorizing attached agreement with the Aluminum Company of Canada Limited.

Order in Council P.C. 11791, approved 31st December, 1942: Exempting imports of glue, powdered or sheet, from various customs duties.

Order in Council P.C. 11799, approved 31st December, 1942: Approving in the principle the plan for allocation and compensation in the newsprint industry.

Also.—1. Exchange of Notes, dated September 23rd and October 9th, 1942, between Canada and Chile, extending the provisional application of the Trade Agreement of the 10th September, 1941.

2. Exchange of Notes, dated September 30th, 1942, between Canada and the United States of America, respecting military service of United States citizens residing in Canada.

3. Exchange of Notes, dated November 2nd and 4th, 1942, between Canada and the United States of America, respecting workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance.

4. Exchange of Notes, dated November 30th, 1942, between Canada and the United States of America, respecting post-war economic policy.

5. Exchange of Notes, dated November 10th, and 11th, 1941, between Canada and the United States of America, providing for the temporary raising of the level of Lake St. Francis in low water periods.

6. Exchange of Notes, dated October 5th and 9th, 1942, between Canada and the United States of America, constituting an additional agreement for the temporary raising of the level of Lake St. Francis.

7. Text of Statement issued on November 10th, 1942, regarding Canadian membership on Combined Production and Resources Board.

And also,—Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 80-11348, approved December 15, 1942: transferring the direction of the Customs-Excise Chemical Laboratory from the Department of National Revenue to the National Research Council.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the House as Orders for Returns, under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44, and Orders of the House were issued to the proper Officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Pouliot:—Referring to the statement of the Honourable Minister of National Defence, at page 3376 of Hansard of June 5, 1942, in relation to the persons listed in the telephone directory of the Department of National Defence dated March 1, 1942, so far as the Army is concerned:—

1. What are (a) the name, (b) the rank, (c) the age, (d) the military record, (e) the country of origin, and (f) the branch of each one of, first, the 142 persons said to be bilingual; second, the 134 or 137 persons, more or less, who have not resided in Canada during the past five years; third, the 131 persons "whose names appear in the directory and who have been moved away from headquarters since the directory was prepared"; fourth, all other persons appointed, seconded or transferred to the Department of National Defence (Army) since the directory was prepared and who are not listed in the said directory, but who have one or more telephones in their names in the Dominion Government exchange?

2. How many, if any, of the persons referred to in the second, third and fourth places in the previous question were (a) in the British Army on September 1, 1939, and (b) stationed, for any time and at any time, at the British War Office, and (c) who were they in each case?

Mr. Power, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.



By Mr. Diefenbaker:—1. How many recruiting centres or offices has the Canadian Government established in the United States of America?

2. Where is each located and when opened?

3. How many Canadians in the United States of America are estimated to be subject to service in the Canadian armed services?

4. How many men have been enlisted in each of the said centres or offices to date?

5. What is the staff of each office?

6. What has been the cost to date of the operation of each of the said offices excluding the pay of the military staffs?

Mr. Power, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Cardiff:—1. How many civilians have been given commissions in the Royal Canadian Air Force since the beginning of the war without any actual training?

2. What are their names, rank, location and duties?

3. What was their occupation previous to enlisting?

4. What is the pay of a leading aircraftman who is training for overseas service?

Mr. Power, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Church:—What is the estimated cost of Government Boards and Commissions for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1943, the expenditures of which are chargeable to the war appropriation?

Mr. McLarty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

A Message was received from the Honourable Thibaudeau Rinfret, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker with the House went to the Senate Chamber; where the Honourable the Deputy Governor General was pleased to close the Third Session of the Nineteenth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following Speech:—

*Honourable Members of the Senate:*

*Members of the House of Commons:*

The present session opened under the shadow of the rapid successes of Japanese aggression in the Far East. Germany and Italy, in making war upon the United States, had completed the circle of world-wide conflict. With German advances in North Africa and Russia, and Japanese advances in China and toward India and Australia, the shadows lengthened. In the late summer, the midnight hour seemed to have arrived.

The British successes in North Africa in October, followed by the landing of a United States and British expeditionary force in November, completely changed the course of the war in that area. These successes, combined with the determined resistance of China, the unparalleled achievements of the armed forces of Russia, and the United States and Australian gains in the South West Pacific, have materially improved the position of the Allied powers. Opposing forces are at last more evenly matched. The United Nations are beginning to wage offensive warfare.



The fighting men of Canada, in increasing numbers, have continued in service and in combat against the Axis powers in Europe, in Africa, in the Middle East, on all the oceans and in the farthest parts of an embattled world. They have kept vigil over our own shores, both West and East. The valour and heroism displayed in the combined operations at Dieppe have added that name to the imperishable list of the battle honours of Canada.

Our country gratefully remembers those in all the fighting forces and in all parts of the world, whose lives have been given in its service and in the cause of freedom.

There has been increased co-operation between the United States and Canada in the defence of the Western Hemisphere. Canadian and United States forces have shared operations in Alaska and the Aleutians, as they previously had in Newfoundland, along our Eastern Coast, and in the North Atlantic. The chain of military airfields constructed by Canada between the United States and Alaska has been supplemented by the military highway constructed by the United States. There has also been co-operative development of northern air routes to Europe and Asia.

A plebiscite was held in accordance with legislation forecast in my speech at the opening of the session. As a consequence of the plebiscite, the National Resources Mobilization Act was amended to remove the statutory limitation on compulsory service in the armed forces.

A balanced effort in the prosecution of the war has resulted in a steady increase in the proportion of the nation's manpower and material resources devoted to the purposes of war.

The armed forces have grown steadily in numbers, in strength and in trained efficiency. The production of the machines and munitions of war and of foodstuffs has risen to new heights. In addition to supplying our own forces, Canada has made a vast direct material contribution of weapons, munitions and foodstuffs to Britain and other of the United Nations. Within the limits of available manpower and materials, our munitions programme has now reached full capacity. The volume and quality of output compares favourably with that of any allied country.

Canada's production is being vigorously sustained by unremitting work on our farms, and in the forests, mines and fisheries, the factories, shops and offices, and in all forms of transport. In the armed forces and in industry, the women of Canada are taking an increasing part.

Measures have been enacted to provide for the re-instatement in civil employment of members of the armed forces, and to assist war veterans to settle upon the land.

Rates of pay for lower ranks in the Army have been increased on a basis of recognition of service and efficiency. Increased provision has been made for allowances to dependents of those serving in the armed forces.

The control of the cost of living has been splendidly maintained. Additional measures have been taken to avoid the evils of inflation. Where required, more equitable distribution of the necessities of life has been ensured by the rationing of supplies to consumers.

Measures have been taken to curtail the production and consumption of alcoholic beverages.

Provision has been made for war risk insurance and for compensation for war damage.

#### *Members of the House of Commons:*

I thank you for the financial appropriations you have made for the prosecution of the war. The magnitude of these appropriations is without precedent.

As a result of the conclusion of agreements with the provinces, the structure of taxation has been simplified. By a combination of steeply progressive taxation and compulsory savings, the financial burdens of war have been spread more equitably over the whole population. The magnificent voluntary responses to the two Victory Loans raised during the present session were deeply gratifying.

*Honourable Members of the Senate:*

*Members of the House of Commons:*

I thank you for the close attention you have given, in these perilous times, to the discharge of your public duties.

I join with you in grateful thanks to Divine Providence for the measure of success which has thus far attended the effort of the United Nations.

His Honour the SPEAKER OF THE SENATE then said:—

*Honourable Members of the Senate:*

*Members of the House of Commons:*

It is the Honourable the Deputy Governor General's will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued until tomorrow, the twenty-eighth day of January, to be here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until to-morrow.



I N D E X  
TO THE  
EIGHTY-SECOND VOLUME  
OF THE  
JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS  
6-7 GEORGE VI

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**Acadia Sugar Refining Company:**

Order,—Return showing action taken, etc., *re* closing of plant: Mr. Isnor, 364. Presented, 407. Sess. Paper No. 325.  
See also *Sugar Shortage*.

**Accounting and business machines rented by Government:** See *International Business Machines Limited*.

**Acreage bonus payments:** See *Agriculture*; also *Prairie Farm Assistance Act*; also *Wheat Acreage Reduction Act, 1942*; also *Wheat acreage reduction bonus*; also *Wheat Board*.

**Addendum to Journals:**

Motion to print list of Sessional Papers as addendum to *Votes and Proceedings* of July 31, 1942, agreed to, 663. (See addendum to Journals of that date).  
See also *Appendices to the Journals*.

**Address to His Excellency the Governor General in Reply to Speech from the Throne:**

1. Precedence given to, 3. Moved, Mr. Fournier (Hull), 8. Debate adjourned, 9. Amendment (Mr. Hanson, York-Sunbury)—government responsibility, complete mobilization, total war, etc., 12. Sub-amendment (Mr. Coldwell)—conscription of industry, wealth, etc., as well as manpower, 13. Debate adjourned, 13, 16, 18, 20, 21, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 40, 41, 44, 46, 48, 50, 53. Sub-amendment (Mr. Coldwell) negatived (yeas 16; nays 190) 57. Debate resumed, 58. Sub-amendment (Mr. Pouliot)—reversal of policy *re* conscription, etc., 58. Debate adjourned, 58. Point of Order raised *re* sub-amendment of Mr. Pouliot, 61. Speaker ruled sub-amendment out of order, 61. Ruling appealed, 62. Ruling sustained (yeas 182; nays 19), 62. Debate resumed, 63.



### **Address to His Excellency the Governor General in Reply to Speech from the Throne—*Concluded***

Sub-amendment (Mr. Lacombe)—government should adhere to its commitments; exemption from military service of farmers, fishermen, war workers, etc., moved, 64. Negatived (yeas 11; nays 195), 64. Amendment (Mr. Hanson, York-Sunbury), negatived (yeas 35; nays 172), 65. Address agreed to (yeas 144; nays 61), 66. Ordered engrossed, 67. Receipt of Address acknowledged by His Excellency, 137.

2. Precedence given to Debate on Address suspended for consideration of Questions and Notices of Motions for the Production of Papers, motion agreed to, 21.

**Address of loyalty to His Majesty King George VI on his birthday:** Moved, Mr. Mackenzie King, 361. Agreed to, 361. Reply from King George VI: Read, 713.

### **Adjournments, Special:**

After 11 p.m., 93, 163, 172, 188, 205, 440, 461, 488, 594, 612, 648, 674 (after midnight).

Easter, 145, 212.

Before 11 p.m., 5, 9, 13, 16, 20, 30, 32, 35, 40, 41, 46, 51, 53, 74 (6.30 p.m.), 91, 115, 142, 149, 160, 183, 392, 394, 410, 711 (long adjournment).

At 6 p.m. on a Friday, 21, 37 (6.07 p.m.), 78, 106 (6.20 p.m.), 135, 152, 175, 212, 265, 284, 300, 318, 340, 406, 468, 499 (6.10 p.m.)

Before 6 p.m. on a Wednesday, 44, 58, 123, 456.

After 6 p.m. on a Friday, 37, 106, 360, 499.

Before 6 p.m. on a Friday, 48, 387, 421.

After 6 p.m. on a Saturday, 564.

After 6 p.m. on a Wednesday, 193, 375.

Motion for adjournment of House over voting day (Plebiscite), agreed to, 221. Adjourned, 249.

Motion that House do not adjourn at 11 o'clock p.m., 460.

Motion (Mr. Mackenzie King)—That when House adjourns upon conclusion of current business it stand adjourned until January 27, 1943 (long adjournment), with provision for previous calling by Mr. Speaker, agreed to, after debate, 638. Adjourned, 711.

Motion that intermission be from 1 to 2 o'clock only, 676.

Motion that intermission at 6 o'clock p.m. this day continue to 7 o'clock p.m., 687.

### **Adjournments under Standing Order 31:**

1. By Mr. O'Neill: The Japanese question in British Columbia: Moved, 406; withdrawn, 406 (after debate).
2. By Mr. Bruce: Prosecutions under Defence of Canada Regulations and infringement of personal liberty: Ruled out of order on the ground that the question of urgency did not arise and that the matter had previously been discussed, 494.
3. By Mr. Roy: Holding of a secret session to discuss certain grave events taking place on the St. Lawrence River: Objection being taken to granting leave to proceed, more than twenty members rose to support the motion and Mr. Speaker called on member to proceed; Motion: That House do now adjourn, moved, 544. Amendment (Mr. Hansell)—That any matter *re* present war be subject for discussion at secret

**Adjournment under Standing Order 31—Concluded**

session, 544. Ruled out of order by Mr. Speaker on ground that adjournment motions shall be decided without amendment and that original statement of Mr. Roy was not a motion and could not be amended, etc., 544. Motion to adjourn negatived (yeas 55; nays 111), 544.

**Advertising and Publicity by Government Departments, etc.:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* expenditures on, during 1939-1940; 1940-1941; and current year, by Department of National Defence (Army, Navy and Air): Mr. MacKinnon (Kootenay East), 28. Presented, 236. Sess. Paper No. 234.
  2. Order,—Return showing data *re* each person engaged in publicity or public relations work for government or government agencies or corporations: Mr. Aylesworth, 28. Presented, 236. Sess. Paper No. 234a.
  3. Order,—Return showing data *re* booklets issued by Canadian Broadcasting Corporation: Mr. Purdy, 139. Presented, 166. Sess. Paper No. 85a.
  4. Order,—Return showing data *re* billboard advertising campaigns: Mr. MacInnis, 365. Presented, 494. Sess. Paper No. 352.
  5. Order,—Return showing data *re* printing of the publications "Canada's Battle of the Atlantic" and "Royal Canadian Navy": Mr. Hatfield, 379. Presented, 402. Sess. Paper No. 319.
- See also *Aircraft, manufacture of in Canada*; also *Dominion Plebiscite, 1942*; also *Lobster, canning, sale and control of*; also *Naval Service of Canada*; also *Printing Contracts*; also *War Savings Campaign*; also *War Savings Certificates and Stamps*; also *Wartime Prices and Trade Board*, 9, 12, 16.

**Aeroplane services to Magdalen Islands, Quebec:**

Order,—Return showing data *re* companies operating, subsidies, etc.: Mr. Roy, 261. Presented, 271. Sess. Paper No. 263.

**Agricultural Assistance Act:** See *Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1940*.

**Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, 1939:**

Summary of Agreements made under: Laid before the House, 8. Sess. Paper No. 111.

**Agriculture:**

1. Report of Department of: Laid before the House, 8. Sess. Paper No. 63. *Printed*.
2. Regulations *re* Destructive Insect and Pest Act: Laid before the House, 8. Sess. Paper No. 110.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* cattle exported to the United States since 1936: Mr. Leader, 191. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 190.
4. Order,—Return showing data *re* ships in grain trade requisitioned by government: Mr. Leader, 191. Presented, 219. Sess. Paper No. 219.
5. Order,—Copy of all correspondence *re* beef cattle exports: Mr. Ross (Calgary East), 244. Presented, 317. Sess. Paper No. 190a.
6. Order,—Return showing data *re* beef situation, price ceiling, subsidies, etc.: Mr. Church, 256. Presented, 665. Sess. Paper No. 382.

**Agriculture—Concluded**

7. Order,—Return showing data *re* milk prices and bonus paid in Nova Scotia, etc.; also data *re* feed grains, freight, etc.: Mr. Purdy, 303. Presented, 332. Sess. Paper No. 293.
8. Order,—Return showing data *re* cattle exported to United States; cattle marketed in Canada; beef in storage, etc.: Mr. Wright, 308. Presented, 373. Sess. Paper No. 190b.
9. Address,—Copy of Orders in Council, regulations, etc., between March 1, 1941 and May 15, 1942 *re* Wheat Acreage Reduction Bonus: Mr. Castle- den, 330. Presented, 458. Sess. Paper No. 153e.
10. Order,—Return showing data *re* butter consumption and production in Canada during past five months: Mr. Blanchette, 403.
11. Order,—Return showing data *re* bonus claims and payments made under various acts and regulations in the Prairie Provinces: Mr. Fair, 418.
12. Order,—Return showing data *re* cheese quota for 1942; also *re* butter production, etc.: Mr. Leclerc, 453.
13. Order,—Return showing data *re* mechanical milkers, removal of restric- tions imposed by Order in Council of January 19, 1942: Mr. Cardiff, 471. Presented *forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 349.
14. Order,—Return showing data *re* cows slaughtered on account of tuber- culosis in certain counties in Quebec Province: Mr. LaCroix (Quebec- Montmorency), 471. Presented, 501. Sess. Paper No. 358.
15. Order,—Return showing data *re* subsidies to be paid on butter (dairy and creamery), etc.: Mr. Hatfield, 495. Presented, 516. Sess. Paper No. 294d.
16. Agriculture, Bills with reference to: See *Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, Amendment: (Bill No. 13)*; also *Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939, Amendment: (Bill No. 14)*; also *Wheat Acreage Reduction Act, 1942: (Bill No. 12)*.

See also *Canadian Bacon Board*; also *Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, Amendment, bill*; also *Loans, grants and payments to Western Prov- inces*; also *National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, 4*; also *Potatoes, Canadian certified seed, sales, etc., of, during 1941*; also *Prairie Farm Assistance Act*; also *Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939, Amendment, bill*; also *Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act*; also *Saskatchewan*; also *War Measures Act*; also *Wheat Acreage reduction bonus*; also *Wheat Agreement between certain Nations*.

**Agriculture and Colonization Committee:**

1. Committee appointed, 70.
2. Names substituted, 208.
3. Reports, 165 (Bill No. 14), 173 (printing), 177 (Bill No. 12), 195 (Bill No. 13), 293 (sittings, quorum), 596 (reporting on Canadian Wheat Board reports).
4. Reports concurred in, 174, 294.
5. Bills referred to, 149 (Bills Nos. 12 and 14), 162 (Bill No. 13).
6. Reports of Canadian Wheat Board for crop years 1939-1940 and 1940- 1941, referred to, 195. Printing of evidence thereon, ordered, 195.

**Aircraft, manufacture of in Canada:**

1. Address.—Correspondence, etc., between Curtiss-Wright Aeroplane and Motor Corporation and Director of Aircraft Supply or other govern- ment boards or departments, etc., during 1938-1940 *re*: Mr. Adamson, Motion moved, 225. Negatived (yeas 34; nays 80), 225.



**Aircraft, manufacture of in Canada—Concluded**

2. Address,—Correspondence, etc., between United Aircraft Corporation or Canadian Pratt and Whitney, etc., and National Defence Department or War Supply Board during 1938-1939 *re*: Mr. Adamson. Motion moved, 226. Negatived (on division), 226.
  3. Order,—Correspondence, etc., between Director-General of Aircraft or his officials and the aircraft industry *re* appointment of E. G. Hirst to conduct a morale-building campaign in the aircraft industry, etc.: Mr. Diefenbaker, 288. Presented, 293. Sess. Paper No. 274.
  4. Order,—Return showing data *re* Mr. Hirst's morale-building campaign in aircraft industry; cost, advertising done, printing, staff employed, contributions received, etc.: Mr. Diefenbaker, 333. Presented, 470. Sess. Paper No. 274a.
  5. Order,—Correspondence in various departments dealing with morale-building campaign of Mr. Hirst in the aircraft industry; remuneration, etc.: Mr. Diefenbaker, 346. Presented, 476, 545 (Supplementary Return). Sess. Paper Nos. 274c, 274d.
  6. Order,—Return showing data *re* \$3,000 worth of stock destroyed by novice employee: Mr. Jackman, 419.
  7. Order,—Return showing data *re* passing of an Order in Council appointing E. G. Hirst, as morale-building organizer in aircraft, etc., industry: Mr. MacInnis, 471. Presented *forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 274b.
- See also *Munitions and Supply Department*; also *War Expenditures Committee*, (Eleventh Report), 756.

**Airmen killed in Training:** See *Empire Air Training Plan*, 11.

**Airports and Landing Fields in Canada, etc.:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* airports in Canada, Newfoundland, Labrador and Greenland constructed or assisted by government: Mr. Black (Cumberland), 168. Presented, 281. Sess. Paper No. 266.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* expenditures made on airports on Vancouver Island and on mainland: Mr. Black (Yukon), 312. Presented, 458. Sess. Paper No. 344.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* costs of airports at Prince George and Grande Prairie: Mr. Black (Yukon), 313. Presented, 464. Sess. Paper No. 344a.

See also *Debert, N.S., Airport and Military Camp*; also *Empire Air Training Plan*; also *Oil and Gasoline*; also *Uplands Airport, railway services to*; also *War Expenditures Committee*.

**Air Raid Precautions:**

- Order,—Return showing data *re* in British Columbia: Mr. Cruickshank, 190. Presented *forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 188.
- See also *Defence of Canada Regulations*, 2; also *National Defence, Department of*, 34, 52; also *War Risks and Bombardments Insurance*.

**Air Training Conference at Ottawa, May, 1942:** See *Empire Air Training Plan*, 10.

**Ajax Club, Halifax, N.S.:** See *Naval Service of Canada*, 3.



**Alaska Highway:**

Copy of Notes exchanged between Prime Minister of Canada and United States Minister *re* construction of: Laid before the House, 165. Sess. Paper No. 176.

**Alberta Irrigation Works:** See *Irrigation works on International Streams in Southern Alberta*.

**Alberta Natural Resources (Amendment) Act, 1942:**

1. Bill No. 18 (Mr. Crerar)—oil leases, royalties, etc.; 1st R., 190. 2nd R., 327 (after Debate and on division). Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 327, 330, 707.
2. Correspondence, etc., *re* transfer of: Laid before the House, 364. Sess. Paper No. 304.

**Alcohol, manufacture of, from cane or beet sugar, molasses, wheat, etc.:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* experimental work, etc.: Mr. Shaw, 155. Presented, 220. Sess. Paper No. 215.
  2. Order,—Return showing data *re*, for 1939, 1940, 1941: Mr. Black (Cumberland), 287. Presented, 307. Sess. Paper No. 215a.
- See also *Liquor, consumption and control of*.

**Alcohol and Rubber Production:**

Order,—Return showing data *re* production of liquor in Canada last year; also data *re* recovery of alcohol and production of synthetic rubber; use of wheat, etc.: Mr. Fulford, 346. Presented, 395. Sess. Paper No. 215c.

**Aldershot, N.S., military camp:**

Order.—Return showing data *re* land purchased for, in 1941 and 1942: Mr. Black (Cumberland), 329. Presented, 408. Sess. Paper No. 330.

**Aliens, interned:**

Petition of N. Freed and others requesting release from internment camp at Hull, Quebec: Mrs. Nielsen. Presented, 41. Read by Clerk Assistant at request of a member, 41.

See also *Defence of Canada Regulations*; also *Internees*.

**Aluminum Industry:** See *Munitions and Supply Department*, 8.

**Aluminum Power Company Limited:** See *Saguenay Transmission Company, Limited, An Act respecting*.

**Amiens, Saskatchewan, Post Office:**

Order,—Correspondence during last six months *re*: Mrs. Nielsen, 272. Presented, 307. Sess. Paper No. 283.

**Ammunition, small arms:** See *Dominion Arsenal*s; also *War Expenditures Committee* (Eighth Report), 717.

**Ancienne Lorette, Quebec, Airport:** See *Empire Air Training Plan*, 6.

**Annuities, Government:** See *Labour Department*, 1, 4.

**Annulment of Election:** See *Stanstead Controverted Election*.

**Appendices to the Journals:**

Canadian National Railways; Trans-Canada Air Lines, etc.; Reported on by Railways and Shipping Committee, 349. Copy of Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, etc., tabled, 349. Appendix No. 1. *Evidence, etc., ordered printed from day to day, but not printed as an appendix to the Journals.*

Canteen Funds: Reported on by Canteen Funds Committee, 577. Copy of Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, etc., tabled, 584. Appendix No. 6. *Evidence, etc., ordered printed from day to day, but not printed as an appendix to the Journals.*

Civil Employment Reinstatement Act, 1942 (Bill No. 5): Reported on by Canteen Funds Committee recommending the adoption of Bill No. 5, with amendments; and that the title of the Bill be changed, 473. Copy of Evidence, etc., tabled, 473. Appendix No. 3. *Evidence, etc., ordered printed from day to day, but not printed as an appendix to the Journals.*

Radio Broadcasting: Reported on by Special Committee on Radio Broadcasting, 622. Copy of Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, etc., tabled, 631. Appendix No. 9. *Evidence, etc., ordered printed from day to day, but not printed as an appendix to the Journals.*

Reconstruction and Re-establishment Problems: Reported on by a Special Committee, 760. Copy of Evidence, tabled, etc., 760. Appendix No. 11. *Evidence, etc., ordered printed from day to day, but not printed as an appendix to the Journals.*

Soldier Settlement Act: Reported on by Veterans Land Settlement Committee recommending certain changes and adjustments in this Act, 549. Copy of Evidence, etc., tabled, 550. Appendix No. 5. *Evidence, etc., ordered printed from day to day, but not printed as an appendix to the Journals.*

Titles, Honours and Decorations: Reported on by Special Committee on Honours and Decorations, 613. Copy of Evidence, etc., tabled, 613. Appendix No. 8. *Evidence, etc., ordered printed from day to day, but not printed as an appendix to the Journals.*

Veterans Land Act, 1942 (Bill No. 65): Reported on by Veterans' Land Settlement Committee, recommending the adoption of Bill No. 65, with amendments, 475. Copy of Evidence, etc., tabled, 475. Appendix No. 4. *Evidence, etc., ordered printed from day to day, but not printed as an appendix to the Journals.*

Vocational Training Act, 1942 (Bill No. 64): Reported on by Vocational Training Committee recommending the adoption of Bill No. 64, with amendments; and that the title of the Bill be changed, 463. Copy of Evidence, etc., tabled, 463. Appendix No. 2. *Evidence, etc., ordered printed from day to day, but not printed as an appendix to the Journals.*

War Expenditures: Reported on by a Special Committee, 760. Copy of Minutes of Proceedings and Reports, tabled, 760. Appendix No. 10. *Minutes of Proceedings and Reports ordered printed from day to day, but not printed as an appendix to the Journals.*

Wheat Board Reports and Wheat Board Act, 1935, Amendment, bill: Reported on by Agriculture and Colonization Committee, 596. Copy of Evidence, etc., tabled, 607. Appendix No. 7. *Evidence, etc., ordered printed from day to day, but not printed as an appendix to the Journals.*

See also *Addendum to Journals*.

**Archives:**

Report of, for 1941: Laid before the House, 31. Sess. Paper No. 61.  
*Printed.*

**Argentine-Canada Trade Agreement:** See *Canada-Argentine Republic Trade Agreement.*

**Argentine Republic:**

Message of congratulations from Chamber of Deputies of, on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Confederation, 470.

**Armouries or Drill Halls:** See *National Defence, Department of.* 37, 38.

**Armstrong, Dr. M. G., employment of by government:**

Order,—Return showing data *re*; also whether he is employed at Nobel Chemical Works: Mr. Cardiff, 148. Presented, 216. Sess. Paper No. 203.

**Arsenals in the Dominion:** See *Dominion Arsenals.*

**Assent to Bills,** 132, 211, 335, 386-7, 708.

**Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Postmaster:**

Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. McGregor, 495. Presented, 516.  
Sess. Paper No. 362.

**Assistant Clerk, House of Commons:** See *Speaker, Mr.,* 6.

**Assistant Clerk reads Petition,** 41.

**Atlantic Charter, Declaration of United Nations adhering to Principles of:**

Declaration by United Nations done at Washington, January 1, 1942, and related documents: Laid before the House, 3. Sess. Paper No. 104.  
*Printed.*

**Atlantic Coast Defence:** See *National Defence, Department of.* 39.

**Atlantic Coast Fishermen:** See *Fisheries,* 8.

**Atwood's Brook, Nova Scotia, postmastership:**

Order,—Return showing data *re* during 1941 and 1942: Mr. Black (Cumberland), 309. Presented, 471. Sess. Paper No. 347.

**Audit and Treasury Control of Crown Properties:** See *Crown Corporations.*

**Auditors for National Railways:**

Bill No. 9 (Mr. Cardin)—An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways; 1st R., 56. 2nd R. moved, 90. Debate adjourned, 90. Debate resumed, 317. 2nd R., 317. 3rd R., 317. Passed by Senate, 332. R.A., 335. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 12.

See also *Canadian National Railways.*

**Automobile Carburettors:** See *Carburettors for automobiles.*

**Automobile Tires:** See *Rubber tires.*



**B**

**Bacon Board:** See *Canadian Bacon Board*.

**Bacon and Pork purchases for training camps:** See *Munitions and Supply Contracts*, 4.

**Bagotville, Quebec, Airport:** See *Munitions and Supply Department*, 3.

**"Bally", tug, operation of:** See *Tug-boats operated by government*.

**Bananas imported into Canada:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* during last six months; also dumping of in Halifax or Saint John Harbours: Mr. Stokes, 197. Presented, 219. Sess. Paper No. 220.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* imports of bananas since January 1, 1942: Mr. Hatfield, 570. Presented, 635. Sess. Paper No. 220a.

**Bank of Canada:**

1. Annual Report to December 31, 1941: Laid before the House, 49. Sess. Paper No. 20. *Printed*.
2. Review of the activities of The Foreign Exchange Control Board for the calendar year ended December 31, 1941: Laid before the House, 118. Sess. Paper No. 21.

See also *Banks and other agencies, holding savings deposits*; also *Bond issues of Dominion Government*; also *Central Mortgage Bank*; also *Gold held in Canada*; also *War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940*; also *War Savings Campaign*.

**Banking and Commerce Committee:**

1. Committee appointed, 69.
2. Bills referred, 241 (No. 56), 340 (No. 69), 593 (No. 116).
3. Name added, 293.
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**Banks and other agencies, holding savings deposits:**

1. Order,—Return showing aggregate amount held by, each month of year ending February 28, 1942: Mr. Purdy, 119. Presented, 144. Sess. Paper No. 160.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* amount of deposits, number of depositors in chartered banks on March 31, 1939 and 1942; coinage and bank notes in circulation; gold, debt of Canada, etc.: Mr. Hansell, 645. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 376.

See also *Gold held in Canada*.

**Bank Reports:**

1. Quebec Unclaimed Balances: Laid before the House, 39. Sess. Paper No. 27.
  2. Unclaimed Balances: Laid before the House, 39. Sess. Paper No. 25.
  3. Quebec Savings Banks, Shareholders' List: Laid before the House, 39. Sess. Paper No. 28.
  4. Shareholders' List: Laid before the House, 77. Sess. Paper No. 26.
- See also *Bond issues of Dominion Government*; also *Central Mortgage Bank*; also *Gold held in Canada*.



**Barley and Oats:**

Regulations *re* control of the sale of, etc.: See *Wheat Board*, 2.

**Barriefield Signals Training Centre:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 82.

**Bay St. Lawrence, N.S., Federal Government works at, in 1941:**

Order,—Copy of payrolls, accounts, etc., *re*: Mr. Black (Cumberland), 87.  
Presented, 148. Sess. Paper No. 165.

**Beauty Parlours in Canada, employees of:**

Order,—Return showing data *re* male and female employees: Mr. Bruce, 222. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 226.

**Beef and beef cattle:** See *Agriculture*, 5, 6, 8.

**Beet sugar, use of to manufacture alcohol:** See *Alcohol, manufacture of, from cane or beet sugar, molasses, wheat, etc.*; also *Sugar shortage*.

**Bercovitch, Peter, M.P.:** Notification of decease, 714, 716.

**Berlin, Tripartite Pact signed at, September 27, 1940:** See *Atlantic Charter, Declaration of United Nations adhering to Principles of*.

**Bienvenue, Mr. Valmore, K.C., employment of by government:**

Order,—Return showing data *re* for 1941 and 1942: Mr. Roy, 334. Presented, 650. Sess. Paper No. 377.

**Bilingual Officers:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 32.

**Billboard Advertising:** See *Advertising and Publicity by government departments, etc.*, 4.

**Bills—Private:**

Canadian Dental Association, An Act to incorporate: (Bill No. 42, Letter B of the Senate)—See that title.

Canadian Alliance Insurance Company, An Act to incorporate: (Bill No. 116, Letter A-4 of the Senate)—See that title.

Felician Sisters of Winnipeg, An Act to incorporate: (Bill No. 117, Letter B-4 of the Senate)—See that title.

Saguenay Transmission Company, Limited, Saguenay Electric Company and Aluminum Power Company, Ltd.: (Bill No. 99, Letter B-3 of the Senate)—See *Saguenay Transmission Company Limited, An Act respecting*.

Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company, An Act to change name to Fidelity Life Assurance Company: (Bill No. 69, Letter B of the Senate)—See *Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company*.

**Bills, Private, from Senate to be read a first and second time and referred,** 515, 593, 669.

**Bills—Public:**

Alberta Natural Resources Act, Amendment: (Bill No. 18)—See that title.

Auditors for National Railways: (Bill No. 9)—See that title.

Canada Evidence Act, Amendment: (Bill No. 66)—See that title.

**Bills—Public—Continued**

- Canadian National Railways Financing and Guarantee Act, 1942: (Bill No. 124)—See that title.
- Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, Amendment: (Bill No. 13)—See that title.
- Customs Tariff Amendment: (Bill No. 111)—See that title.
- Divorce Jurisdiction Act, Amendment: (Bill No. 8)—See that title.
- Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement Act, 1942: (Bill No. 16)—See that title.
- Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940, Amendment: (Bill No. 113)—See that title.
- Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940, Amendment: (Bill No. 122)—See that title.
- Excise Act, 1934, Amendment: (Bill No. 110)—See that title.
- External Affairs Department Act Amendment: (Bill No. 120)—See that title.
- Flags of Canada: (Bill No. 3)—See that title.
- Income War Tax Amendment: (Bill No. 115)—See that title.
- Judges Act Amendment: (Bill No. 67)—See that title.
- Loan Act, 1942 (\$750,000,000) (Bill No. 96) See *Loan of \$750,000,000*.
- Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies Act, 1942: (Bill No. 17)—See that title.
- National Defence and Security and United Kingdom Financing Act, 1942: (Bill No. 15)—See that title.
- National Defence and Security (\$135,000,000) aid for: (Bill No. 19)—See that title.
- National Defence and Security (\$500,000,000) aid for: (Bill No. 45)—See that title.
- National Defence and Security (\$1,500,000,000) aid for, bill: (Bill No. 95)—See that title.
- National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, Amendment: (Bill No. 80)—See that title.
- Oaths of Office: (Bill No. 1)—See that title.
- Ottawa City, grant to City by Dominion Government: (Bill No. 11)—See that title.
- Petroleum and Naphtha Inspection Act: (Bill No. 2)—See that title.
- Plebiscite Act, 1942: (Bill No. 10)—See *Dominion Plebiscite Act, 1942*.
- Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939, Amendment: (Bill No. 14)—See that title.
- Precious Metals Marking Act, Amendment: (Bill No. 4)—See that title.
- Precious Metals Marking Act, Amendment: (Bill No. 121)—See that title.
- Railway Act, Amendment: (Bill No. 6—Soldiers' Fares)—See that title.
- Reinstatement in Civil Employment of enlisted persons, etc.: (Bill No. 5)—See *Civil Employment Reinstatement Act, 1942*.
- Special War Revenue Act, Amendment: (Bill No. 114)—See that title.
- Succession Duty Act Amendment: (Bill No. 112)—See that title.
- Succession Duty Act, Amendment: (Bill No. 123)—See that title.
- Supply (Interim) Bill: (Bill No. 43)—See *Supply and Ways and Means, Supply Bills*.
- Supply (Interim) Bill: (Bill No. 44)—See *Supply and Ways and Means, Supply Bills*.
- Supply (Interim) Bill: (Bill No. 81)—See *Supply and Ways and Means, Supply Bills*.
- Supply (Interim) Bill: (Bill No. 98)—See *Supply and Ways and Means, Supply Bills*.

**Bills—Public—Concluded**

Supply (Final) Bill: (Bill No. 126)—See *Supply and Ways and Means, Supply Bills*.

Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act, 1942: (Bill No. 68)—See that title.

Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, Amendment: (Bill No. 7)—See that title.

Veterans' Land Settlement Act, 1942: (Bill No. 65)—See that title.

Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942: (Bill No. 64)—See that title.

War Risk Insurance Act, 1942: (Bill No. 56)—See that title.

Wheat Acreage Reduction Act, 1942: (Bill No. 12)—See that title.

**Bills, Royal Assent to,** 132, 211, 335, 386-7, 708.

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**Black-outs, enforcements of:** See *Defence of Canada Regulations*, 2.

**Blairmore, Alberta:** See *Crows Nest Pass*.

**Blind Persons, pensions to:** See *Old Age Pensions Act*; also *Old Age Pensions*.

**Boards and Commissions (Government), cost of:**

Order,—Return showing estimated cost to March 31, 1943, chargeable to the War Appropriation: Mr. Church, 777. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 395.

**Bombardment and War Risks Insurance:** See *War Risks and Bombardments Insurance*.

**Bonded transport carriers:** See *International Highway Forwarders, Limited*.

**Bond issues of Dominion Government:**

Order—Return showing data *re* bonds issued, sold, redeemed, held by chartered banks; and Bank of Canada, etc.: Mr. Quelch, 120. *Presented*, 166. Sess. Paper No. 177.

**Bones for manufacture of glue:** See *Glue, imports and manufacture of*.

**Bonus on account of rising living costs:** See *Pensions and National Health Department*, 3; also *War Measures Act*.

**Bonus on fish:** See *Fisheries*, 1, 7.

**Boots, leather, for armed forces:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 58.

**Boyce, C. W.:**

Speaker announces appointment of, as Acting Clerk Assistant, 5.

**Brading's Breweries, Limited, Ottawa:**

Address,—Copy of Orders in Council, etc., since January, 1936, *re* acquisition of property of by government: Mr. Diefenbaker, 169. *Presented*, 251. Sess. Paper No. 251.

**Bran, shorts, middlings, etc.:** See *Agriculture*, 7.

**Brazil-Canada Trade Agreement:** See *Canada-Brazil Trade Agreement*.

**Bren Machine Guns, manufacture of by John Inglis and Company:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* government expenditures for new build-ings and repairs, equipment, etc., to provide for manufacture of Bren Guns: Mr. Bruce, 86. Presented, 251. Sess. Paper No. 161*a*.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* amounts paid to December 31, 1941, on (a) Bren Gun account; (b) other items made by the company: Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), 119. Presented, 144. Sess. Paper No. 161.

**Brewing and Distilling Companies:**

Order,—Return showing data *re* gasoline and tire rationing of; also rationing of other materials, truckage restrictions, etc.: Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), 366. Presented, 438. Sess. Paper No. 172*d*.

**Bridges, suspension of tolls on:** See *Toll bridges in Province of Quebec, abolition of*.

**British Aeroplane Engines Limited, Montreal:** See *Royal Canadian Air Force*, 5.

**British Columbia Air Raid Precautions:** See *Air Raid Precautions*.

**British Columbia-Alaska Highway:** See *Alaska Highway*.

**British Columbia-Dominion Taxation Agreements:** See *Dominion-Provincial Taxation*.

**British Columbia Farmers, loans to:** See *Farm Loan Board*, 3.

**British Columbia Indians:** See *Indian Affairs*, 4.

**British Columbia Security Commission:**

1. Orders in Council *re*: Laid before the House, 118. Sess. Papers Nos. 99*f*, 99*g*.
  2. Order,—Return showing data *re* staff of: Mr. McGregor, 391. Presented, 401. Sess. Paper No. 316.
- See also *Japanese in Canada*.

**British Columbia Shipyards:** See *Shipyards in British Columbia*.

**British Columbia-Yukon-Alaska Highway:** See *Alaska Highway*.

**British Commonwealth Air Training Plan:** See *Empire Air Training Plan*.

**British Ministry of Shipping:** See *Shipbuilding in Canada*.

**British Purchasing Board:** See *Great Britain, goods and commodities sold to*.

**Broadcasting:** See *Canadian Broadcasting Corporation*; also *Radio Broadcast-ing Committee*.

**Bruno, Saskatchewan, postmastership:**

Order,—Correspondence, etc., *re* appointment of W. F. Hargarten: Mr. Bence, 144. Presented, 208. Sess. Paper No. 196.



**Budget:** See *Supply and Ways and Means*.

**Buildings for war staffs:** See *Ottawa Government Buildings*.

**Bureau of Public Information:**

Order,—Return showing data *re* paper shortage; also *re* literature sent out by Bureau: Mr. Bruce, 295. Presented, 390. Sess. Paper No. 313.

See also *Advertising and Publicity by Government Departments, etc.*; also *Dominion Plebiscite, 1942*; also *Naval Service of Canada*; also *Paper shortage in Canada*.

**Business of the House:** See *Government Business*.

**Butter production and consumption:** See *Agriculture*, 10, 12, 15.

**By-election reports:** See *Chief Electoral Officer*, 1.

**By leave of the House:**

1. House reverts to Motions under Routine Proceedings, 51 (Return tabled), 521 (unanimous consent), 707.
2. House reverts to Government Notices of Motions, 89, 102, 129, 367.
3. Committee Report concurred in, 105, 174.
4. Document tabled at 6 p.m., 106.
5. Bills given three readings during same sitting, 198, 205.
6. Order for Private Bills called, 338.
7. Motion for Adjournment under Standing Order 31, withdrawn, 406.
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9. Message from Senate received at 8 o'clock, p.m., during Debate on motion for Committee of Supply, 639.
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12. Bills (Government) presented by unanimous consent, 643.
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**Cabinet Changes:**

1. Correspondence *re* resignation of Hon. J. P. A. Cardin: Laid before the House, 288. Sess. Paper No. 273.

**Cadet Services, provision for:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 14.

**Calgary Power Company Bow River Plants:** See Hogg, Dr. T. H., *employment of, by government*.

**Calgary Rolling Mills:**

Address,—Correspondence between the government and various companies, etc., since 1938 *re*: Mr. Johnston (Bow River), 330. Partial Return presented, 356. Final Return presented, 369. Sess. Paper Nos. 301, 301a.

**Camp Borden:** See *Coal*, 2.

**Canada-Argentine Republic Trade Agreement:**

Resolution.—To approve Trade Agreement between Canada and Argentine Republic, signed October 2, 1941: Moved, Mr. Mackenzie King, 115. Motion agreed to, 115. Message to Senate for concurrence, 115. Message from Senate, 146.

**Canada-Brazil Trade Agreement:**

Resolution.—To approve Trade Agreement between Canada and Brazil, signed October 17 1941: Moved, Mr. Mackenzie King, 115. Motion agreed to, 115. Message to Senate for concurrence, 115. Message from Senate, 146.

**Canada Bread Company, Montreal, Quebec:**

Order.—Return showing data *re* strike at; also *re* contracts for supplies since September 1, 1941: Mr. Shaw, 156. Presented, 332. Sess. Paper No. 292.

**Canada-Chile Trade Agreement:**

1. Resolution.—To approve Trade Agreement between Canada and Chile, signed September 10, 1941: Moved, Mr. Mackenzie King, 105. Debate adjourned, 106. Motion agreed to, 115. Message to Senate for concurrence, 115. Message from Senate, 146.
2. Exchange of Notes *re*: Laid before the House, 776. Sess. Paper No. 387.

**Canada Evidence Act, Amendment, bill:**

Bill No. 66 (Mr. St. Laurent)—Photographic copies to be admitted as evidence; 1st R., 248. 2nd R., 318. Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 318. Reported from Committee of the Whole with an amendment, 327. Ordered for third reading at the next sitting of the House, 327. 3rd R., 330. Passed by Senate, 377. R.A., 386, 6-7 George VI, Chapter 19.

**Canada Packers Limited:**

Address.—Correspondence with Labour Department and between department and employee organization *re* discharge of Adam Borsk on December 23, 1941: Mr. Gillis, 29. Presented, 32. Sess. Paper No. 118.

**Canada's Battle of the Atlantic:** See *Advertising and Publicity by government departments, etc.*, 5; also *Naval Service of Canada*, 6.

**Canada's Merchant Marine:** See *Merchant Marine of Canada*.

**Canada-United States Agreement *re* Compulsory Military Service:**

1. Copy of Exchange of Notes dated March 30, April 6 and 8, 1942: Laid before the House 235. Sess. Paper No. 230.
2. Order.—Return showing data *re* Canadian residents of United States subject to draft laws: Mr. MacKinnon (Kootenay East), 352. Presented, 378. Sess. Paper No. 311.
3. Copy of Exchange of Notes dated September 30, 1942 *re*: Laid before the House, 776. Sess. Paper No. 388.

**Canada-United States Agreement *re* Post War Economic Policy:**

Copy of Exchange of Notes dated November 30, 1942 *re*: Laid before the House 776. Sess. Paper No. 390.

**Canada-United States Agreement *re* repatriation of members of armed forces:**

Copy of Exchange of Notes: Laid before the House, 173. Sess. Paper No. 181.

**Canada-United States Agreement *re* Taxation:**

1. Copy of Convention signed at Washington March 4, 1942: Laid before the House, 141. Sess. Paper No. 159.
2. Resolution,—To approve of Convention and Protocol entered into at Washington, March 4, 1942, with respect to Income Tax, etc., on individuals and Corporations: Resolution adopted in Committee of the Whole, 367.

**Canada-United States Agreement *re* Unemployment Insurance:**

1. Copy of: Laid before the House, 338. Sess. Paper No. 112*d*. *Printed*.
2. Copy of Exchange of Notes dated November 2, 4, 1942 *re*: Laid before the House, 776. Sess. Paper No. 389.

See also *Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940*.

**Canada-United States Agreement *re* water levels of Lake St. Francis:**

See *St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterways System*.

**Canada-United States Extradition Treaty:**

Copy of: Laid before the House, 676. Sess. Paper No. 384.

**Canadian Alliance Insurance Company, An Act to Incorporate:**

Petition for an Act to incorporate, 359. Mr. Bertrand (Laurier). Petition referred to Standing Orders Committee, 378. Reported on, 453. Report concurred in, 463. Report of Notice, 473. Bill No. 116 (Letter A-4 of the Senate)—An Act to incorporate Canadian Alliance Insurance Company, received, 593. 1st R. 2nd R., 593 (according to Special Order); Reported from Banking and Commerce Committee, 642. Ordered placed on Order Paper for consideration immediately, 643.

**Canadian Bacon Board:**

Return to an Order of the House of January 21, 1942; *re* hog and bacon statistics: Presented, 17. Sess. Paper No. 115.

See also *Taggart, Honourable J. G., employment of by government*.

**Canadian Broadcasting Corporation:**

Order,—Return showing data *re* booklet "Five Years of Achievement", issued by, etc.: Mr. Purdy, 139. Presented, 166. Sess. Paper No. 85*a*.

See also *Radio Broadcasting Committee*; also *Wartime Prices and Trade Board*.

**Canadian Dental Association, An Act to incorporate:**

Petition for an Act to incorporate, 17. Mr. McIlraith. Report of Notice, 31. Bill No. 42 (Letter B of the Senate) received, 201. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 340 (debate). Referred to Miscellaneous Private Bills Committee, 340. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. R.A. 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 38.



**Canadian Expeditionary Force:**

Order,—Return showing data *re* enlistments, number drafted, casualties, etc., during the Great War 1914-18: Mr. Tustin, 27. Presented, 154. Sess. Paper No. 124*h*.  
See also *Hong Kong Inquiry*.

**Canadian Farm Loan Board:** See *Farm Loan Board*.

**Canadian Flag:** See *Flags of Canada, An Act to provide for*.

**Canadian Legion Building, Vulcan, Alberta:**

Order,—Correspondence, etc., *re* renting of by government: Mr. Hansell, 258. Presented, 494. Sess. Paper No. 353.

**Canadian Mint:** See *Royal Canadian Mint*.

**Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto:**

Order,—Copy of agreement with government *re* use of lands and buildings of, for war purposes: Mr. Church, 346. Presented, 408. Sess. Paper No. 329.  
See also *Royal Canadian Air Force*, 10.

**Canadian National Railways Financing and Guarantee Act, 1942:**

Resolution,—To authorize the provision of moneys for 1942, refunding of certain obligations, etc.; House to go into Committee on, 379. Resolution adopted, 647. Bill No. 124 (Mr. Ilsley)—An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures made and capital indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways System during the calendar year 1942, to provide for the refunding of financial obligations and to authorize the guarantee by His Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company; 1st R., 647. 2nd R. 3rd R., 652. Passed by Senate, 669. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 22.

**Canadian National Railways:**

1. Annual Report of: Laid before the House, 171. Sess. Paper No. 93. *Printed*. Referred to Railways and Shipping Committee, 255. Reported on, 349.
2. Report of Chartered Accountants, on the accounts of the Canadian National Railway System, etc.: Laid before the House, 171. Sess. Paper No. 93*a*. *Printed*. Referred to Railways and Shipping Committee, 255. Reported on, 349.
3. Annual Report of Securities Trust of: Laid before the House, 171. Sess. Paper 93*b*. *Printed*. Referred to Railways and Shipping Committee, 255. Reported on, 349.
4. Order,—Return showing payments by government for certain services during 1941: Mr. Coldwell, 181. Presented, 285. Sess. Paper No. 270.
5. Order in Council P.C. 148/2980 of April 30, 1941, *re* provision of lighterage facilities at Halifax, N.S.: Laid before the House, 210. Sess. Paper No. 197.
6. Financial Budget of, for 1942: Laid before the House, 255. Sess. Paper No. 93*c*. Referred to Railways and Shipping Committee, 255. Reported on, 349.



**Canadian National Railways—Concluded**

7. Estimates of, in Main Estimates 1942-43, referred to Railways and Shipping Committee, 255. Reported on, 277. Referred to Committee of Supply, 277.
8. Freight rates increase: See *Transport Commission*, 2.  
See also *Auditors for National Railways*; also *Tank Cars in Canada*; also *Uplands Airport, railway service to*.

**Canadian National Railways Montreal Terminals:**

1. Report of work done, etc.: Laid before the House, 80. Sess. Paper No. 93d.
2. Order,—Return showing expenditure on, to end of 1941; estimated cost; completion date; steel tonnage; also data *re* municipalities refused steel for municipal services, etc.; also use of steel by Canadian National Railways: Mr. Church 83. Presented, 109. Sess. Paper No. 93f.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* use of copper, brass and aluminum in construction of: Mr. O'Brien, 171. Presented, 271. Sess. Paper No. 262.

**Canadian National Railways Securities Trust:** See *Canadian National Railways*, 3.

**Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited:**

1. Annual Report of for year ended December 31, 1941: Laid before the House, 171. Sess. Paper No. 88. *Printed*. Referred to Railways and Shipping Committee, 255. Reported on, 349.
2. Financial Budget of, for 1943: Laid before the House, 255. Sess. Paper No. 93c. Referred to Railways and Shipping Committee, 255. Reported on, 349.

See also *Bananas imported into Canada*.

**Canadian Pacific Railway:**

1. Order,—Return showing payment by government for certain services in 1941: Mr. Coldwell, 181. Presented, 285. Sess. Paper No. 270.
2. Branch Lines to Uplands Airport: See *Uplands Airport, railway service to*.
3. Freight Rates Increase. See *Transport Commission*, 2.  
See also *Tank Cars in Canada*.

**Canadian Pacific Railway Lands sold:**

Return of: Laid before the House, 210. Sess. Paper No. 89.

**Canadian Pensions Act:** See *Pensions and National Health Department*.

**Canadian Pratt and Whitney:** See *Aircraft, manufacture of in Canada*.

**Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, Amendment, bill:**

Resolution,—To provide for the payment of an increased rate per bushel on wheat delivered by producers: House to go into Committee on, 129. Resolution adopted, 135. Bill No. 13 (Mr. MacKinnon, Edmonton West)—An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935; 1st R., 135. 2nd R. moved, 139. Debate adjourned, 139. Debate resumed, 141. Amendment (Mr. Lacombe)—exemption of farmers and farmers' sons from military service; establishment of tribunals, 141. Speaker ruled the amendment out of order on the ground that tribunals would entail an expenditure, and such could not be initiated by a private member,

**Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, Amendment, bill—*Concluded***

142. Amendment (Mr. Douglas, Weyburn)—that disregard of representations made by western agriculture *re* \$1.00 wheat, etc., is contrary to the peace, order and good government of Canada, 142. Point of order raised that amendment involved an expenditure, 142. Speaker ruled amendment in order as not involving an expenditure, as setting out a principle adverse to the bill, 142. Debate adjourned, 142, 146, 149. Debate resumed, 151. Exception taken by Mr. Lacombe to the decision of Mr. Speaker that Mr. Marshall had risen first and had been seen by Mr. Speaker; as five members did not arise to support Mr. Lacombe's appeal, such appeal was not put from the Chair, 152. Debate adjourned, 152, 160. Amendment (Mr. Douglas, Weyburn), negatived (yeas 44; nays 125), 161-2. 2nd R. agreed to, on division, 162. Bill referred to Agriculture and Colonization Committee, 162. Evidence thereon taken before Committee to be printed, recommended, 173. Ordered, 174. Reported, 195. Reported from Committee of the Whole, 210. 3rd R., 210. Passed by Senate, 211. R.A., 211. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 4.

See also *Agriculture and Colonization Committee*.

**Canadian Wheat Board:** See *Wheat Board*.

**Canadian Wool Board Limited:**

Order in Council P.C. 1835 of March 10, 1942, authorizing the incorporation, etc., of: Laid before the House, 166. Sess. Paper No. 178.

**Canadians subject to United States Draft Laws:**

Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. MacKinnon (Kootenay East), 352. Presented, 378. Sess. Paper No. 311.

**Cannel Coal:** See *Coal*, 8.

**Canteen Funds Committee:**

1. Committee appointed, 186-7 (after debate).
2. Bill No. 5 (Civil Employment Reinstatement Act, 1942), referred to, 226.
3. Name added, 243.
4. Reports, 259 (printing, quorum, sitting), 473 (Bill No. 5, with amendments), 474 (designation of a Minister), 577 (recommendations, etc.).
5. Reports concurred in, 260.

**Canteen Funds, Utilization and use of:**

Order,—Copy of Report by Committee appointed under Order in Council P.C. 7520 to inquire into; also statement of action taken on report: Mr. Bence, 29. Presented, 56. Sess. Paper No. 127.

**Canteen Prices:**

Order,—Return showing data *re* prices charged in canteens of armed forces; control of, by Wartime Prices and Trade Board, etc.: Mr. Church, 503. Presented, 664. Sess. Paper No. 127a.

**Capital Assistance to Canadian industries:**

1. Statement *re* grants, etc., by British and Canadian governments: Laid before the House, 43. Sess. Paper No. 121.

**Capital Assistance to Canadian industries—Concluded**

2. Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), 26. Presented, 80, 143. Sess. Papers Nos. 121*a*, 121*b*.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* certain chemical plants, etc.: Mr. Hatfield, 157. Presented, 215. Sess. Paper No. 200.
4. Order,—Return showing data *re* grants made by departments other than Munitions and Supply: Mr. O'Brien, 224. Presented, 243. Sess. Paper No. 121*c*.

See also *Munitions and Supply Plants*.

**Carburettors for automobiles:**

Order.—Return showing data *re* invented and patented in Canada since 1930; sale of, etc.: Mr. Roy, 329. Presented, 360. Sess. Paper No. 303.

**Cardin, Hon. J. P. A., resignation of as member of the Cabinet:** See *Cabinet changes*.

**Cargo vessels:** See *Munitions and Supply Contracts*, 12.

**Carpenters, painters, etc., wages paid to in National Defence and Public Works Department:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 66.

**Casgrain, Hon. Pierre F., M.P.:**

Appointed a Judge of Superior Court of Quebec, vacates seat, 469.

**Casualty Lists of present war:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 26, 42.

**Category "A" men in armed forces:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 57.

**Catering and Messing of armed forces:** See *War Expenditures Committee*, (Seventh Report), 565.

**Cattle exports to United States:** See *Agriculture*, 3, 8.

**Ceiling on prices and wages:** See *Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation*; also *Labour Department*, 1; also *Manufacturing Plants and price ceiling*; also *National War Labour Board*; also *War Measures Act*; also *Wartime Prices and Trade Board*; also *Wartime Salaries Order*; also *Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order*.

**Censorship:** See *Yuill, Major J. S., employment of, by government*.

**Census.**

1. Order.—Return showing number of Canadians seventy years of age or over; also old age pensioners: Mr. Esling, 244. Presented, 252. Sess. Paper No. 37*a*.
  2. Order.—Return showing data *re* men between 18 and 30: Mr. Jean, 278. Presented *forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 124*m*.
- See also *Japanese in Canada*, 9; also *National Defence, Department of*, 64.

**Census takers (1941) in North Battleford:**

Order.—Return showing data *re*: Mrs. Nielsen, 222. Presented *forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 227.



**Central Mortgage Bank:**

Annual Report of, to December 31, 1941: Laid before the House, 138.  
Sess. Paper No. 39.

**Chairman of Committees:** See *Deputy Speaker*; also *Speaker's Rulings*, 9, 13,

**Chaplain Services for Army, Navy and Air Force:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* Chaplains in the Canadian Army: Mr. Diefenbaker, 87. Presented, 165. Sess. Paper No. 175.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* chapels, etc., provided in military and other camps: Mr. Church, 357. Presented, 408. Sess. Paper No. 326.  
See also *National Defence, Department of*, 21.

**Cheese production:** See *Agriculture*, 12.

**Chemical and other Plants, capital assistance to:** See *Capital Assistance to Canadian industries*; also *Munitions and Supply Plants*, 9.

**Chemical and Explosives Production:** See *War Expenditures Committee*, (Eighth Report), 717.

**Chief Electoral Officer:**

1. Reports of: Laid before the House, 5. Sess. Paper No. 3, 3a. *Printed*.
2. Certificates of Election of New Members, 55, 59, 79, 716.  
See also *Members, changes in*.

**Chile-Canada Trade Agreement:** See *Canada-Chile Trade Agreement*.

**Choquette, Fernand, employment of, by government:**

Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. Roy, 651.

**Churchill-Roosevelt Atlantic Conference, August 14, 1941:** See *Atlantic Charter, Declaration by United Nations adhering to principles of*.

**Cigarettes for armed forces overseas:**

Order,—Return showing data *re* alleged shortage of Canadian cigarettes: Mr. Graydon, 503. Presented, 573. Sess. Paper No. 367.

**Civil Employment Reinstatement Act, 1942.**

Bill No. 5 (Mr. McLarty for Minister of Labour)—Reinstatement in Civil Employment of Individuals who enlist or perform essential war employment; 1st R., 17. 2nd R. moved, 91. Debate adjourned, 91, 123. Debate resumed, 129. Interrupted by Message from Senate, 129. Resumed, 132. Adjourned to a later hour this day, 132. Resumed, 132. 2nd R., 132. Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 132, 135, 139. Order referring Bill to Committee of the Whole discharged, 226. Bill referred to Special Committee set up to deal with the disposition of Canteen Funds, 226. Reported from Special Committee with amendments, and recommendation that title be changed, 473. Reported from Committee of the Whole with an amendment, 499. 3rd R., 499 (Title changed to "An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of discharged members of His Majesty's Forces or other designated classes of persons".) Passed by Senate with amendments, 574. Message to Senate agreeing to some amendments but disagreeing to second amendment, agreed to, after debate, 631. Message from Senate not insisting on their second amendment, 639. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 31.



**Civil Service:**

1. Report of positions excluded from provisions of the Civil Service Act: Laid before the House, 61. Sess. Paper No. 60.
  2. Return to an Order of the House of November 10, 1941, showing number, salaries, allowances, etc., of all Federal Government employees, including Boards and Commissions, as of various dates; also *re* war employees and non-war employees appointed since September 1, 1939. Presented, 119. Sess. Paper No. 151.
  3. Order,—Return showing data *re* appointments, resignations, reclassifications, statutory increases, etc., of clerks in Grades 1, 2, 3, since January 1, 1941: Mr. Shaw, 168. Presented, 217. Sess. Paper No. 208.
  4. Order,—Return showing data *re* age limit for entry to the Service; also data *re* Royal Canadian Mounted Police: Mr. Bruce, 222. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 208a.
  5. Order,—Return showing data *re* staffs of Department of National Defence (Army, Air and Naval Services) engaged in following up ministerial inquiries: Mr. Jackman, 223. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 229.
  6. Order,—Return showing data *re* persons appointed since November 15, 1941: Mr. Jackman, 223.
  7. Order,—Return showing data *re* exemption of Civil Servants from "wage ceiling", and Unemployment Insurance Act; also data *re* statutory increases: Mr. Jackman, 224. Presented, 301. Sess. Paper No. 280.
  8. Order,—Return showing data *re* any employees receiving guaranteed salaries irrespective of income tax: Mr. Jackman, 271. Presented, 378. Sess. Paper No. 309.
  9. Order,—Return showing data as to pay, leave, etc., of government employees in Reserve Army who attend summer camp: Mr. Hazen, 345. Presented, 369. Sess. Paper No. 240c.
  10. Order,—Return showing data *re* Civil Service examiners in Civil Service Commission: Mr. Shaw, 420. Presented, 471. Sess. Paper No. 208b.
  11. Order,—Return showing number of permanent and temporary government employees employed in each department and board; also number in Ottawa: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 440. Presented, 676. Sess. Paper No. 151b.
  12. Order,—Return showing men of military age occupying clerical positions in Army, Navy and Air Force offices in Ottawa: Mr. Senn, 440.
  13. Order,—Return showing number of women employees in each government department or board: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 459. Presented, 650. Sess. Paper No. 151a.
  14. Order,—Return showing data *re* men 17 to 45 in government employ: Mr. Church, 491.
- See also *Defence of Canada Regulations*, 4; also *Dependents' Allowance Act*; also *Labour Department*; also *Munitions and Supply Department*; also *National Defence, Department of*, 52, 94; also *National Film Board*; also *One Dollar a Year men in Government service*; also *Simpson (Robert) Company, Limited, Toronto*; also *Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940*; also *Williamson, Allan, employment of by government*; also *Women in the government service*.

**Civil Service Commission:**

1. Report of for year 1942: Laid before the House, 676. Sess. Paper No. 59. *Printed.*
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* Civil Service Examiners in Civil Service Commission: Mr. Shaw, 420. Presented, 471. Sess. Paper No. 208b.

**Civil Service Commission—Concluded**

3. Order,—Return showing data *re* Messrs. R. Jones and C. Moore, Civil Service Commission Examiners: Mr. Cruickshank, 608. Presented, 635. Sess. Paper No. 208c.
4. Order,—Return showing data *re* members of the staff of the Examination Branch of the Civil Service Commission: Mr. Ross (St. Paul's), 609. Presented, 664. Sess. Paper No. 208d.

**Civil Service Insurance:**

Annual Statement of: Laid before the House, 77. Sess. Paper No. 33.

**Civil Service Superannuation:** See *External Affairs Department Act Amendment, bill*.

**Clerical positions in armed forces occupied by men of military age:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 89.

**Clerk Assistant, House of Commons:** See *Speaker, Mr.*, 6.

**Clerk Assistant reads Petition, 41.**

**Clerk of the House:**

Announces unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, 161.

**Clerk of Petitions:**

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**Cloth and clothing imports and exports:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 86.

**Clothing Controller for Quebec:** See *Wartime Prices and Trade Board*, 4.

**Coal:**

1. Address,—Copy of all correspondence during 1939, 1940, 1941, etc., between various Ministers, Boards, etc., and fuel dealers of Toronto and others *re* Toronto coal situation: Mr. Noseworthy, 272. Presented, 370. Sess. Paper No. 300a.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* coal purchased for use at Camp Borden from January 1, 1941 to date: Mr. Diefenbaker, 302. Presented *forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 187a.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* coal purchased for use at Petawawa Camp from January 1, 1941 to date: Mr. Diefenbaker, 302. Presented *forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 187b.
4. Order,—Return showing duty paid on coal at port of Toronto, May 1, to July 31, 1940: Mr. Noseworthy, 309. Presented, 351. Sess. Paper No. 300.
5. Order,—Return showing day by day breakdown of duty paid on coal at Port of Toronto, April 1 to July 31, 1940: Mr. Noseworthy, 374. Presented, 471. Sess. Paper No. 300b.

**Coal—Concluded**

6. Order,—Return showing efforts made to provide additional shipping so as to prevent falling off in coal production in Cape Breton Mines: Mr. McGarry, 403. Presented, 418. Sess. Paper No. 338.
  7. Order,—Return showing data *re* coal supplies used in Pictou County during 1942: Mr. Black (Cumberland), 414. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 336.
  8. Order,—Return showing data *re* imports of cannel coal from Kentucky during 1938 to 1941; also foreign exchange required: Mr. Blackmore, 491. Presented, 501. Sess. Paper No. 356.
- See also *Munitions and Supply Contracts*, 8; also *National War Labour Board*, 5.

**Coal supplies for military training camps, etc.:** See *Munitions and Supply Contracts*, 8, 10, 11.

**Cockeram, Lt.-Col. Alan:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 39.

**Cod Liver Oil and other fish liver oils:** See *Fisheries*, 3, 11, 12.

**Combines Investigation Act:** See *Coal*, 1; also *Labour Department*, 1; also *Lawyers employed by government*.

**Commissions:**

- Copy of Order in Council P.C. 1160 of February 12, 1942, appointing Sir Lyman P. Duff a Commissioner under the Inquiries Act, to inquire into dispatch of Canadian Troops to Hong Kong: Laid before the House, 47. Sess. Paper No. 99b.
- See also *Judges acting on Provincial and Federal Commissions*; also *Royal Commission on Shipbuilding in Ontario and Quebec*.

**Commissions and Boards (Government), cost of:** See *Boards and Commissions (Government)*, cost of.

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2. Powers given to, 74.
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2. Dominion Plebiscite Act Committee, 102.
3. Radio Broadcasting Committee, 151.
4. Canteen Funds Committee, 186.
5. Reconstitucion and Re-establishment Committee, 187.
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7. War Expenditures Committee, moved, 258. Agreed to, 261.
8. Defence of Canada Regulations Committee, moved, 272, agreed to, 272.
9. Titles, Honours and Decorations Committee, moved, 412. Debate adjourned, 412. Motion agreed to, 416 (on division).



**Commodities and goods sold to Great Britain:** See *Great Britain, goods and commodities sold to*.

**Commodities, rationing of:** See *Rationing of certain articles and supplies; also Wartime Prices and Trade Board*.

**Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* directors and staff of; also statement *re* authority, duties, etc., and action taken: Mr. Stokes, 26. Presented, 153. Sess. Paper No. 170.
  2. Order,—Return showing data *re* all persons appointed since October 1, 1941: Mr. Stokes, 26. Presented, 153. Sess. Paper No. 170a.
  3. Order,—Return showing data *re* members of; also staff; cost of operation, subsidies, ministerial responsibility: Mr. Church, 257. Presented, 341. Sess. Paper No. 294c.
  4. Order,—Return showing data *re* Controllers appointed since September, 1939: Mr. Shaw, 303. Presented, 384. Sess. Paper No. 141a.
- See also *National Revenue Department*, 3; also *Rationing of certain articles and supplies*; also *Subsidies on Goods and Materials, etc.*; also *War-time Prices and Trade Board*.

**Commonwealth Air Training Plan:** See *Airports and Landing Fields in Canada*; also *Empire Air Training Plan*.

**Community Pastures in Saskatchewan:** See *Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act*, 2.

**Compagnie d'Assurances Alliance Canadienne, L':** See *Canadian Alliance Insurance Company, An Act to Incorporate*.

**Compulsory Military Service:** See *Canada-United States Agreement re Compulsory Military Service*; also *Conscription*; also *National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940 Amendment, bill*.

**Conciliation and Labour Act:** See *Labour Department*, 1.

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**Conscientious Objectors:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* use of, in war industries, etc.: Mr. Hansell, 223. Presented *forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 228.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* employment of, in war industries, work camps, etc.: Mr. Cruickshank, 294. Presented, 302. Sess. Paper No. 228a.
3. Address,—Correspondence, etc., *re*, between Members of Parliament, etc., and National War Services Department or National War Services Board of Saskatchewan: Mr. Senn, 304. Presented, 608. Sess. Paper No. 228b.

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See also *Address to His Excellency the Governor General in Reply to Speech from the Throne*; also *Canada-United States Agreement re Compulsory Military Service*; also *Dominion Plebiscite Act, 1942*; also *National Defence, Department of*; also *National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940*; also *National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, Amendment, bill*; also *Speaker's Rulings, 7*.

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**Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., San Francisco, California:** See *Glue, imports and manufacture of*.

**Contracts for war supplies:** See *Munitions and Supply Contracts*.

**Controllers of Commodities, appointments of by Government:**

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**Co-operative Marketing:** See *Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, 1939*.

**Coronation Medals (George VI), awarded in Canada:** See *Titles, Honours and Decorations*.

**Corporation Taxation:** See *Dominion-Provincial Taxation*; also *Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreements Act, 1942*; also *Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies Act, 1942*.

**Corporations, private, assisted by Government funds:** See *Munitions and Supply Plants*.

**Corvettes, building of:** See *Munitions and Supply Contracts, 7*.

**Cost of Living Bonus:**

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**Cows, slaughter of, on account of bovine tuberculosis:** See *Agriculture*, 14.

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**Crows Nest Pass:**

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**Customs Tariff Amendment, bill:**

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**Defence of Canada Regulations:**

1. Reports pursuant to paragraph 3 of Regulation 21: Laid before the House, 17. Sess. Paper Nos. 12, 96 (12a), 208 (12d), 238 (12e), 305 (12f), 393 (12g), 517 (12h).
  2. Address,—Copy of all Orders in Council, Reports, etc., *re*; also correspondence, etc., with provinces, *re* black-out enforcement: Mr. Church, 97. Presented, 166. Sess. Paper No. 12c.
  3. Order of Minister of Justice *re* removal of Japanese from certain areas in British Columbia: Laid before the House, 106. Sess. Paper No. 12b.
  4. Order.—Return showing data *re* persons in government employ who have had charges, etc., laid against them: Mr. Graydon, 502. Presented, 574. Sess. Paper No. 12i.
  5. Order.—Return showing number incarcerated under provisions of Section 21; also naturalization certificates revoked: Mr. Bence, 570.
- See also *Adjournments under Standing Order 31*; also *Aliens, interned*; also *Internees*; also *Japanese in Canada*; also *War Measures Act*.

**Defence of Canada Regulations Committee:**

1. Resolution (Mr. St. Laurent)—To appoint a Special Committee to consider and review Defence of Canada Regulations; moved, 272. Agreed to, after debate, 272.
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**Dentists Association:** See *Canadian Dental Association, An Act to incorporate*.

**Dependents' Allowance Act:**

Order,—Return showing data *re* administrative staffs employed since September 1, 1939 *re* Red Deer Federal Constituency: Mr. Shaw, 101. Presented, 126. Sess. Paper No. 152.

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**Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1930, Amendment, bill:**

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**Divorce Bills:**

1. ALLEN, ANNIE RUTH FISHER: Petition for an Act, 15. Report of Notice, 23. Bill No. 25 (Letter J of the Senate) received, 199. Mr. Hill. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 338-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 708. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 40.
2. BALDWIN, FRED A SYBIL NISBET: Petition for an Act, 247. Referred to Standing Orders Committee, 252. Reported on, 355. Mr. Bercovitch.
3. BARLOW, ELEANOR EDITH McKECHNIE: Petition for an Act, 31. Report of Notice, 49. Bill No. 21 (Letter F of the Senate) received, 199. Mr. Whitman. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 338-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 464. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 708. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 41.
4. BARRETT, ELEANOR ADELE REA: Petition for an Act, 99. Report of Notice, 114. Bill No. 20 (Letter E of the Senate) received, 199. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 338-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 464. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 708. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 42.
5. BARWICK, STELLA KATHLEEN MARGUERITE WINNALL: Petition for an Act, 19. Report of Notice, 100. Bill No. 46 (Letter A-2 of the Senate) received, 207. Mr. Hazen. 1st R., 221. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 43.
6. BELOFF, BETTY LEAH BREGMAN: Petition for an Act, 108. Report of Notice, 113. Bill No. 29 (Letter N of the Senate) received, 199. Mr. Whitman. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 338-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 708. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 44.
7. BERGMAN, JOSEPH: Petition for an Act, 108. Report of Notice, 114. Bill No. 89 (Letter J-3 of the Senate) received, 337. Mr. Whitman. 1st R., 343. 2nd R., 467. Reported, 497. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 45.
8. BLACK, EDITH MORGAN: Petition for an Act, 118. Report of Notice, 133. Bill No. 28 (Letter M of the Senate) received, 199. Mr. McIlraith. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 338-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 708. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 46.
9. BROOKS, ROSE: Petition for an Act, 99. Report of Notice, 113. Mr. Bercovitch.
10. BULLOCK, MARY CUMMINGS: Petition for an Act, 108. Report of Notice, 173. Bill No. 76 (Letter X-2 of the Senate) received, 283. Mr. Whitman. 1st R., 286. 2nd R., 340. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 466. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 47.
11. BUSH, GEORGE LOUIS: Petition for an Act, 59. Report of Notice, 214.
12. CAMERON, JUNIOR, GEORGE SUTHERLAND: Petition for an Act, 107. Report of Notice, 114. Bill No. 54 (Letter I-2 of the Senate) received, 207. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 221. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 466. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 49.
13. CANTLIE, DOROTHY AGNES HENRIETTA RUSSELL: Petition for an Act, 31. Report of Notice, 49. Bill No. 22 (Letter G of the Senate) received, 199. Mr. Whitman. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 338-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 464. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 708. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 48.
14. CAREW, GEORGE McDONALD JOSEPH: Petition for an Act, 125. Report of Notice, 133. Bill No. 86 (Letter G-3 of the Senate) received, 337. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 343. 2nd R., 467. Reported, 497. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 50.



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15. CATCHPAW, LESTER LEWIS: Petition for an Act, 11. Report of Notice, 23. Bill No. 24 (Letter I of the Senate) received, 199. Mr. Davidson. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 338-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 708. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 51.
16. CATLOW, FRED: Petition for an Act, 19. Report of Notice, 49. Bill No. 55 (Letter J-2 of the Senate) received, 207. Mr. Hill. 1st R., 221. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 466. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 52.
17. CHAFE, WILLIAM JAMES: Petition for an Act, 247. Referred to Standing Orders Committee, 252. Reported on, 264. Mr. Bercovitch.
18. COHEN, ELSIE EPSTEIN: Petition for an Act, 125. Report of Notice, 133. Bill No. 58 (Letter L-2 of the Senate) received, 214. Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas). 1st R., 240. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 466. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 53.
19. CONSTABLE, EDNA ANNIE HEAZLE: Petition for an Act, 15. Report of Notice, 23. Bill No. 61 (Letter O-2 of the Senate) received, 214. Mr. Boucher. 1st R., 240. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 466. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 54.
20. COOKE, DOROTHY SUNSHINE STEIRMAN: Petition for an Act, 107. Report of Notice, 114. Bill No. 50 (Letter E-2 of the Senate) received, 207. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 221. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 55.
21. CORBER, ADA LAHN: Petition for an Act, 108. Report of Notice, 114. Bill No. 119 (Letter D-4 of the Senate) received, 593. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 593. 2nd R., 593. Reported, 645.
22. CUSHING, DOROTHY REED: Petition for an Act, 11. Report of Notice, 23. Bill No. 62 (Letter P-2 of the Senate) received, 214. Mr. Boucher. 1st R., 240. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 466. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 56.
23. DARBYSON, JOHN CLIFFORD STANLEY: Petition for an Act, 45. Report of Notice, 173. Bill No. 78 (Letter Z-2 of the Senate) received, 284. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 286. 2nd R., 340. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 466. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 57.
24. DAVIDSON, WILLIAM MILROY: Petition for an Act, 99. Report of Notice, 133. Bill No. 70 (Letter R-2 of the Senate) received, 283. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 286. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 466. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 58.
25. DESNOYERS, SARTO: Petition for an Act, 99. Report of Notice, 214. Bill No. 63 (Letter Q-2 of the Senate) received, 214. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 240. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 363. Penalty charge of previous session to be refunded, recommended, 363-4. Ordered, 374. 3rd R., 466. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 59.
26. DIANO, MARIEATT VENDITELLO: Petition for an Act, 118. Report of Notice, 133. Bill No. 60 (Letter N-2 of the Senate) received, 214. Mr. Gray. 1st R., 240. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 466. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 60.
27. DORE, MARION ELLEN TOPP: Petition for an Act, 251. Referred to Standing Orders Committee, 252. Reported on, 264. Mr. McIlraith.
28. DRACK, FRANÇOIS HENRI: Petition for an Act, 45. Report of Notice, 173. Bill No. 72 (Letter T-2 of the Senate) received, 283. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 286. 2nd R., 340. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 466. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 61.

**Divorce Bills—Continued**

29. DYSON, BEATRICE ASHWELL: Petition for an Act, 337. Referred to Standing Orders Committee, 338. Reported on, 356. Mr. Abbott.
30. EVANS, PHYLLIS WILDA VALENTINE PARK: Petition for an Act, 35. Report of Notice, 49. Bill No. 38 (Letter W of the Senate) received, 200. Mr. Abbott. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 62.
31. FISHMAN, RUTH UFLAND: Petition for an Act, 113. Report of Notice, 133. Bill No. 74 (Letter V-2 of the Senate) received, 283. Mr. McIlraith. 1st R., 286. 2nd R., 340. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 466. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 63.
32. GAULD, MARGARET HEDDRICK LIETH: Petition for an Act, 165. Petition referred to Standing Orders Committee, 166. Reported on, 264. Report of Notice, 281. Mr. Bercovitch.
33. GORDON, JOYCE ELIZABETH BLACKBURN: Petition for an Act, 117. Report of Notice, 133. Bill No. 47 (Letter B-2 of the Senate) received, 207. Mr. Hanson (Skeena). 1st R., 221. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 64.
34. GOULD, ELIZABETH GERTRUDE DESERRES: Petition for an Act, 107. Report of Notice, 114. Bill No. 77 (Letter Y-2 of the Senate) received, 283. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 286. 2nd R., 340. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 466. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 65.
35. HARRISON, AUDREY MEREDITH MANN: Petition for an Act, 99. Report of Notice, 134. Bill No. 71 (Letter S-2 of the Senate) received, 283. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 286. 2nd R., 340. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 466. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 66.
36. HAZARD, ERNEST CHARLES: Petition for an Act, 126. Report of Notice, 377. Mr. Bercovitch.
37. HORRELL, PHYLLIS MARY ALICE VERRINDER: Petition for an Act, 118. Report of Notice, 133. Bill No. 93 (Letter N-3 of the Senate) received, 338. Mr. McIlraith. 1st R., 343. 2nd R., 467. Reported, 498. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 67.
38. JACKSON, LOUISE MEHLISS: Petition for an Act, 107. Report of Notice, 114. Bill No. 39 (Letter X of the Senate) received, 200. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 68.
39. JAMES, ETHEL MAY MARSHALL: Petition for an Act, 45. Report of Notice, 49. Bill No. 36 (Letter U of the Senate) received, 200. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 69.
40. JOHNSTON, ALICE ADELIA LAFLEUR: Petition for an Act, 45. Report of Notice, 49. Bill No. 26 (Letter K of the Senate) received, 199. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 338-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 708. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 70.
41. JOLLEY, ISABEL JESSICA BLACK: Petition for an Act, 125. Report of Notice, 134. Bill No. 34 (Letter S of the Senate) received, 200. Mr. Abbott. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 71.
42. KABACK, MAX: Petition for an Act, 108. Report of Notice, 214. Bill No. 85 (Letter F-3 of the Senate) received, 337. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 343. 2nd R., 466. Reported, 497. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 72.

**Divorce Bills—Continued**

43. KALMANOVITCH, ETHEL GERSON: Petition for an Act, 15. Report of Notice, 214. Bill No. 91 (Letter L-3 of the Senate) received, 338. Mr. Abbott. 1st R., 343. 2nd R., 467. Reported, 497. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 73.
44. KELLER, BELLA MILLER: Petition for an Act, 299. Referred to Standing Orders Committee, 311. Reported on, 356. Report of Notice, 377. Bill No. 101 (Letter R-3 of the Senate) received, 389. Mr. McIlraith. 1st R., 394. 2nd R., 467. Reported, 498. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 74.
45. KING, JEAN WALKER CREIGHTON: Petition for an Act, 207. Referred to Standing Orders Committee, 252. Reported on, 264. Report of Notice, 325. Bill No. 106 (Letter W-3 of the Senate) received, 389. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 394. 2nd R., 467. Reported, 498. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 75.
46. LAROSE, MARY CELINA BROADHURST: Petition for an Act, 117. Report of Notice, 134. Bill No. 57 (Letter K-2 of the Senate) received, 214. Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City). 1st R., 240. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 466. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 76.
47. LEVER, MARJORIE FLORENCE GRAY: Petition for an Act, 125. Report of Notice, 214. Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas).
48. LEVINE, MYER: Petition for an Act, 19. Report of Notice, 137. Bill No. 53 (Letter H-2 of the Senate) received, 207. Mr. Hazen. 1st R., 221. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 77.
49. LEVITT, MALCA (otherwise known as ATTY MALCY LEVITT): Petition for an Act, 107. Report of Notice, 114. Bill No. 30 (Letter O of the Senate) received, 199. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 338-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 708. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 78.
50. LEWIS, ELIZABETH ALEXANDRA IDA ROBB: Petition for an Act, 126. Mr. McIlraith.
51. LITNER, NETTYE STEINBERG: Petition for an Act, 229. Referred to Standing Orders Committee, 239. Reported on, 264.
52. MERCHANT, FREDERICK WILLIAM: Petition for an Act, 117. Report of Notice, 137. Bill No. 108 (Letter Y-3 of the Senate) received, 389. Mr. Hanson (Skeena). 1st R., 394. 2nd R., 467. Reported, 498. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 81.
53. MONETTE, EFFIE EUPHEMIA SHANNON: Petition for an Act, 229. Referred to Standing Orders Committee, 240. Reported on, 264. Report of Notice, 325. Bill No. 102 (Letter S-3 of the Senate) received, 389. Mr. Boucher. 1st R., 394. 2nd R., 467. Reported, 498. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 82.
54. MURDOCK, MARGUERITE ELSIE RAMSEY: Petition for an Act, 126. Report of Notice, 173. Bill No. 83 (Letter D-3 of the Senate) received, 337. Mr. Claxton. 1st R., 342. 2nd R., 466. Reported, 497. 3rd R., 632. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 83.
55. MURPHY, IRENE COADIC: Petition for an Act, 11. Report of Notice, 100. Bill No. 23 (Letter H of the Senate) received, 199. Mr. Hill. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 338-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 708. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 84.
56. MCCARTHY, MAY GERTRUDE RUSSELL: Petition for an Act, 118. Mr. McIlraith.



**Divorce Bills—Continued**

57. MCINTOSH, LOLA: Petition for an Act, 117. Report of Notice, 134. Bill No. 41 (Letter Z of the Senate) received, 200. Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City). 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 79.
58. McNIVEN, KATE ELIZABETH LAIDLAW: Petition for an Act, 93. Report of Notice, 100. Bill No. 48 (Letter C-2 of the Senate) receiver, 207. Mr. Abbott. 1st R., 221. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 80.
59. NEWMAN, ELSIE MAY CAPE: Petition for an Act, 247. Referred to Standing Orders Committee, 252. Reported on, 264. Report of Notice, 281. Bill No. 103 (Letter T-3 of the Senate) received, 389. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 394. 2nd R., 467. Reported, 498. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 85.
60. PATENAUDE, GERTRUDE PELLETIER: Petition for an Act, 16. Report of Notice, 49. Bill No. 59 (Letter M-2 of the Senate) received, 214. Mr. Boucher. 1st R., 240. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 466. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 86.
61. PEEREBOOM, MARGARETHA ELIZABETH BUCK: Petition for an Act, 107. Report of Notice, 114. Bill No. 35 (Letter T of the Senate) received, 200. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 87.
62. PETERS, MARIE MARTHA HERMINE BROWNE: Petition for an Act, 105. Report of Notice, 173. Bill No. 90 (Letter K-3 of the Senate) received, 337. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 343. 2nd R., 467. Reported, 497. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 88.
63. REYNOLDS, MARIE GLENNA GRACE THOMAS: Petition for an Act, 11. Report of Notice, 23. Bill No. 33 (Letter R of the Senate) received, 200. Mr. Hill. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 89.
64. RIPSTEIN, BERTHA BEATRIX BERLIND: Petition for an Act, 11. Report of Notice, 23. Bill No. 40 (Letter Y of the Senate) received, 200. Mr. Boucher. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 90.
65. ROBERTS, ALICE BEATRICE ARMAND: Petition for an Act, 117. Report of Notice, 377. Bill No. 107 (Letter X-3 of the Senate) received, 389. Mr. Hanson (Skeena). 1st R., 394. 2nd R., 467. Reported, 498. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 91.
66. ROSNER, DORIS GOLT (alias ROSEN: Petition for an Act, 108. Report of Notice, 137. Bill No. 51 (Letter F-2 of the Senate) received, 207. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 221. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 92.
67. SCHELLENBERG, CELIA REYNOLDS: Petition for an Act, 125. Report of Notice, 285. Bill No. 79 (Letter A-3 of the Senate) received, 284. Mr. McIlraith. 1st R., 286. 2nd R., 340. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 466. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 93.
68. SCHNEIDER, ELIZABETH MOLNAR: Petition for an Act, 113. Report of Notice, 137. Bill No. 84 (Letter E-3 of the Senate) received, 337. Mr. McIlraith. 1st R., 343. 2nd R., 466. Reported, 497. 3rd R., 632. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 94.



**Divorce Bills—Continued**

69. SCOTT, ANNIE MIRIAM: Petition for an Act, 118. Report of Notice, 214. Bill No. 82 (Letter C-3 of the Senate) received, 337. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 342. 2nd R., 466. Reported, 497. 3rd R., 632. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 95.
70. SHANKLAND, FREDERICK CHARLES: Petition for an Act, 229. Referred to Standing Orders Committee, 252. Reported on, 264.
71. SHULMAN, MAX: Petition for an Act, 133. Referred to Standing Orders Committee, 166. Reported on, 264. Report of Notice, 281. Mr. Hill.
72. SIMON, FREDA SWEET: Petition for an Act, 117. Report of Notice, 285. Bill No. 92 (Letter M-3 of the Senate) received, 338. Mr. Gray. 1st R., 343. 2nd R., 467. Reported, 497. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 96.
73. SIMON, JACK: Petition for an Act, 105. Report of Notice, 114. Bill No. 31 (Letter P of the Senate) received, 199. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 338-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 708. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 97.
74. SMYTH, MARIE LOUISE MCCARTHY: Petition for an Act, 15. Report of Notice, 23. Bill No. 32 (Letter Q of the Senate) received, 199. Mr. Boucher. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 98.
75. STEPHENS, JEAN LAWRENCE: Petition for an Act, 126. Mr. Bercovitch.
76. STEVENSON, NORMA BROWN: Petition for an Act, 125. Report of Notice, 137. Bill No. 75 (Letter W-2 of the Senate) received, 283. Mr. Claxton. 1st R., 286. 2nd R., 340. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 466. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 99.
77. SWABEY, ALAN: Petition for an Act, 118. Report of Notice, 214. Bill No. 105 (Letter V-3 of the Senate) received, 389. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 394. 2nd R., 467. Reported, 498. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 100.
78. TAFFERT, WILLIAM: Petition for an Act, 99. Report of Notice, 114. Bill No. 125 (Letter E-4 of the Senate) received, 669. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 669. 2nd R., 669. Referred to Miscellaneous Private Bills Committee, pursuant to Special Order, 669.
79. TRAVER, LEAH MAY JARVIS: Petition for an Act, 19. Report of Notice, 23. Bill No. 97 (Letter P-3 of the Senate) received, 377. Mr. Hazen. 1st R., 385. 2nd R., 467. Reported, 498. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 101.
80. ULRICH, IRMA KERN: Petition for an Act, 117. Report of Notice, 137. Bill No. 109 (Letter Z-3 of the Senate) received, 389. Mr. Hanson (Skeena). 1st R., 394. 2nd R., 467. Reported, 498. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 102.
81. VAZ, DORA PLATT: Petition for an Act, 311. Referred to Standing Orders Committee, 317. Reported on, 356. Mr. Whitman.
82. VERDON, WANDLESS JOSEPH HENRY: Petition for an Act, 75. Report of Notice, 100. Bill No. 87 (Letter H-3 of the Senate) received, 337. Mr. Abbott. 1st R., 343. 2nd R., 467. Reported, 497. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 103.
83. WARRINGTON, MARY EILEEN SCOTT: Petition for an Act, 95. Report of Notice, 214. Bill No. 88 (Letter I-3 of the Senate) received, 337. Mr. McIlraith. 1st R., 343. 2nd R., 467. Reported, 497. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 104.
84. WEBB, GEORGE: Petition for an Act, 15. Report of Notice, 23. Bill No. 27 (Letter L of the Senate) received, 199. Mr. Boucher. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 338-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 708. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 105.

**Divorce Bills—Concluded**

85. WESTON, GLADYS IRENE DALE: Petition for an Act, 19. Report of Notice, 100. Bill No. 73 (Letter U-2 of the Senate), received, 283. Mr. Hazen. 1st R., 286. 2nd R., 340. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 466. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 106.
86. WILLARD, BESSIE MCKENZIE BALFOUR WHITELEY: Petition for an Act, 259. Referred to Standing Orders Committee, 265. Reported on, 356. Report of Notice, 489. Bill No. 118 (Letter C-4 of the Senate) received, 593. Mr. Boucher. 1st R., 593. 2nd R., 593. Reported, 645.
87. WOJTKOWYCZ, ANASTASIA TKACZUK: Petition for an Act, 108. Report of Notice, 114. Bill No. 37 (Letter V of the Senate) received, 200. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 209. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 362. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 107.
88. WOLFE, BARBARA PATRICIA STRANGE: Petition for an Act, 113. Report of Notice, 214. Bill No. 100 (Letter Q-3 of the Senate) received, 389. Mr. McIlraith. 1st R., 394. 2nd R., 467. Reported, 498. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 108.
89. WOLFE, BELLA WHITE: Petition for an Act, 118. Report of Notice, 285. Bill No. 104 (Letter U-3 of the Senate) received, 389. Mr. McIlraith. 1st R., 394. 2nd R., 467. Reported, 498. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 109.
90. WOODARD, MARGARET LIVINGSTONE TURNBULL: Petition for an Act, 11. Report of Notice, 100. Bill No. 49 (Letter D-2 of the Senate) received, 207. Mr. Boucher. 1st R., 221. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 111.
91. WOOD, JAMES MCKENNA: Petition for an Act, 99. Report of Notice, 173. Bill No. 94 (Letter O-3 of the Senate) received, 338. Mr. Bercovitch. 1st R., 343. 2nd R., 467. Reported, 498. 3rd R., 633. Message to Senate, 633. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 110.
92. YACOBCHAK, ANNA POHOPOLUCK: Petition for an Act, 19. Report of Notice, 49. Bill No. 52 (Letter G-2 of the Senate) received, 207. Mr. Hazen. 1st R., 221. 2nd R., 339-40. Reported, 363. 3rd R., 465. Message to Senate, 466. R.A., 709. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 112.
93. ZWINGEL, VINCENT: Petition for an Act, 126. Report of Notice, 214. Mr. Bercovitch.

**Dog-fish livers and fish liver oils:** See *Fisheries*, 3.

**Dollar a year men in government service:** See *One dollar a year men in government service*.

**Dominion Arsenals:**

Order,—Return showing data *re* Quebec doctor employed to examine and care for employees of Quebec and Valcartier Arsenals: Mr. Roy, 82. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 132.

See also *War Expenditures Committee* (Eighth Report), 717.

**Dominion Coal Company:** See *National War Labour Board*, 5.

**Dominion Government Bonds:** See *Bond issues of Dominion Government*.

**Dominion Lands:**

1. List of leases, licences, etc., cancelled: Laid before the House, 8. Sess. Paper No. 48.
2. Return of Orders in Council *re* Dominion Lands Act: Laid before the House, 7. Sess. Paper No. 47.

**Dominion Plebiscite Act, 1942:**

1. Resolution,—To provide for the taking of the votes of the qualified voters on any question; to make provision for a Plebiscite Act and for the necessary printing, payment of fees, etc., in connection therewith; House to go into Committee on, 48. Motion proposed for Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair, 78. Debate adjourned, 78. Debate resumed, 88. Amendment (Mr. Johnston, Bow River)—printing to be only expense; definite direction to be sought from voters, 88. Point of order raised *re* amendment, 89. Speaker ruled amendment out of order under Standing Order 60, and on the ground that the debate cannot cover the details of the proposed measure, 89. Motion agreed to, 89. Resolution adopted, 89. Bill No. 10 (Mr. McLarty)—An Act respecting the taking of a Plebiscite in every electoral district in Canada and the taking of the votes at such Plebiscite of Canadian Service voters stationed within and without Canada; 1st R., 89. 2nd R. moved, 97. Amendment (Mr. Diefenbaker)—that Bill be not now read a second time; restriction to one Plebiscite only, etc., 97. Debate adjourned, 97. Debate resumed, 101. Point of Order raised *re* amendment, 102. Speaker ruled the amendment out of order on the grounds that it anticipated the Committee stage of the bill, and did not challenge the principle of the bill, 102. Motion for second reading agreed to, 102. Bill referred to a Special Committee, 103. Reported from Special Committee with amendments (reprinted), 108. Motion (Mr. Mackenzie King)—that Bill be considered in Committee of the Whole this day, Standing Order 21 suspended, agreed to, 108 (after debate). Bill considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported, 111. Reported amended, 115. Ordered for third reading next sitting of the House, 115. 3rd R. moved, 120. Amendment (Mr. Pouliot)—“six months’ hoist”, 120. Negatived (yeas 13; nays 174), 120. Main motion (3rd R.) again proposed, 121. Amendment (Mr. Fair)—to refer back to Committee with instruction they have power to amend by substituting certain words, 121. Negatived (yeas 37; nays 125), 122. 3rd R. agreed to, on division (not recorded), 122. Passed by Senate with amendments, 129. Senate amendments agreed to, after debate, 132. R.A., 132. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 1.
2. Copy of Order in Council P.C. 1796 of March 9, 1942 *re* proclamation for holding Plebiscite on Monday, April 27, 1942: Laid before the House, 138. Sess. Paper No. 158.

**Dominion Plebiscite Act Committee:**

1. Resolution,—(Mr. McLarty)—to appoint a Special Committee to consider Bill No. 10 (The Plebiscite Act); agreed to, 102.
2. Bill No. 10 (The Plebiscite Act), referred to said Committee, 103.
3. Reports, 105 (leave to sit while House is sitting); 108 (Bill No. 10).
4. Reports concurred in, 105.



**Dominion Plebiscite, 1942:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* number eligible to vote and number voting: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 257. Presented, 451. Sess. Paper No. 158b.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* cost of, including printing, advertising, broadcasting, etc.: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 257.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* number of soldiers voting: Mr. Bruce, 302. Presented, 332. Sess. Paper No. 158a.
4. Order,—Return showing data *re* costs of advertising in newspapers, including Protestant and Roman Catholic Press: Mr. Bruce, 302. Presented, 649. Sess. Paper No. 158c.
5. Order,—Return showing cost of advertising in religious publications: Mr. Fair, 304. Presented, 649. Sess. Paper No. 158d.
6. Order,—Return showing total cost of, including advertising: Mr. Black (Cumberland), 352. Presented, 650. Sess. Paper No. 158e.
7. Order,—Return showing cost of, including payments to returning officers, poll clerks, etc.: Mr. Lacombe, 495.
8. Order,—Return showing data *re* publicity expenditures; cost of printing, and broadcasting speeches of members of the Cabinet, etc.: Mr. Lacombe, 495. Presented, 650. Sess. Paper No. 158f.
9. Order,—Return showing data *re* payments to date on printing, advertising, broadcasting, head office expenses, etc.: Mr. Black (Cumberland), 571. Presented, 664. Sess. Paper No. 158g.

**Dominion-Provincial Taxation:**

1. Copies of Draft Agreements with provinces *re* withdrawal from Income and Corporation Tax fields: Laid before the House, 16. Sess. Paper No. 114.
2. Address,—Correspondence, etc., between Federal Ministers or departments and Provincial Treasurers or officials *re* withdrawal by Provinces from Income and Corporation Tax fields: Mr. Ross (Souris), 29. Presented, 80, 95. Sess. Paper No. 114a, 114b.
3. Copy of Agreement of February 20, 1942, between Dominion and Province of British Columbia *re*: Laid before the House, 189. Sess. Paper No. 114c.
4. Address,—Copy of Final Agreement between Provinces and Dominion *re* vacation of Income and Corporation Tax fields: Mr. Stokes, 244. Presented, 332. Sess. Paper No. 114f.
5. Address,—Copy of all letters, etc., exchanged between Provinces and Dominion since February 20, 1942, *re* vacation of Income and Corporation Tax fields: Mr. Stokes, 244. Presented, 301. Sess. Paper No. 114d. Supplementary Return presented, 307. Sess. Paper No. 114e.

**Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement Act, 1942:**

Resolution,—To provide for agreements with the provinces *re* vacation by them of personal income and corporation tax fields for duration of war and to provide compensation therefor: House to go into Committee on forthwith, 182. Resolution to be considered jointly with another resolution, motion agreed to, 183. Resolution adopted, 183. Bill No. 16, An Act to authorize the Governor in Council to enter into agreements with the Governments of the Provinces of Canada respecting the vacation by the provinces of the personal income and corporation tax fields for the duration of the war; 1st R., 183. 2nd R., 323. Reported from



**Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement Act, 1942—*Concluded***

Committee of the Whole with amendments, 323. 3rd R., 323. Passed by Senate with amendments, 334. Senate amendments agreed to, 334. R.A., 335. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 13.

See also *Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies Act, 1942*.

**Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme:** See *Labour Department*, 7.

**Dominion Statutes affected by Orders in Council:** See *Orders in Council*, 3.

**Dominion Succession Duty Act Amendment, bill:** See *National Revenue Department*, 6; also *Succession Duty Act Amendment, bills*.

**Dorion, Frederic, M.P.:**

Notification of Election, 716; introduced, 717.

**Draftees failing to report for military training:** See *National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940*, 10.

**Draft Laws of United States applied to resident Canadians:** See *Canada-United States Agreement re Compulsory Military Service*; also *National Defence, Department of*, 79.

**Dredging:** See *St. Lawrence River Dredging*.

**Drew, Colonel George A.:**

Order,—Return showing data *re* prosecution of, ordered by Minister of Justice: Mr. Church, 490.

See also *Hong Kong Inquiry*.

**Dunsmuir Hotel, Vancouver, B.C., purchase of by government:**

Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. MacInnis, 303. Presented, 311. Sess. Paper No. 284.

**E**

**Easter Adjournment:** 145, 212.

**Eastern Woodworkers, New Glasgow, N.S.:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 17; also *Wartime Housing Limited*, 2.

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**Eire (Ireland), Canadian Legations in:** See *Legations maintained by Canada in Foreign Countries*.

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3. Motion (Mr. Mackenzie King)—To refer to Privileges and Elections Committee the question as to whether the House of Commons should order a new Writ of Election to be issued for the said electoral district of Stanstead; agreed to, 649.

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2. Robert Greig Davidson (Stanstead), election annulled, 441.
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1. Return to an Order of the House of January 21, 1942, for copy of contract with Waterman-Waterbury Company *re* construction of a landing field at Sturdee, Saskatchewan: Presented, 51. Sess. Paper No. 125.
  2. Order,—Copy of all contracts and agreements *re* construction of an airport at Weyburn, Saskatchewan: Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), 88. Presented, 144. Sess. Paper No. 144a.
  3. Order,—Return showing data *re* estimated cost of construction; also data *re* land purchased for airport at Weyburn, Saskatchewan: Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), 97. Presented, 110. Sess. Paper No. 144.
  4. Order,—Return showing data *re* oil and aviation gasoline supplies bought for Royal Canadian Air Force training schools; also details of fuelling methods used: Mr. Winkler, 110. Presented, 148. Sess. Paper No. 167.
  5. Order,—Return showing data *re* airport constructed at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba: Mr. Ross (St. Paul's), 110. Presented, 138. Sess. Paper No. 155.
  6. Order,—Return showing data *re* airports constructed at (a) Ancienne Lorette, Quebec; (b) St. Johns, Quebec: Mr. Ross (St. Paul's), 110. Presented, 138. Sess. Paper No. 156.
  7. Order,—Return showing data *re* sale, etc., of used crank case oil from Saskatchewan Air Training Field during 1941: Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), 167. Presented, 196. Sess. Paper No. 193.
  8. Order,—Correspondence, etc., *re* change of name from Kircaldy to Vulcan of No. 40, Service Flying Training School: Mr. Hansell, 272. Presented, 312. Sess. Paper No. 285.
  9. Order,—Return showing data *re* contracts for sale of used lubricating oil from air training centres and army camps in Saskatchewan: Mr. Perley, 295. Presented, 370. Sess. Paper No. 193b.
  10. (a) Report of the Ottawa Air Training Conference, May, 1942;  
(b) Agreement between United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand *re* training of air crews in Canada, dated June 5, 1942;  
(c) Supplementary Agreement modifying The British Commonwealth Air Training Agreement and dated June 1, 1942:  
Laid before the House, 414. Sess. Paper No. 335. *Printed*.
  11. Order,—Return showing data *re* airmen killed in Canada during the present war: Mr. Church, 454. Presented, 464. Sess. Paper No. 346.
- See also *Airports and Landing Fields in Canada*; also *Debert, N.S., Airport and Military Camp*; also *Publicity work of government departments*; also *Royal Canadian Air Force*; also *War Expenditures Committee*.

**Employment Control Regulations, 1942:** See *National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, 15*.

**Employment Offices Co-ordination Act:** See *Labour Department*, 1.

**Enlisted personnel, civil re-establishment of:** See *Civil Employment Reinstatement Act*, 1942.

**Enlistments in Armed Forces:** See *Canadian Expeditionary Force*; also *National Defence, Department of*, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 22, 24, 33, 41, 47, 62, 64, 69, 71, 72, 83, 84, 87, 91, 100; also *National Registration*; also *Naval Service of Canada*; also *Royal Canadian Air Force*.

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3. Further Supplementary Estimates for 1941-42: Presented, 174. Sess. Paper No. 16a. *Printed*. Referred to Committee of Supply, 174.
4. Supplementary Estimates for 1942-43: Presented, 651. Sess. Paper No. 16b. *Printed*.
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**Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940, Amendment, bills:**

1. Resolutions,—Amending Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940, adopted in Committee of Ways and Means, 511. Bill No. 113 (Mr. Ilsley)—An Act to amend The Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940; 1st R., 593. 2nd R., 614. Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 614. Order discharged and bill withdrawn, 643.
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**Excise Act (1934) Amendment, bill:**

Resolutions amending Excise Act, 1934, adopted in Committee of Ways and Means, 504. Bill No. 110 (Mr. Ilsley)—An Act to amend The Excise Act, 1934; 1st R., 513. 2nd R. 3rd R., 614. Passed by Senate, 648. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 27.

**Excise Revenues, etc.:** See *National Revenue Department*.

**Exhibition Military Train:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 46.

**Explosives and Chemicals, Production of:** See *Capital Assistance to Canadian Industries*; also *Munitions and Supply Contracts*; also *War Expenditures Committee* (Eighth Report), 717.

**External Affairs Department Act Amendment, bill:**

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**External Affairs Department:**

Report of: Laid before the House, 8. Sess. Paper No. 4. *Printed*.

**Extradition Treaty between Canada and United States:**

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**Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act:** See *Labour Department*, 1.

**Farmers' Delegation:** See *Saskatchewan Farm Pctition Delegation*.

**Farmers, etc., called up for military service:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 31, 45, 63, 67, 68, 70; also *National Resources Mobilization Act*, 1940.

**Farmers, financial assistance to:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* payments since 1930 to western farmers under various bonusing plans; also data *re* payments to farmers in Ontario and eastward, through bonuses; deficits of Canadian Wheat Board: Mr. Church, 159. Presented, 217. Sess. Paper No. 153b.
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**Farmers, Fishermen and employees in war industries, exemption of, from military service:** See *Address to His Excellency the Governor General in Reply to Speech from the Throne*; also *Canadian Wheat Board Act*, 1935, *Amendment, bill*; also *National Defence, Department of*, 31, 45, 63, 67, 68, 70, 77, 78, 90; also *National Resources Mobilization Act*, 1940.

**Farm leave, from military service:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 63, 67, 68, 70, 90.

**Farm Loan Board:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* salaries, etc., of staff; amount of loans, collections and legal and other expenses during last fiscal year: Mr. Hatfield, 25. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 34b.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* loans made in each province during last fiscal year; also *re* abandoned farms: Mr. Hatfield, 148. Presented, 154. Sess. Paper No. 34c.



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3. Order,—Return showing data *re* loans made under in the Province of British Columbia from January 1, 1939 to May 30, 1942: Mr. Reid, 374. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 34*d*. Amended Return presented, 438. Sess. Paper No. 34*e*.

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**Fisheries:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* grants or bonuses paid to individuals and firms in Nova Scotia from 1937 to 1941 inclusive on certain dry and pickled fish: Mr. Black (Cumberland), 83. Presented, 238. Sess. Paper No. 243.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* grants paid to fisheries school at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Quebec: Mr. Roy, 85. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 135.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* Controller of fish liver oils, etc., for British Columbia; also data *re* prices paid fishermen, etc.: Mr. Reid, 85. Presented, 109. Sess. Paper No. 141.
4. Order,—Correspondence, reports, etc., *re* fishing in non-tidal waters of Saint John River from 1935 to 1940: Mr. Hazen, 88. Presented, 189. Sess. Paper No. 186.
5. Order,—Return showing data *re* sale and disposal, etc., of fishing boats seized from Japanese fishermen in British Columbia: Mr. Reid, 158. Presented, 256. Sess. Paper No. 210*b*.
6. Order,—Return showing position of fishermen, etc., with respect to exemption from military service: Mr. Isnor, 221. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 222.
7. Address.—Correspondence, etc., between Fisheries Department, the Salt Fish Board and the Nova Scotia Government, etc., *re* marketing, curing of fish; also bonusing arrangements; during 1939, 1942: Mr. Black (Cumberland), 309. Presented, 408. Sess. Paper No. 331.

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8. Order,—Return showing data *re* fish supplies from Atlantic Coast fishers for shipment to Great Britain; also *re* release of fishermen from military service: Mr. Roy, 345. Presented, 405. Sess. Paper No. 321.
9. Order,—Return showing data *re* granting of fishing leave to fishermen of Gaspé and the Magdalen Islands: Mr. Roy, 345. Presented, 406. Sess. Paper No. 222a.
10. Order in Council P.C. 5036 of July 3, 1942 *re* payment of compensation to Canadian fishermen for damage done to boats and gear due to the war: Laid before the House, 463. Sess. Paper No. 99j.
11. Order,—Return showing data *re* the buying, selling and processing of fish livers in Nova Scotia during 1941 and 1942; also data *re* medical cod liver oil production, prices paid, etc.: Mr. Gillis, 636.
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**Foreign Exchange Control Board:**

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**Fort William and Port Arthur Housing situation:** See *Housing*, 3.

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**Frankford, Ontario, Postmaster:**

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**Gold Mines at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, strikes at:** See *Kirkland Lake, Ontario, Gold Mines, strike at.*

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**Grants, loans and other assistance to Western Provinces:** See *Loans, grants and payments to Western Provinces*.

**Grapefruit and Pineapple Juice, subsidies on:** See *Subsidies on goods and materials*, 2.

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2. Order,—Return showing data *re* salvage companies etc., operating off Port of Halifax: Mr. Isnor, 490. Presented, 516. Sess. Paper No. 318a.

**Hamilton Trade School:**

1. Order,—Return showing complete data *re* purchase of land and erection of buildings: Mr. White, 344. Presented, 417. Sess. Paper No. 337.
2. Order,—Correspondence, tenders, etc., *re* purchase of land and erection of buildings: Mr. White, 346.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* Commanding Officer: Mr. Winkler, 352. Presented, 408. Sess. Paper No. 328.

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**Homes Improvement Loans Guarantee Act:**

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**Hong Kong Inquiry:**

1. Order in Council P.C. 1160 of February 12, 1942, appointing Sir Lyman P. Duff to inquire into dispatch of Canadian Troops to Hong Kong: Laid before the House, 47. Sess. Paper No. 99b.
2. Report of Sir Lyman P. Duff on the dispatch of Canadian Troops to Hong Kong: Laid before the House, 359. Sess. Paper No. 302. *Printed*.

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  6. Order,—Return showing data *re* accounts submitted by Counsel (including Colonel Drew) taking part in the inquiry: Mr. Bruce, 546. Presented, 650. Sess. Paper No. 302*a*.
  7. Order,—Return showing data *re* length of sittings; total cost; accounts submitted by Counsel, etc.: Mr. Bruce, 570.
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  5. Order,—Return showing data *re* members of, who served in armed forces in last war, and are serving in present war: Mr. Cruickshank, 503. Presented, 675. Sess. Paper No. 299*a*.
- See also *Debates*; also *Members of Parliament travelling on government business*; also *Sittings of the House*; also *Speaker, Mr.*; also *Speaker's Rulings*.

**Housing:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* guarantees to banks for subsidized houses built under authority of various agencies; number of Wartime Housing houses used for families of soldiers, etc.: Mr. Church, 315. Presented, 390. Sess. Paper No. 122*i*.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* certain staff, etc., housing plans, prepared by National Housing Administration prior to incorporation of Wartime Housing Limited: Mr. Nicholson, 322. Presented, 395. Sess. Paper No. 122*k*.
3. Order,—Return showing action taken to provide low cost houses in Port Arthur and Fort William: Mr. Noseworthy, 396. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 122*l*.
4. Order,—Return showing data *re* action contemplated to relieve housing situation: Mr. Church, 490.

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5. Order,—Return showing data *re* provision made for housing facilities for families of members of the forces serving away from home: Mr. Green, 503.

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**Import Tax on Coal:** See *Coal*, 1.

**Income and Excise of the Dominion of Canada:** See *National Income of Canada*; also *National Revenue Department*, 1.

**Income Taxes:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* any government employee, etc., in receipt of a guaranteed salary, etc., irrespective of income taxation: Mr. Jackman, 271. Presented, 378. Sess. Paper No. 309.
  2. Order,—Return showing boundaries of each income tax district; also income tax collected during 1939-1942; also National Defence tax collected during 1941-1942: Mr. O'Brien, 344. Presented, 351. Sess. Paper No. 225b.
  3. Resolution,—To approve Convention and Protocol entered into at Washington, March 4, 1942, by Canada and the United States respecting taxation of non-resident individuals and corporations: Resolution adopted in Committee of the Whole, 367.
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**Income War Tax Act Amendment, bill:**

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2. Statement of enfranchisements under the Indian Act: Laid before the House, 7. Sess. Paper No. 51.
3. List of land sales and leases cancelled: Laid before the House, 7. Sess. Paper No. 50.



**Indian Affairs—Concluded**

4. Order,—Return showing data for British Columbia *re* indian population, agencies, schools, hospitals, expenditures for 1941: Mr. Hanson (Skeena), 87. Presented, 114. Sess. Paper No. 145.
5. Order,—Copy of legal opinions given to Department of National War Services *re* mobilization of Indians: Mr. Pouliot, 258. Presented, 260. Sess. Paper No. 124*l*.

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**Industrial Disputes Investigation Act:** See *Labour Department*, 1; also *Royal Commission on Shipbuilding in Ontario and Quebec*.

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**Inquiries Act:**

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See also *Hong Kong Inquiry*; also *Judges acting on Provincial or Federal Commissions*.

**Insurance against unemployment:** See *Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940*.

**Insurance against war damage:** See *War Risk Insurance Act, 1942*.

**Insurance Companies:** See *Canadian Alliance Insurance Company, An Act to Incorporate*; also *Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company*.

**Insurance Companies of Canada:**

1. Report of Superintendent of Insurance: Laid before the House, 47. Sess. Paper No. 17. *Printed*.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* sale, etc., of "Pension Bonds" to members of the armed forces: Mr. Coldwell, 191. Presented, 268. Sess. Paper No. 258.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* life insurance written in Canada in the years 1936 to 1941 inclusive: Mr. Fair, 517. Presented, 584. Sess. Paper No. 17*a*.

See also *Small Loan Companies*.

**Insurance:** See also *Civil Service Insurance*; also *Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940*; also *War Risks and Bombardments Insurance*.

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**Intermission motions:** See *Adjournments, Special*.

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**International Business Machines Limited:**

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**International Harvester Buildings at Weyburn, Sask., use of, as military barracks:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 25.**International Highway Forwarders, Limited:**

1. Order,—Return showing requests, if any, received from United States Government or official *re* operation of motor transport carriers in bond through Canada: Mr. Ross (St. Paul's), 191. Presented, 411. Sess. Paper No. 295a.
2. Address,—Correspondence, etc., *re* motor transport in bond through Canadian territory: Mr. Ross (St. Paul's), 192. Presented, 342. Sess. Paper No. 295.

**International Labour Organization, 1941, Conference:** See *Labour Department*, 3.**International Streams in Southern Alberta:** See *Irrigation Works on International Streams in Southern Alberta*.**Internees:**

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2. Order,—Return showing data *re* release of James Franceschini; also data *re* control and operation of his companies during his internment: Mr. Diefenbaker, 178. Presented, 218. Sess. Paper No. 209.

**Iron Ore deposits in Canada, development of:**

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**Japanese in Canada:**

1. Petition requesting that all adults be interned (Mr. Mayhew), 75. Reported on by Clerk of Petitions, 75.
2. Orders in Council *re*: Laid before the House, 96, 106. Sess. Papers Nos. 99c, 99d.
3. Order of Minister of Justice *re* removal, from certain areas in British Columbia: Laid before the House, 106. Sess. Paper No. 12b.

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4. Orders in Council P.C. 1665 and 1666 *re* British Columbia Security Commission: Laid before the House, 118. Sess. Papers Nos. 99*f*, 99*g*.
5. Order,—Return showing data *re* Japanese fishing boats impounded, number, sale of, prices received, etc.: Mr. Reid, 158. Presented, 256. Sess. Paper No. 210*b*.
6. Order,—Return showing data *re* Japanese employed as postmasters and government telegraph operators: Mr. Cruickshank, 181. Presented, 218. Sess. Paper No. 210.
7. Order,—Return showing data *re* permits issued to Japanese for powder or other explosives: Mr. Cruickshank, 191. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 189.
8. Order,—Return showing pay, etc., for road workers: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 197. Presented, 219. Sess. Paper No. 210*a*.
9. Order,—Return showing data *re* Japanese population of Canada: Mr. Hansell, 288. Presented, 297. Sess. Paper No. 210*c*.
10. Order,—Return showing expenditure to April 30, 1942, by British Columbia Security Commission; also data *re* Hastings Park Camp for Japanese: Mr. Reid, 308. Presented, 325. Sess. Paper No. 210*d*.
11. Order,—Return showing data *re* staff of British Columbia Security Commission: Mr. McGregor, 391. Presented, 401. Sess. Paper No. 316.
12. Order,—Return showing data *re* use of Japanese labour by companies in British Columbia; permits issued, number employed, etc.: Mr. Reid, 638.

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**John Inglis and Company:** See *Bren Machine Guns, manufacture of by John Inglis and Company*.

**Jubilee Medals (George V), awarded in Canada:** See *Titles, Honours and Decorations*.

**Judges Act Amendment, bill:**

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1. Order,—Copy of opinions of, *re* authority of Governor in Council under War Measures Act to conscript men for service anywhere: Mr. Cardiff, 288. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 272.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* prosecutions for infractions of Orders in Council, rulings, etc., issued by war departments, boards, etc.: Mr. Church, 379. Presented, 438. Sess. Paper No. 341.

See also *Defence of Canada Regulations*; also *War Measures Act*.

**K****Kapok imports during 1939 to 1942:**

Order,—Return showing data *re*; also *re* use of milkweed floss as a substitute: Mr. McNiven (Regina City), 584. Presented, 664. Sess. Paper No. 380.

**King George VI:**

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**Kircaldy or Vulcan Flying Training School:** See *Empire Air Training Plan*, 8.

**Kirkland Lake, Ontario, Gold Mines, strike at:**

Address,—Copies of Orders in Council from October 14, 1941, *re*; also correspondence between Labour Department and mine owners or employees' representatives; also any Minutes of National War Labour Board *re*: Mr. MacInnis, 29. Presented, 114. Sess. Paper No. 146.

**Knowles, Stanley H., M.P.:**

Notification of Election, 716; introduced, 717.

**L****Labour Department:**

1. Report of, for 1940-41: Laid before the House, 285. Sess. Paper No. 68. *Printed*.
2. Address,—Copies of all Orders in Council dealing with the ceiling on prices and wages; also Orders, etc., of Wartime Prices and Trade Board *re* ceiling on prices; also Orders, etc., made by Department of Labour, National War Labour Board, etc., *re* ceiling on wages: Mr. Aylesworth, 28. Presented, 109. Sess. Paper No. 142.
3. Texts of Resolutions adopted by Conference of International Labour Organization, 1941, at New York and Washington, D.C.: Laid before the House, 118. Sess. Paper No. 149.
4. Order,—Return showing data *re* contracts issued from 1938-1941 under Annuities Act; also data *re* staffs in Ottawa and in Branch offices: Mr. Reid, 157. Presented, 220. Sess. Paper No. 216.
5. Order in Council P.C. 2253 of March 21, 1942, transferring National Registration functions and records from Department of National War Services to Department of Labour: Laid before the House, 185. Sess. Paper No. 66b.
6. Orders in Council relating to National Selective Service: Laid before the House, 185-6. Sess. Paper No. 66b.
7. Report on Dominion-Provincial Youth Training and War Emergency Training Programmes for year 1941-42: Laid before the House, 305. Sess. Paper No. 282.
8. Order.—Return showing representations made to government *re* adoption of six day week in war industries and consideration given to: Mr. Coté, 471. Presented, 501. Sess. Paper No. 357.

See also *Canada Bread Company, Montreal, P.Q.*; also *Canada Packers, Limited*; also *Civil Employment Reinstatement Act, 1942*; also *Hamilton Trade School*; also *Kirkland Lake, Ontario, gold mines, strike at*; also *National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940*; also *National War Labour Board*; also *Simpson (Robert) Company Limited, Toronto*; also *Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940*; also *Unemployment Insurance, Canada-United States Agreement re*; also *Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942*; also *War Measures Act*.



**Labrador Airports:** See *Airports and Landing Fields in Canada*.

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**Lake St. Francis water levels:** See *St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterways System*.

**Lamson, Scott L.:** See *National War Services Department*, 12.

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**Land Settlement Plan for Veterans of present war:** See *Soldier Settlement*; also *Veterans' Land Act*, 1942; also *Veterans' Land Settlement Committee*.

**L'Association Dentaire Canadienne:** See *Canadian Dental Association, An Act to incorporate*.

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1. Order,—Return showing data *re* all Counsel retained since January 1, 1940, *re* work under Combines Investigation Act: Mr. Cardiff, 244. Presented, 252. Sess. Paper No. 6a.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* lawyers appointed to positions under Wartime Prices and Trade Board since October 1, 1941: Mr. Desmond, 286. Presented, 299. Sess. Paper No. 279.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* lawyers retained to prosecute infractions of orders and rulings issued by war departments, boards, etc.: Mr. Church, 379. Presented, 438. Sess. Paper No. 341.

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**League of Nations:**

Order,—Return showing cost to Canada; head offices, officials, etc.: Mr. Church, 352. Presented, 405. Sess. Paper No. 5.

**Leases, licences, permits, etc., cancelled *re* Dominion Lands:** See *Dominion Lands*.

**Lebbetter, Dr.:**

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**Leclair-Dupuis Limited of Montreal:** See *Munitions and Supply Contracts*, 3.

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**Legations maintained by Canada in Foreign Countries:**

Request for data *re* envoy or trade commissioners in Eire (Ireland): Mr. Church, 4. Presented, 4. Sess. Paper No. 107.

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**Leonard, Mr. T. D'Arcy, Report of:** *See War Risks and Bombardments Insurance.*

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*See also Alcohol, manufacture of, from cane or beet sugar, molasses, wheat, etc.,; also Alcohol and Rubber Production.*

**Liquor Permits:**

Return of *re* Northwest Territories for 1941: Laid before the House, 7. Sess. Paper No. 52.

**Loans for War purposes:** *See National Defence and Security, Aid for, bills; also War Appropriation (United Kingdom Financing) Act, 1942.*

**Loan of \$750,000,000:**

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**Loans, grants and payments to Western Provinces:**

Order,—Return showing data *re*; also cost of Wheat Board Act; also total payments since 1930 for agricultural assistance in three Western Provinces: Mr. Purdy, 155. Presented, 216. Sess. Paper No. 205.

**Loan and Trust Companies:**

Report of Superintendent of Insurance on: Laid before the House, 45. Sess. Paper No. 18. *Printed.*

**Lobster, canning, sale and control of:**

1. Order.—Return showing data *re* amounts spent on advertising canned lobster: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 224. Presented, 297. Sess. Paper No. 278.

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2. Order,—Return showing data *re* members of lobster control staff during past year: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 224. Presented, 297. Sess. Paper No. 278a.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* handling of the 1941 canned lobster business by the government; advertising, etc.: Mr. Black (Cumberland), 308. Presented, 438. Sess. Paper No. 278b.

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**Long Adjournment of the House:** See *Adjournments, Special*.

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**Machine Guns, manufacture of:** See *Brn Machine guns, manufacture of by John Inglis and Company*.

**Magdalen Island Fishermen:** See *Fisheries*, 9.

**Magdalen Islands, Quebec, air services:** See *Aeroplane services to Magdalen Islands, Quebec*.

**Magnesium plant near Haley Station, Ontario:** See *Capital Assistance to Canadian industries*; also *Munitions and Supply Plants*, 7.

**Management-fee and cost-plus contracts awarded by government:** See *Munitions and Supply Contracts*, 1, 6.

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**Manufacturing Plants and price ceiling:**

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**Martin Transport Company:** See *National War Labour Board*, 5.

**Medals (Jubilee and Coronation) awarded in Canada:** See *Titles, Honours and Decorations*.

**Medical Students, loans and grants to, if training for service in armed forces:**

1. Order,—Copy of all correspondence, etc., between Government of Canada and any university, medical society, student, etc., *re*: Mr. Church, 29. Presented, 247. Sess. Paper No. 248.
2. Address,—Correspondence, etc., between Government and Dalhousie University and Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick *re* acceleration of medical courses by reduction of holiday periods: Mr. Hazen, 472. Presented, 569. Sess. Paper No. 248a.

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**Metals Reserves Corporation:** See *Munitions and Supply Department*, 8.

**Migratory Birds Convention Act:**

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**Milk and St. Mary Rivers Water Development:** See *Irrigation works on International Streams in Southern Alberta*.

**Milk situation in Nova Scotia:** See *Agriculture*, 7.

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**Ministerial Inquiries:**

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**Municipal Improvements Assistance Act:**

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**Municipalities, government agreements with:** See *Ottawa government buildings*.

**Munitions and Supply Act:** See *Munitions and Supply Plants*.

**Munitions and Supply Contracts:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* cost-plus and management-fee contracts awarded by the government since the outbreak of war: Mr. Bence, 25. Presented, 100. Sess. Paper No. 139.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* oil and gasoline supplies for Royal Canadian Air Force: Mr. Winkler, 110. Presented, 148. Sess. Paper No. 167.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* J. A. A. Leclair-Dupuis Limited, of Montreal; also data *re* contracts awarded to for defence projects: Mr. Lacombe, 149. Presented, 216. Sess. Paper No. 204.
4. Order,—Return showing data *re* pork and bacon purchased during October, November and December, 1941, for training camps at Valcartier, Joliette and St. Jerome: Mr. Lacombe, 156. Presented, 237. Sess. Paper No. 239.
5. Order,—Return showing data *re* contracts for bread supplies, etc., with Canada Bread Company, Montreal: Mr. Shaw, 156. Presented, 332. Sess. Paper No. 292.
6. Order,—Return showing procedure followed in determining cost-plus basis for manufacture of munitions, etc.: Mr. Noseworthy, 157. Presented, 215. Sess. Paper No. 139*a*.
7. Order,—Return showing data *re* corvettes ordered since September 1, 1939: Mr. MacInnis, 157. Presented, 177. Sess. Paper No. 182.
8. Order,—Return showing data *re* contracts for coal supplies to military and other camps: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 190. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 187.
9. Order,—Return showing data *re* contracts let to Pool Construction Company, Regina, Saskatchewan, since September, 1939: Mr. Castleden, 288. Presented, 293. Sess. Paper No. 275.
10. Order,—Return showing data *re* coal supplies for Camp Borden from January 1, 1941 to date: Mr. Diefenbaker, 302. *Presented forthwith*, Sess. Paper No. 187*a*.
11. Order,—Return showing data *re* coal supplies for Petawawa Camp, from January 1, 1941 to date: Mr. Diefenbaker, 302. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 187*b*.
12. Order,—Copy of contracts with Victoria Machinery Depot Company, Limited, *re* construction of cargo vessels: Mr. Wright, 346. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 298.
13. Order,—Return showing data *re* coal contracts awarded for coal for use in Pictou County during 1942: Mr. Black (Cumberland), 414. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 336.
14. Order,—Return showing data *re* total value of contracts awarded, financial arrangements, etc.: Mr. Lacombe, 584.

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**Munitions and Supply Department:**

1. Address,—Orders in Council, regulations, etc., issued *re* gasoline rationing: Mr. Cardiff, 139. Presented, 154. Sess. Paper No. 172.
2. Address,—Orders in Council, regulations, etc., issued *re* rationing of tires for motor vehicles: Mr. Cardiff, 139. Presented, 154. Sess. Paper No. 173.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* professional services rendered by Mr. Francois Leduc during 1939-1942: Mr. Lacombe, 167. Presented, 217. Sess. Paper No. 206.
4. Order in Council P.C. 148/2980 of April 30, 1941, *re* provision of lighter-age facilities at Port of Halifax, N.S.: Laid before the House, 210. Sess. Paper No. 197.
5. Order,—All correspondence, etc., since beginning of War *re* Ottawa Car and Aircraft Manufacturing Company: Mr. Johnston (Bow River), 272. Presented, 319. Sess. Paper No. 287.
6. Order,—Return showing data *re* professional services rendered by Mr. Francois Leduc in connection with analyses of chemical products: Mr. Lacombe, 356. Presented, 476. Sess. Paper No. 206a.
7. Order,—Return showing data *re* employment, salaries, qualifications, etc., of Messrs. Carswell, Goldenberg, Dobbie, Max Speller and Nick Skhloev: Mr. Blackmore, 409. Presented, 457. Sess. Paper No. 343.
8. Order,—Return showing data *re* arrangements made to supply United States with certain ores or metals; also financial payments, loans, etc., made to the 'aluminum industry in Canada by United States: Mr. Diefenbaker, 495. Presented, 515. Sess. Paper No. 361.

See also *Production and Resources Board, Canadian membership on*; also *Simpson (Robert) Company, Limited, Toronto*; also *Toronto Sewage Disposal Plant, use of steel for*; also *Trade and Commerce*.

**Munitions and Supply Plants:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* capital assistance given by the government to private corporations: Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), 26. Presented, 80, 143. Sess. Papers Nos. 121a, 121 b.
2. Order,—Return showing expenditures incurred and advances, etc., made to government-owned corporations created under authority of Department of Munitions and Supply Act: Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), 26. Presented, 147. Sess. Paper No. 123b.
3. Order,—Return showing names of all government corporations making war supplies; also data *re* names, salaries, etc., of directors and staffs: Mr. Tustin, 26. Presented, 43. Sess. Paper No. 123.
4. Order,—Copy of all agreements made with any government-owned corporations created under Department of Munitions and Supply Act: Mr. Bence, 29. Presented, 48. Sess. Paper No. 123a.
5. Statement *re* capital assistance to Canadian industries by British and Canadian Governments: Laid before the House, 43. Sess. Paper No. 121.
6. Order,—Return showing data *re* expenditures incurred and commitments made by government-owned corporations; also advances made to same: Mr. Diefenbaker, 100. Presented, 147. Sess. Paper No. 123c.
7. Order,—Return showing all correspondence, etc., between government and other persons *re* magnesium plant near Haley Station, Ontario: Mr. Wright, 120. Presented, 568. Sess. Paper No. 365.
8. Order,—Return showing data *re* employment by government of Dr. M. G. Armstrong, as medical examiner at Nobel Chemical Works: Mr. Cardiff, 148. Presented, 216. Sess. Paper No. 203.



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9. Order,—Return showing data *re* capital assistance given to Chemical Construction Company and other companies; also data *re* directors, etc.: Mr. Hatfield, 157. Presented, 215. Sess. Paper No. 200.
  10. Order,—Return showing data *re* stock and material destroyed by novice aeroplane worker: Mr. Jackman, 419.
  11. Order,—Return showing data *re* capital assistance given by government departments other than Munitions and Supply: Mr. O'Brien, 224. Presented, 243. Sess. Paper No. 121c.
- See also *Capital Assistance to Canadian industries*; also *Crown Corporations*; also *Munitions and Supply Contracts*.

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**National Debt of Canada:**

- Order,—Return showing amount of, at end of 1939, 1940, 1941; also provincial and municipal debts; also amounts of money raised by sale of bonds, war savings certificates from 1939-1942: Mr. Reid, 168. Presented, 177. Sess. Paper No. 183.
- See also *Banks and other agencies holding savings deposits*.

**National Defence, Department of:**

1. Copies of General Orders to Royal Canadian Air Force: Laid before the House, 4. Sess. Paper No. 102.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* contracts for construction or equipping of hospital in or near Saint John, N.B., since September 1, 1939: Mr. Hazen, 25. Presented, 56. Sess. Paper No. 126.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* cost-plus and management-fee contracts, awarded by the government since outbreak of war: Mr. Bence, 25. Presented, 100. Sess. Paper No. 139.
4. Order,—Return showing data *re* purchase of land for Debert, N.S., airport and military camp: Mr. Purdy, 25. Presented, 39, 77. Sess. Papers Nos. 120, 120a.
5. Order,—Return showing data *re* recruiting costs; also costs of calling up and training men under National Resources Mobilization Act: Mr. Tustin, 26. Presented, 77. Sess. Paper No. 124e.
6. Order,—Return showing data *re* enlistments in Canadian Active Army; also data *re* Army Reserve as of latest available date: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 27. Presented, 50. Sess. Paper No. 124d.

**National Defence, Department of—Continued**

7. Order,—Return showing data *re* enlistments, etc., in Royal Canadian Air Force: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 27. Presented, 50. Sess. Paper No. 124a.
8. Order,—Return showing data *re* men called up, trained, etc., under National Resources Mobilization Act; also number volunteering: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 27. Presented, 50. Sess. Paper No. 124b.
9. Order,—Return showing numbers enlisting each month for active service in army, navy and air force; also numbers overseas: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 28. Presented, 50. Sess. Paper No. 124c.
10. Order,—Return showing total expenditures on publicity or Public Relations work for 1939-40; 1940-41; and current year: Mr. MacKinnon (Kootenay East), 28. Presented, 236. Sess. Paper No. 234.
11. Order,—Report of Committee appointed by Order in Council P.C. 7520 to inquire into use and custody of Canteen Funds; also action taken on report: Mr. Bence, 29. Presented, 56. Sess. Paper No. 127.
12. Order,—Return showing data *re* enlistments in Royal Canadian Navy; also in Reserve, etc.: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 27. Presented, 47. Sess. Paper No. 124.
13. Order,—Return showing data *re* enlistments for home defence and service anywhere; also record kept showing enlistments by municipalities: Mr. Church, 81. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 124f.
14. Order,—Return showing policy of government *re* Cadet Services; requests received, grants, etc.: Mr. Church, 81. Presented, 95. Sess. Paper No. 137.
15. Order,—Return showing data *re* soldiers returned as unfit for service, etc.; pensions applied for, granted, amount of, etc.: Mr. Diefenbaker, 82. Presented, 96. Sess. Paper No. 138.
16. Order,—Return showing data *re* provision for persons training for officers without first serving in the ranks; personnel of selection boards, etc.: Mr. White, 82. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 133.
17. Order,—Return showing data *re* costs of lands and buildings for military training centre at New Glasgow, N.S.: Mr. Black (Cumberland), 83. Presented, 144. Sess. Paper No. 162.
18. Order,—Return showing data *re* abolition of salutes by members of the armed forces: Mr. Church, 84. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 134.
19. Order,—Return showing data *re* expropriation of land at Tracadie, N.B., for an artillery range: Mr. Gillis, 84. Presented, 268. Sess. Paper No. 259.
20. Order,—Return showing data *re* Chaplains in the Canadian Army: Mr. Diefenbaker, 87. Presented, 165. Sess. Paper No. 175.
21. Order,—Return showing data *re* religious affiliations of members of the armed forces: Mr. Church, 87. Presented, 138. Sess. Paper No. 157.
22. Order,—Return showing number of enlistments for overseas service since October, 1940, from among those called up for training under National Resources Mobilization Act: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 88. Presented, 178. Sess. Paper No. 124i.
23. Order,—Return showing number of men 21, 22, 23 and 24 years old called up for medical examination under National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, in various cities and provinces: Mr. Parent, 97. Presented, 114. Sess. Paper No. 124g.
24. Order,—Return showing data *re* the Reserve Army, and 30-day training of: Mr. White, 101. Presented, 267. Sess. Paper No. 240b.

**National Defence, Department of—Continued**

25. Order,—Return showing expenditures, rental, etc., *re* use of International Harvester building at Weyburn, Saskatchewan, as a military barracks: Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), 127. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 154.
26. Order,—Return showing data *re* all casualties in the armed forces during the present war; number discharged; pensions granted, etc.: Mr. Graydon, 127. Presented, 148. Sess. Paper No. 138*a*.
27. Order,—Correspondence, etc., between government and other persons *re* payment of high cost of living bonus to dependents of members of the armed forces: Mr. Church, 87. Presented, 369. Sess. Paper No. 152*a*.
28. Order in Council P.C. 1916 of March 12, 1942, amending Reserve Army (Special) Regulations, 1941: Laid before the House, 148. Sess. Paper No. 128*a*.
29. Order,—Return showing data *re* number and use of station wagons and other motor vehicles used by the army, air force and naval staffs at Ottawa: Mr. MacKenzie (Lambton-Kent), 156. Presented, 196. Sess. Paper No. 191.
30. Order,—Return showing data *re* bacon and pork purchases for training camps at Valcartier, Joliette and St. Jerome: Mr. Lacombe, 156. Presented, 237. Sess. Paper No. 239.
31. Order,—Return showing data *re* farmers, etc., called up in Ontario and Quebec, under National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940: Mr. Ferland, 157. Presented, 268. Sess. Paper No. 244*a*.
32. Order,—Return showing data *re* French-Canadian bilingual officers, etc., in Military District No. 4: Mr. LaCroix (Quebec-Montmorency), 158. Presented, 178. Sess. Paper No. 185.
33. Exchange of Notes concerning transfer of United States citizens now serving in Canadian armed forces to the American armed forces: Laid before the House, 174. Sess. Paper No. 181.
34. Order,—Return showing data *re* appointment of a Fire Marshall of the Canadian Army: Mr. Bruce, 179. Presented, 269. Sess. Paper No. 260.
35. Order,—Return showing data *re* resignation of officers from Reserve Force Units since outbreak of war: Mr. White, 180. Presented, 237. Sess. Paper No. 240.
36. Order,—Return showing data *re* Administrative and Training Staffs, etc., of Reserve Force Units; also training of such units: Mr. White, 180. Presented, 252. Sess. Paper No. 240*a*.
37. Order,—Return showing data *re* use of armouries at Norwood, Madoc, etc.; maintenance costs: Mr. White, 181. Presented, 270. Sess. Paper No. 242*a*.
38. Order,—Return showing data *re* use of armouries at Merrickville, etc.; maintenance costs: Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), 181. Presented, 238. Sess. Paper No. 242.
39. Order,—Copy of correspondence, etc., from Lt.-Col. Alan Cockeram *re* defence of Halifax and Atlantic Coast: Mr. Pouliot, 182. Presented, 238. Sess. Paper No. 241.
40. Order,—Return showing data *re* contracts for coal supplies to training camps: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 190. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 187.
41. Order,—Return showing number of Salvation Army men in armed forces: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 190. Presented, 243. Sess. Paper No. 124*k*.



**National Defence, Department of—Continued**

42. Order,—Return showing data *re* next of kin of casualties in armed forces serving outside of Canada: Mr. Ross (St. Paul's), 192. Presented, 237. Sess. Paper No. 238.
43. Order,—Return showing pay, allowances, etc., to officers and other ranks (men and women) of the armed forces: Mr. Church, 197. Presented, 256, 271 (supplementary). Sess. Paper Nos. 254, 254c.
44. Order,—Return showing data *re* railway fares and meal charges to members of the armed forces: Mr. Church, 197. Presented, 278. Sess. Paper No. 264.
45. Order,—Return showing data *re* farmers, etc., called up in New Brunswick under National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940: Mr. Hatfield, 197. Presented, 239. Sess. Paper No. 244.
46. Order,—Return showing data *re* Exhibition Military Train, cost, payment to railways, etc.: Mr. Hatfield, 197. Presented, 270. Sess. Paper No. 261.
47. Order,—Return showing number of women enlisted in armed forces: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 197. Presented, 237. Sess. Paper No. 184a.
48. Order,—Return showing data *re* pay, separation and dependents' allowances in the various services of the armed forces: Mr. Ross (St. Paul's), 198. Presented, 256, 270 (supplementary). Sess. Paper Nos. 254a, 254b.
49. Order,—Return showing data *re* exemption from military service of fishermen, etc.: Mr. Isnor, 221. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 222.
50. Order,—Return showing data *re* erection of ordnance depot at Plouffe Park, Ottawa: Mr. Ross (St. Paul's), 221. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 223.
51. Order,—Return showing, by months, number of men discharged from the armed forces since outbreak of war: Mr. Green, 222. Presented, 243. Sess. Paper No. 138b.
52. Order,—Return showing data *re* staff of Fire Marshall; also data *re* recommendations of A.R.P. officers as to fire extinguishers, hand alarms, etc.: Mr. Bruce, 222. Presented, 270. Sess. Paper No. 260a.
53. Order,—Return showing draftees failing to report, prosecutions, etc.: Mr. MacNicol, 223. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 124j.
54. Order,—Return showing data *re* employment of conscientious objectors in wartime industries, etc.: Mr. Hansell, 223. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 228.
55. Order,—Return showing data *re* staffs employed in National Defence Departments (Army, Air, Naval) in preparing answers for Ministerial inquiries: Mr. Jackman, 223. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 229.
56. Order,—Return showing data *re* teletype machines used by Army, Navy, Air Force: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 224. Presented, 236. Sess. Paper No. 233.
57. Order,—Return showing data *re* Category A men in certain branches of the armed forces: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 224. Presented, 244. Sess. Paper No. 246.
58. Order,—Return showing data *re* wearing tests on leather army boots: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 244. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 247.
59. Order,—Return showing data *re* cost of living bonus to dependents of members of the armed forces; also *re* Veterans' Assistance Boards, in military districts, and Toronto, etc.: Mr. Church, 257. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 255.



**National Defence, Department of—Continued**

60. Order.—Return showing data *re* officers of the Permanent Force of the Canadian Army: Mr. Stokes, 271.
61. Order.—Return showing number of members of Pentecostal Church in armed forces: Mr. Stokes, 271. Presented, 291. Sess. Paper No. 124*n*.
62. Order.—Return showing data, by provinces, *re* men between ages of 18 and 30; number called up, rejected, exempted, etc.: Mr. Jean, 278. Presented *forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 124*m*.
63. Order.—Return showing instructions given or action taken to stop the calling up of farmers, etc., for military training: Mr. Lacombe, 287. Presented, 408. Sess. Paper No. 244*b*.
64. Order.—Return showing data *re* population and recruiting in Military District No. 4; also data *re* recruits secured in Ontario and Quebec: Mr. Bruce, 287. Presented, 675. Sess. Paper No. 185*a*.
65. Order.—Return showing data *re* financial superintendents of the three defence departments: Mr. Marshall, 288. Presented, 411. Sess. Paper No. 332.
66. Order.—Return showing scale of wages paid to carpenters, painters, etc., by department: Mr. Roy, 295.
67. Order.—Return showing data *re* postponements of military service granted by National War Service Boards: Mr. Castleden, 302. Presented, 393. Sess. Paper No. 240*e*.
68. Order.—Return showing data *re* farm leave granted to recruits in Military Districts 4 and 5 since March, 1942: Mr. Ferland, 303. Presented, 370. Sess. Paper No. 305.
69. Order.—Return showing figures for voluntary recruiting to date: Mrs. Nielsen, 304. Presented, 676. Sess. Paper No. 124*q*.
70. Order.—Return showing data *re* farmers, etc., called up since March 24, 1942; also farm leave granted: Mr. Raymond, 304. Presented, 569. Sess. Paper No. 244*c*.
71. Order.—Return showing data *re* "R" recruits who have gone active at training centres since March, 1941: Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), 304.
72. Order.—Return showing data *re* numbers recruited and trained in Saskatchewan during present war: Mr. Blackmore, 319.
73. Order.—Return showing data *re* accommodation, training, treatment, etc., of members of the armed forces held in military prisons and detention barracks: Mr. Church, 320. Presented, 374. Sess. Paper No. 307.
74. Order.—Return showing officers on reserve list now holding commissions in Active or Reserve Armies: Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), 321. Presented, 370. Sess. Paper No. 240*d*.
75. Order.—Return showing data *re* purchase of land in 1941 and 1942 for Aldershot, N.S., military camp: Mr. Black (Cumberland), 329. Presented, 408. Sess. Paper No. 330.
76. Order.—Return showing data *re* pay, leave, etc., of government employees in Reserve Army attending summer camp: Mr. Hazen 345. Presented, 369. Sess. Paper No. 240*c*.
77. Order.—Return showing data *re* release of fishermen on Atlantic coast from military service: Mr. Roy, 345. Presented, 405. Sess. Paper No. 321.
78. Order.—Return showing data *re* release of Gaspé and Magdalen Island fishermen from military service: Mr. Roy, 345. Presented, 406. Sess. Paper No. 222*a*.

**National Defence, Department of—Continued**

79. Order,—Return showing data *re* Canadian residents of the United States subject to the Draft Laws: Mr. MacKinnon (Kootenay East), 352. Presented, 378. Sess. Paper No. 311.
80. Order,—Return showing data *re* issue of summer clothing to army personnel at certain training centres: Mr. Church, 352. Presented, 370. Sess. Paper No. 306.
81. Order,—Return showing data *re* issue of summer clothing to R.C.A.F. personnel at certain training centres: Mr. Church 352. Presented, 385. Sess. Paper No. 306*a*.
82. Order,—Return showing data *re* commanding officers at Barriefield Signals Centre; Long Branch Ordnance Centre and Hamilton Trade School: Mr. Winkler, 352. Presented, 408. Sess. Paper No. 328.
83. Order,—Return showing data *re* enlistments, etc., by age groups; surveys made of available manpower, etc.: Mr. Diefenbaker, 365. Presented, 568. Sess. Paper No. 322*a*.
84. Order,—Return showing number enlisted in Army, Navy and Air Force during first five months of 1942: Mr. Hazen, 353. Presented, 370. Sess. Paper No. 124*o*.
85. Order,—Return showing data *re* Officers Training Corps at Universities, etc.: Mr. Green, 375. Presented, 408. Sess. Paper No. 327.
86. Order,—Return showing data *re* cloth bought, military uniforms, wool blankets, etc., given or exported by the government since 1939: Mr. Gauthier, 391. Presented, 498. Sess. Paper No. 355.
87. Order,—Return showing data by military districts or provinces *re* enlistments from January to April, 1942, in Army, Navy and Air Force: Mr. Green, 409. Presented, 493. Sess. Paper No. 124*p*.
88. Order,—Return showing data *re* soldiers' pay and allowances; also *re* cost of living bonus for certain civilian employees of the Air Force: Mr. Noseworthy, 419. Presented, 569. Sess. Paper No. 254*d*.
89. Order,—Return showing data *re* men of military age occupying clerical positions in Army, Navy and Air Force offices in Ottawa: Mr. Senn, 440.
90. Order,—Return showing data *re* leave granted to farmers, etc.; also postponements of training and any instructions issued in connection therewith: Mr. Lacombe, 453. Presented, 569. Sess. Paper No. 244*d*.
91. Order,—Return showing data *re* men called up for military training in each military district; enlistments in Active Army; postponements, etc.: Mr. Corman, 472.
92. Order,—Return showing data *re* discharges for various reasons from the Army, Navy and Air Force: Mr. Ross (Souris), 472. Presented, 665. Sess. Paper No. 138*c*.
93. Order,—Return showing data *re* headquarters staff at Ottawa: Mr. Pouliot, 490. Presented *forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 350.
94. Order,—Return showing data *re* men aged 17 to 45 years in various government departments and commissions; number released to armed forces; replacements by women: Mr. Church, 491.
95. Order,—Return showing opportunities for graduates in optometry to enlist in armed forces: Mr. Coté, 570. Presented, 663. Sess. Paper No. 379.
96. Order,—Return showing data, by military districts, *re* men called up under National Resources Mobilization Act who failed to report; prosecutions, etc.: Mr. Ross (Souris), 570.

**National Defence, Department of—*Concluded***

97. Order,—Return showing data by military districts and age groups *re* number called up under National Resources Mobilization Act up to July 15, 1942; exemptions granted, etc.: Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), 638.
98. Copy of Order in Council P.C. 5110 of June 16, 1942, calling up men for four months military training: Laid before the House, 395. Sess. Paper No. 66c.
99. Order,—Return showing data *re* certain persons listed in Department of National Defence (Army) telephone directory: Mr. Pouliot, 776. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 393.
100. Order,—Return showing data *re* recruiting centres set up by Canada in the United States, number of enlistments, staff, costs, etc.: Mr. Diefenbaker, 777. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 124r.
101. Air Raid Precautions. See *Air Raid Precautions*.  
 Camp Borden Coal supply: See *Coal*, 2.  
 Cost of Living Bonus to dependents of members of the armed forces: See *Pensions and National Health Department*, 3.  
 Defence Projects: See *Munitions and Supply Contracts*, 3.  
 Insurance, sale of, to members of the armed forces: See *Insurance Companies of Canada*, 2.  
 Lancaster Military Hospital: See *Pensions and National Health Department*, 4.  
 Motion Picture equipment for overseas forces: See *National Film Board*, 1.  
 Petawawa Camp Coal Supply: See *Coal*, 3.  
 Women in war work: See *Women in war work and Auxiliary Services, including armed forces*.  
 See also *Aircraft, manufacture of in Canada*; also *Bren Machine Guns, manufacture of by John Inglis and Company*; also *Canada-United States Agreement re Compulsory Military Service*; also *Canada-United States Agreement re repatriation of members of the armed forces*; also *Canadian Expeditionary Force*; also *Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto*; also *Canteen Prices*; also *Cigarettes for armed forces overseas*; also *Conscientious Objectors*; also *Dependents' Allowance Act*; also *Dominion Arsenals*; also *Dominion Plebiscite Act, 1942*; also *Dominion Plebiscite, 1942*; also *Hong Kong Inquiry*; also *Inquiries Act*; also *Lebbetter, Dr.*; also *Medical Students, loans and grants to, if training for service in armed forces*; also *Munitions and Supply Plants*; also *National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940*; also *Naval Service of Canada*; also *Railway Act Amendment, bill*; also *Simpson (Robert) Company Limited, Toronto*; also *Singer, Major H. C.*; also *Supply and Ways and Means*; also *Tellier, Benoit, granting of farm leave to*; also *Titles, Honours and Decorations Committee*.

**National Defence and Security (\$500,000,000, being one-fourth of \$2,000,000,000) Aid for, bill:**

Resolution,—To provide for expenditures, etc., in connection with; House to go into Committee on, 172. Motion proposed for Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair, 205. Motion agreed to, 205. Resolution adopted, 205. Bill No. 45 (Mr. Ilesley)—An Act for granting to His Majesty Aid for National Defence and Security; 1st R. 2nd R. 3rd R., 205. Passed by Senate, 211. R.A., 212. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 9.



**National Defence and Security (\$1,500,000,000, being three-fourths of \$2,000,000,000) Aid for, bill:**

Resolution,—To provide for expenditures, etc., in connection with; House to go into Committee on, 128. Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 163, 205, 211, 245, 249, 253, 265, 273, 276, 279, 282, 284, 289, 291, 295, 298, 300, 304, 305, 309, 315, 336, 340, 347, 350, 353, 357. Resolution adopted (amount reduced to \$1,500,000,000), 360. Bill No. 95 (Mr. Ilsley)—An Act for granting to His Majesty Aid for National Defence and Security; 1st R. 360. 2nd R., 367. Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 367. Reported without amendment, 371. 3rd R., 371. Passed by Senate, 381. R.A., 387. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 21.

See also *War Appropriation (United Kingdom Financing) Act, 1942*.

**National Defence and Security (Supplementary—\$135,000,000) Aid for, bill:**

Resolution,—To provide for additional expenditures, in connection with, for year ending March 31, 1942; House to go into Committee on, 159. Motion proposed for Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair, 183. Debate adjourned, 183. Debate resumed, 188. Debate interrupted and Member (Mr. Lacombe) named by Mr. Speaker, 188. Debate resumed and adjourned, 188. Motion agreed to, 192. Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 193. Resolution adopted, 198. Bill No. 19 (Mr. Ilsley)—An Act for granting to His Majesty Aid for National Defence and Security; 1st R. 2nd R. 3rd R., 198. Passed by Senate, 211. R.A., 212. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 7.

**National Defence and Security and United Kingdom Financing Act, 1942:**

Resolution,—To provide funds for expenditures to be made in Canada by the United Kingdom, etc.; House to go into Committee on, 145. Motion for Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair, moved, 169. Debate adjourned, 169, 172. Motion agreed to, on division, 174. Resolution adopted, 174. Bill No. 15 (Mr. Ilsley)—An Act for granting to His Majesty Aid for the purpose of financing United Kingdom war requirements in Canada and for National Defence and Security; 1st R., 175. 2nd R., 183. Reported from Committee of the Whole without amendment, 183. 3rd R., 188. Passed by Senate, 195. R.A., 212. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 8.

**National Defence Tax:** See *Income Taxes*; also *National Revenue Department*.

**National Film Board:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* motion picture equipment bought by government, contracts for motion picture equipment sent to Hong Kong and overseas forces: Mr. Gillis, 158. Presented, 373. Sess. Paper No. 308.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* male employees of, between ages of 18 and 45, appointed since June 28, 1941: Mr. McGregor, 181. Presented, 239. Sess. Paper No. 211a. (See also No. 18).
3. Order,—Correspondence, etc., with Civil Service Commission *re* appointment of an Assistant Film Commissioner: Mr. McGregor 182. Presented 218. Sess. Paper No. 211.
4. Order,—Return showing data *re* all persons employed by, with method of appointment, name, salary, etc.: Mr. McGregor, 225. Presented, 239. Sess. Paper No. 211b.
5. Order,—Return showing data *re* each member of the Board: Mr. McGregor 225. Presented 239. Sess. Paper No. 211c.
6. Order,—Return showing grants to, and expenditures of, during past two years: Mr. Jackman, 308. Presented, 546. Sess. Paper No. 211o.



**National Film Board—Concluded**

7. Order, Return showing data *re* certain members of the staff; training, experience, method of appointment, salary, etc.: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 313. Presented, 401. Sess. Paper No. 211i.
8. Order,—Return showing data *re* contracts with Warwick Films or Warwick Pictures; sale or loan, etc., of German films: Mr. Hatfield, 313. Presented, 402. Sess. Paper No. 211j.
9. Order,—Return showing names and other data *re* all films produced since January 1, 1941; German film seized; films distributed, cost, etc.: Mr. Jackman, 314. Presented, 665. Sess. Paper No. 211p.
10. Order,—Return showing data *re* contracts for film production awarded by, since March 31, 1941; approval given, etc.: Mr. Jackman, 314. Presented, 516. Sess. Paper No. 211n.
11. Order,—Return showing data *re* contracts for distribution of films awarded since March 31, 1941: Mr. Jackman, 314. Presented, 494. Sess. Paper No. 211m.
12. Order,—Return showing data *re* Wesley Green, appointment, salary, etc.: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 320. Presented, 399. Sess. Paper No. 211h.
13. Order,—Return showing data *re* films produced by Walt Disney Productions, for the Board: Mr. MacKinnon (Kootenay East), 321. Presented, 451. Sess. Paper No. 211k.
14. Order,—Copy of correspondence, etc., *re* appointment of A. G. McLean as Secretary and Controller: Mr. Stokes, 322. Presented, 393. Sess. Paper No. 211g.
15. Order,—Copy of Reports made by John Grierson to government, etc., prior to appointment as Government Film Commissioner: Mr. Ross (St. Paul's), 322. Presented 329. Sess. Paper No. 211d.
16. Order,—Correspondence, etc., *re* any legal action by "March of Time" against Loews Incorporated, Warwick Pictures, etc.: Mr. Homuth, 330. Presented, 489. Sess. Paper No. 211l.
17. Copy of Treasury Board Ruling of November 15, 1940. *re* employment of National Film Board Staff: Laid before the House, 342. Sess. Paper No. 211e.
18. Copy of Department of Justice opinion *re* employment by National Film Board of persons of military age: Laid before the House, 342. Sess. Paper No. 211f. (See also No. 2.)

**National Flag for Canada:** See *Flags of Canada, An Act to provide for.*

**National Harbours Board:**

1. Annual Report of, for 1941: Laid before the House, 326. Sess. Paper No. 84. *Printed.*
  2. Order,—Return showing loans made to various Harbour Boards to end of 1941; balances outstanding; also boards under control of: Mr. Reid, 128. Presented, 154. Sess. Paper No. 84a.
- See also *Toll Bridges in Province of Quebec, abolition of.*

**National Housing Act:**

1. Report on operation of, to December 31, 1941; and on the Homes Improvement Loans Guarantee Act to termination of, on October 30, 1940: Laid before the House, 501. Sess. Paper No. 171c.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* loans made since Act was passed; also loans made in County of Peel during 1941: Mr. Graydon, 138. Presented, 153. Sess. Paper No. 171.

**National Housing Act—Concluded**

3. Order,—Return showing data *re* houses built by, or under supervision of National Housing Administration, September, 1939 to December, 1941; also administration costs, etc.: Mr. Nicholson, 179. Presented, 208. Sess. Paper No. 171a.
4. Order,—Return showing data *re* plans prepared by National Housing for staff, etc., houses, prior to Wartime Housing Limited: Mr. Nicholson, 322. Presented, 395. Sess. Paper No. 122k.
5. Order,—Return showing data *re* expenditures under; also under Wartime Housing Limited; also future housing policy: Mr. Church, 346. Presented, 390. Sess. Paper No. 171b.

See also *Housing*; also *Wartime Housing Limited*.

**National Income of Canada:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re*, for years 1939 to 1942; data *re* wages salaries, investment income, etc.: Mr. Jackman, 223. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 225.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* estimated production for 1942; for war and for civilian use: Mr. Jackman, 224. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 225a.

See also *Income Taxes*; also *National Revenue Department*.

**National Registration:**

1. Order in Council P.C. 2253 of March 21, 1942, transferring National Registration from Department of National War Services to Department of Labour: Laid before the House, 185. Sess. Paper No. 66b.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* cards of single males 19 and 45 years old forwarded to divisional registrars: Mr. Castleden, 365. Presented, 406. Sess. Paper No. 322.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* men in various age groups; number of enlistments; number called up; number available; surveys made, etc.: Mr. Diefenbaker, 365. Presented, 568. Sess. Paper No. 322a.
4. Order,—Return showing data, etc., *re* registration card of Alan C. Wright of Toronto: Mr. MacInnis, 346. Presented, 406. Sess. Paper No. 323.

See also *National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940*, 11.

**National Research Council:**

1. Copy of Order in Council P.C. 80/11348 of December 15, 1942, transferring direction of Customs-Excise Chemical Laboratory from Department of National Revenue to the National Research Council: Laid before the House, 776. Sess. Paper No. 7.

See also *Trade and Commerce*.

**National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, Amendment, bill:**

Motion (Mr. Mackenzie King)—For leave to introduce a Bill No. 80, An Act to amend the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940; agreed to, after debate and on division, (not recorded), 286. Bill introduced, 286. 1st R., 286. Motion for second reading moved, 375. Debate adjourned, 375. Debate resumed, 379. Amendment (Mr. Coldwell)—conscription of war industry, finance, etc., in addition to conscription of man-power, 379. Ruled out of order by Mr. Speaker on the grounds that the House has already decided on the principle embodied in the amendment, etc., 380-81. Debate adjourned, 381, 386. Debate resumed, 391. Amendment (Mr. MacInnis)—principle of the bill inadequate

**National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, Amendment, bill—***Concluded*

and permits conscription of man-power without reference to Parliament, 391. Debate adjourned, 392, 394. Debate resumed, 396. Amendment of Mr. MacInnis ruled out of order by Mr. Speaker on the grounds that it anticipates amendments which may be moved in Committee, etc., 396-397. Debate resumed, 397. Amendment (Mr. Lacombe)—Ministers and Members from "Quebec" have no mandate to modify bill; voluntary enlistments satisfactory; maintenance of national unity, etc., 397. Ruled out of order by the Deputy Speaker on the ground that the same subject-matter has already been disposed of during the present session, 398. Debate resumed and adjourned, 398. Amendment (Mr. Roy)—government policy on mobilization tends to cause dissensions which might lead to internal war, 403. Debate adjourned, 403, 406, 410, 412, 416, 420, 421, 440, 472. Debate resumed, 485. Amendment (Mr. Roy) negatived, 485 (not recorded). Debate on main motion for second reading resumed, 485. 2nd R. agreed to, on division (yeas 158; nays 54), 486. House in Committee of the Whole, 486. Ruling of Chairman appealed to House; ruling confirmed (yeas 137; nays 44), 487. Progress reported, 488. Reported without amendment, 593. Ordered for third reading at the next sitting of the House, 593. Motion for third reading moved, 609. Amendment (Mr. Lacombe)—to refer back to Committee of the Whole to provide exemption for farmers and fishermen, 609. Ruled out of order on the ground that a similar amendment had already been negatived in early part of session, 609. Amendment (Mr. Roy), six-months' hoist, moved, 609; negatived (yeas 37; nays 150), 609. Main motion agreed to (yeas 141; nays 45), 610. 3rd R., 611. Passed by Senate, 647. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 29.

**National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* cost of calling up and training men under; also data *re* costs of necessary camps: Mr. Tustin, 26. Presented, 77. Sess. Paper No. 124*e*.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* men called up, trained, etc.; also number volunteering for overseas service and number returning to civilian occupation: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 27. Presented, 50. Sess. Paper No. 124*b*.
3. Address,—Copy of all Orders in Council passed under: Mr. MacKinnon (Kootenay-East), 28. Presented, 80. Sess. Paper No. 128.
4. Order in Council P.C. 949 of February 7, 1942, *re* provision for representative of agriculture on National War Services Boards: Laid before the House, 41. Sess. Paper No. 66*a*.
5. Order,—Return showing data *re* number enlisted and attested for overseas service since October, 1940, from among those called up for training: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 88. Presented, 178. Sess. Paper No. 124*i*.
6. Order,—Return showing number of young men 21, 22, 23 and 24 years old who were called before medical boards in various cities and provinces: Mr. Parent, 97. Presented, 114. Sess. Paper No. 124*g*.
7. Order in Council P.C. 1916, approved March 12, 1942, amending the Reserve Army (Special) Regulations, 1941: Laid before the House, 148. Sess. Paper No. 128*a*.



**National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940—Concluded**

8. Order,—Return showing data *re* farmers and farm labourers in Ontario and Quebec called up for military training; leave granted; agricultural representatives appointed in Division "E" Montreal, etc.: Mr. Ferland, 157. Presented, 268. Sess. Paper No. 244a.
9. Order,—Return showing data *re* farmers and farm labourers in New Brunswick called up for military training; leave granted; agricultural representative appointed, etc.: Mr. Hatfield, 197. Presented, 239. Sess. Paper No. 244.
10. Order,—Return showing data *re* draftees failing to report; also prosecutions: Mr. MacNicol, 223. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 124j.
11. Order,—Return showing data, by provinces, *re* men 18 to 30 years old; number mobilized, etc.: Mr. Jean, 278. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 124m.
12. Order,—Return showing instructions given or action taken to stop calling up of farmers, etc., for military training: Mr. Lacombe, 287. Presented, 408. Sess. Paper No. 244b.
13. Order,—Correspondence, etc., dealing with action taken respecting Alan C. Wright, 61 Albany St., Toronto: Mr. MacInnis, 346. Presented, 406. Sess. Paper No. 323.
14. Order in Council *re* calling up men for military service: Laid before the House, 395. Sess. Paper No. 66c.
15. Order in Council P.C. 5038 of June 12, 1942,—Control of Employment Regulations, 1942: Laid before the House, 401. Sess. Paper No. 317.
16. Order,—Return showing data *re* total man and woman power in Canada as of March 31, 1942; distribution of; proposed distribution of: Mr. Jackman, 403.
17. Order,—Return showing data *re* prosecutions for failure to report for military service: Mr. Shaw, 459.
18. Orders in Council P.C. 5840, 5841, of July 7, 1942, *re* extension of age groups to be called up for military service: Laid before the House, 476. Sess. Paper No. 66d, 66e.
19. Order,—Return showing data *re* employment of Mr. Graham Spry under; and data *re* speeches being delivered: Mr. Cardiff, 546. Presented, 635. Sess. Paper No. 373.
20. Order,—Return showing, by military districts, number of men who failed to report when called up under the Act; number of prosecutions; percentage failing to report: Mr. Ross (Souris), 570.
21. Order,—Return showing data *re* numbers in each age class in each Military District who have been ordered to report for medical examination, etc., up to July 15, 1942; exemptions granted, etc.: Mr. Casselman (Grenville-Dundas), 638.

See also *Canada-United States Agreement re compulsory military service*; also *Conscientious Objectors*; also *Dominion Plebiscite Act, 1942*; also *National Defence, Department of*, 6; also *National Registration*; also *National War Services Department*; also *Spry, Mr. Graham, employment of by government*; also *War Measures Act*.

**National Revenue Department:**

1. Report of: Laid before the House, 12. Sess. Paper No. 67. *Printed.*
2. Statement *re* Export Petroleum and Pulpwood Regulations: Laid before the House, 12. Sess. Paper No. 113.
3. Address,—Copies of Orders in Council passed under War Measures Act, amending, etc., the Customs Tariff, Customs or Excise Acts; also all decisions made by department, etc., *re*: Mr. Aylesworth, 28. Presented, 109, 143.\* Sess. Paper No. 143, 143a.



**National Revenue Department—Concluded**

4. Order,—Duty paid on coal cleared from Port of Toronto: Mr. Noseworthy, 309. Presented, 351. Sess. Paper No. 300.
  5. Order,—Return showing data *re* Income Tax and National Defence Tax collections; also boundaries of each Income Tax District: Mr. O'Brien, 344. Presented, 351. Sess. Paper No. 225*b*.
  6. Order,—Return showing revenue, by provinces, collected from gasoline tax; Dominion Succession Duties; entertainment tax and tax on railway, bus, etc., fares: Mr. O'Brien, 344. Presented, 371. Sess. Paper No. 172*b*.
  7. Copy of Convention between Canada and United States *re* taxation: Laid before the House, 141. Sess. Paper No. 159.
  8. Resolution,—To approve Convention and Protocol entered into at Washington March 4, 1942, between Canada and the United States *re* application of Income Tax to individuals and corporations: Approved in Committee of the Whole, 367. Concurred in, 367.
  9. Order,—Return showing day by day breakdown of duty paid on coal at Port of Toronto from April 1 to July 31, 1940: Mr. Noseworthy, 374. Presented, 471. Sess. Paper No. 300*b*.
  10. Copy of Order in Council P.C. 80/11348 of December 15, 1942, *re* transfer of the direction of Customs-Excise Chemical Laboratory from Department of National Revenue to the National Research Council: Laid before the House, 776. Sess. Paper No. 7.
- See also *International Highway Forwarders, Limited*; also *National Income of Canada*; also *Subsidies on Goods and Materials*; also *War Measures Act*; also *Wartime Salaries Order*.

**National Salvage Campaign:** See *Salvage Campaigns*.

**National Selective Service:**

Orders in Council *re*: Laid before the House, 185. Sess. Paper No. 66*b*.  
 See also *Canada-United States Agreement re Compulsory Military Service*; also *National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, Amendment, bill*; also *National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940*; also *National War services Department*; also *War Measures Act*.

**National War Labour Board:**

1. Address,—Copy of all Orders in Council *re* ceiling on prices and wages; also orders, decisions, of Board: Mr. Aylesworth, 28. Presented, 109. Sess. Paper No. 142.
  2. Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 6, 1942, amending Wartime Salaries Order: Laid before the House, 43. Sess. Paper No. 99.
  3. Order in Council P.C. 871 of February 6, 1942, amending Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Orders: Laid before the House, 44. Sess. Paper No. 99*a*.
  4. Order,—Return showing data *re* labour representatives appointed to War Boards: Mrs. Nielsen 155. Presented, 260. Sess. Paper No. 256.
  5. Order,—Copy of Decision of, *re* wages and bonus for Martin Transport; and Dominion, and other coal company employees: Mr. Coldwell, 272. Presented, 294. Sess. Paper No. 277.
- See also *Conscientious Objectors*; also *Kirkland Lake, Ontario, Gold Mines, strike at*; also *Labour Department*; also *War Measures Act*; also *Wartime Salaries Order*.

**National War Service Boards:** See *National War Services Department*.

**National War Services Department:**

1. Order,—Return showing cost to, in calling up men for training under National Resources Mobilization Act: Mr. Tustin, 26. Presented, 77. Sess. Paper No. 124e.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* moneys used for educational work to discourage use of alcoholic liquors: Mr. Nicholson, 81. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 129.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* bulletins issued urging saving of waste paper, etc.: Mr. Purdy, 139. Presented, 166. Sess. Paper No. 85a.
4. Order,—Return showing data *re* organization being set up to provide women for war work, to replace men, etc.: Mrs. Nielsen, 138. Presented, 178. Sess. Paper No. 184.
5. Orders in Council *re* National Selective Service: Laid before the House, 185. Sess. Paper No. 66b.
6. Order in Council P.C. 2253 of March 21, 1942, transferring National Registration functions, records, etc., to Labour Department: Laid before the House, 185. Sess. Paper No. 66b.
7. Copy of legal opinions given to, *re* mobilization of Indians: Mr. Pouliot, 258. Presented, 260. Sess. Paper No. 124l.
8. Order,—Return showing data *re* postponements granted by Boards prior to April 10, 1942: Mr. Castleden, 302. Presented, 393. Sess. Paper No. 240e.
9. Address,—Correspondence, etc., from Members of Parliament *re* conscientious objectors: Mr. Senn, 304. Presented, 608. Sess. Paper No. 228b.
10. Order in Council P.C. 5110 of June 16, 1942, extending age limit of men called up for military training: Laid before the House, 395. Sess. Paper No. 66c.
11. Order,—Return showing data *re* prosecutions for failure to report for military service: Mr. Shaw, 459.
12. Order,—Correspondence, etc., *re* refusal of Board in District M to grant postponement of military service to Scott L. Lamson, L-534136: Mr. Castleden, 503.

See also *Dominion Plebiscite Act, 1942*; also *Dominion Plebiscite, 1942*; also *National Film Board*; also *National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940*; also *National War Service Regulations*; also *Simpson (Robert) Company, Limited, Toronto*.

**National War Service Regulations:**

Order in Council P.C. 949 of February 7, 1942, amending: Laid before the House, 41. Sess. Paper No. 66a.

See also *Conscientious Objectors*; also *National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940*; also *National War Services Department*.

**Naturalization Certificates:** See *Defence of Canada Regulations, 5*.

**Natural Resources of Alberta.** See *Alberta Natural Resources (Amendment) Act, 1942*.

**Natural Resources Refunds:**

Statement *re*: Laid before the House, 8. Sess. Paper No. 45.

**Naval College:** See *Naval Service of Canada, 4*.

**Naval Service of Canada:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* enlistments, etc., in Royal Canadian Navy, Naval Volunteer Reserve and Naval Reserve: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 27. Presented, 47. Sess. Paper No. 124.
  2. Order,—Return showing data *re* number, costs, etc., of corvettes ordered by Department of Munitions and Supply since September 1, 1939: Mr. MacInnis, 157. Presented, 177. Sess. Paper No. 182.
  3. Order,—Return showing correspondence, etc., *re* proposed gift of the Ajax Club, Halifax, to Royal Canadian Navy: Mr. McGregor, 158. Presented, 221. Sess. Paper No. 218.
  4. Order,—Return showing data *re* establishment of a Naval College in Canada; provision for scholarships in schools; staff, etc.: Mr. Church, 260. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 257.
  5. Order,—Return showing data *re* mine sweepers or other naval vessels building at points in Digby County, N.S.: Mr. Black (Cumberland), 344. Presented, 378. Sess. Paper No. 310.
  6. Order,—Return showing data *re* publications "Canada's Battle of the Atlantic" and "Royal Canadian Navy": Mr. Hatfield, 379. Presented, 402, 411 (Supplementary). Sess. Papers Nos. 319, 319a.
  7. Supplementary Reply to Questions *re* Publicity Bureau and liaison or personnel officers of Naval Affairs Department (not passed as an Order for Return): Laid before the House, 636. Sess. Paper No. 234c.
  8. Order,—Return showing data *re* officers and ratings of Royal Canadian Navy and R.C.N.V.R.; also *re* promotions, etc.: Mr. Reid, 636. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 375.
  9. Order,—Return showing data *re* offices at Naval Headquarters and at Fort York Naval Barracks, Toronto: Mr. Church, 646.
- See also *Merchant Marine of Canada*; also *National Defence, Department of*, 5; also *Publicity work of government departments*; also *Shipbuilding in Canada*; also *United States citizens in Canadian armed forces.*

**New Brunswick oil deposits:** See *Oil and Gasoline*, 4.

**Newfoundland airports:** See *Airports and Landing Fields in Canada.*

**New Glasgow, N.S., housing development:** See *Wartime Housing Limited*, 2.

**New Glasgow, N.S., military training centre:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 17.

**Next of kin of casualties in armed forces:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 42.

**North Battleford Constituency, census of:** See *Census takers (1941) in North Battleford.*

**Northwest Field Force, 1885, pensions for:** See *Pensions and National Health Department*, 12.

**Northwest Territories, Liquor Permits:** See *Liquor Permits.*

**Northwest Territories Ordinances:**

Copy of: Laid before the House, 7. Sess. Paper No. 109.



**Noseworthy, Joseph W., M.P.:**

Notification of Election, 55; introduced, 55.

**Notices of Motion for Production of Papers,** negatived, 225, 491, 517.

**Nurses, training of:**

Order in Council P.C. 72,6073 of July 14, 1942, *re*: Laid before the House, 607. Sess. Paper No. 78c.

**O****Oaths of Office Bill:**

Bill No. 1: (Mr. Mackenzie King), 1st R., 2.

**Oats:**

Regulations *re* control of sale of, etc.: See *Wheat Board*, 2.

**Officers' Training Corps at Universities:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 85.

**Officers, training of:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 16, 32, 35, 60, 74, 82, 85.

**Oil Controllers:** See *Oil and Gasoline*.

**Oil and Gasoline:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* government consideration of fuel oil problem; also *re* petroleum deposits in Gaspé County, Quebec: Mr. Roy, 101. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 140.
2. Address,—Orders in Council, regulations of Oil Controller or Department of Munitions and Supply, etc., *re* rationing of gasoline: Mr. Cardiff, 139. *Presented*, 154. Sess. Paper No. 172.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* salvage and use of used lubricating oil: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 197. *Presented*, 268. Sess. Paper No. 193a.
4. Order,—Return showing investigations, etc., made *re* oil and shale oil deposits in New Brunswick: Mr. O'Brien, 224. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 224.
5. Order,—Return showing gasoline sales during 1938 to 1941; also gasoline ration books issued; categories; estimated gallonage to be used in 1942, etc.: Mr. Diefenbaker, 294. *Presented*, 299. Sess. Paper No. 172a.
6. Order,—Return showing data *re* contracts for sale of used lubricating oil from air training centres and army camps in Saskatchewan: Mr. Perley, 295. *Presented*, 370. Sess. Paper No. 193b.
7. Order,—Return showing action taken by government to encourage prospecting for oil in the Province of Quebec: Mr. Roy, 343. *Presented*, 569. Sess. Paper No. 140a.
8. Order,—Return showing data *re* tank cars available to transport petroleum products; ownership; gallonage, etc.: Mr. O'Brien, 343. *Presented*, 413. Sess. Paper No. 333.
9. Order,—Return showing data *re* Turner Valley oil wells and interest of Standard Oil Company, etc., therein: Mr. Noseworthy, 396. *Presented*, 407. Sess. Paper No. 324.



**Oil and Gasoline—Concluded**

10. Order,—Return showing data *re* gasoline rationing books in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, etc.: Mr. Purdy, 414. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 172c.

See also *Brewing and Distilling Companies*; also *Carburettors for Automobiles*; also *Empire Air Training Plan*, 7; also *Royal Canadian Air Force*, 3; also *Supply and Ways and Means*.

**Oil from fish livers:** See *Fisheries*, 3, 11, 12.

**Old Age Pensions Act:**

Report *re* Administration of, including pensions for the blind, etc., for fiscal year 1941-42: Laid before the House, 349. Sess. Paper No. 37c. *Printed*.

**Old Age Pensions:**

1. Order,—Return showing number in receipt of; also number of Canadians over seventy: Mr. Esling, 244. Presented, 252. Sess. Paper No. 37a.
2. Orders in Council amending Regulations: Laid before the House, 255. Sess. Paper No. 37.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* numbers of pensioners and costs, by provinces; also data *re* costs, etc., of extension of benefits: Mr. Jackman, 282. Presented, 312. Sess. Paper No. 37b.
4. Order,—Return showing data *re* representations made by Provinces *re* increasing benefits: Mr. Reid, 333. Presented, 351. Sess. Paper No. 37d.

**One Dollar a Year men in government service:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re*, including living allowances and other expenses: Mr. White, 110. Presented, 284. Sess. Paper No. 268.
2. Order,—Return showing number; previous employment; contracts given to former employer, etc.: Mr. Roy, 172. Presented 294. Sess. Paper No. 268a.

**One dollar wheat:** See *Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, Amendment, bill*.

**Ontario Supreme Court:**

Rules of, effective May 31, 1941: Laid before the House, 96. Sess. Paper No. 9a.

**Optometry, graduates in, and enlistment in armed forces:**

Order,—Return showing data *re* provision for: Mr. Coté, 570. Presented, 663. Sess. Paper No. 379.

**Orders in Council:**

1. Return of Orders in Council *re* Migratory Birds Convention Act: Laid before the House, 7. Sess. Paper No. 53.
2. Address,—Copy of all Orders in Council passed pursuant to the National Resources Mobilization Act: Mr. MacKinnon (Kootenay East), 28. Presented, 80. Sess. Paper No. 128.
3. Address,—Copies of Orders in Council passed since the war started affecting any Dominion Statutes; also list of such Statutes: Mr. Diefenbaker, 304. Presented, 516. Sess. Paper No. 363.

**Orders in Council—Concluded**

4. Order,—Return showing data *re* prosecutions for infractions of Orders in Council, rulings, etc., issued by war boards, departments, etc.: Mr. Church, 379. Presented, 438. Sess. Paper No. 341.
  5. Order in Council P.C. 5110 of the 16th June, 1942, *re* calling up of additional men for military service: Laid before the House, 395. Sess. Paper No. 66c.
  6. Orders in Council P.C. 5840, 5841 of July 7, 1942, *re* extension of age groups to be called up for military service: Laid before the House, 476. Sess. Paper Nos. 66d, 66e.
  7. Address,—Copy of all Orders in Council, etc., passed, amending or altering the Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Excise Act or Special War Revenue Act: Mr. Aylesworth, 28. Presented, 109, 143. Sess. Paper Nos. 143, 143a.
  8. Orders in Council *re* National Selective Service, etc.: Laid before the House, 185-6. Sess. Paper No. 66b.
- See also *Dominion Lands*; also *Dominion Plebiscite Act, 1942*; also *Inquiries Act*; also *National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940*; also *Old Age Pensions*; also *Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1940*; also *War Measures Act*.

**Ordnance Building at Plouffe Park, Ottawa:** See *National Defence Department of*, 50.

**Ottawa Air Training Conference, May, 1942:**

- Report of, and Agreements reached: Laid before the House, 414. Sess. Paper No. 335. *Printed*.
- See also *Empire Air Training Plan*.

**Ottawa Car and Aircraft Manufacturing Company:** See *Munitions and Supply Department*, 5.

**Ottawa City, Grant to City by Dominion Government:**

- Resolution,—To extend Agreement for one year; House to go into Committee on, 32. Resolution adopted, 90. Bill No. 11 (Mr. Cardin)—An Act to authorize an Agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa; 1st R., 90. 2nd R. 3rd R., 318. Passed by Senate, 332. R.A., 335. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 15.
- See also *Federal District Commission*.

**Ottawa Government Buildings:**

1. Order,—Return showing valuation placed upon; relationship to total city assessment; also agreements with other municipalities: Mr. Winkler, 81. Presented, 147. Sess. Paper No. 164.
  2. Order,—Return showing data *re* proposed erection of ordnance depot at Plouffe Park, Ottawa: Mr. Ross (St. Paul's), 221. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 223.
  3. Order,—Return showing data *re* erection of temporary administrative buildings: Mr. Esling, 257. Presented, 342. Sess. Paper No. 296.
- See also *Brading's Breweries, Limited, Ottawa*; also *Daly Building, Ottawa*; also *Public Works Department*.

## P

**Paper, salvage of:** See *National War Services Department*; also *Salvage campaigns, etc.*

**Paper shortage in Canada:**

Order.—Return showing data *re*; also *re* Bureau of Public Information: Mr. Bruce, 295. Presented, 390. Sess. Paper No. 313.

**Parcels for prisoners of war:** See *Prisoners of War (Canadian), parcels for.*

**Pay and Allowances to members of the armed forces:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 43, 48, 88.

**Peacock, Sir Edward, visit of, to Canada in 1941:**

1. Order.—Return showing data *re* meetings with Members of the Cabinet: Mr. Pouliot, 287. Presented, 329. Sess. Paper No. 290.
2. Order.—Return showing data *re* meetings with Members of the Cabinet on or about June 25, 1941: Mr. Pouliot, 322.

**"Peggy L", Tug, operation of:** See *Tug-boats operated by government.*

**Penitentiaries:**

Report of Superintendent of: Laid before the House, 45. Sess. Paper No. 8. *Printed.*

**Pension Bonds, sale of to armed forces:** See *Insurance Companies of Canada*, 2.

**Pensions for Merchant Seamen and their dependents:**

1. Address,—Correspondence, etc., *re* inclusion of merchant seamen and salt-water fishermen under Pension Act: Mr. Gillis, 322. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 288.
2. Order.—Return showing data *re* dependents' allowances paid: Mr. MacLean (Cape Breton North-Victoria), 366. Presented, 400. Sess. Paper No. 288a.

**Pensions and National Health Department:**

1. Statement of Regulations passed under the Act: Laid before the House, 47, 395, 493. Sess. Paper Nos. 78, 78a, 78b.
2. Order.—Return showing data *re* pensions granted, etc., during the present war: Mr. Diefenbaker, 82. Presented, 96. Sess. Paper No. 138.
3. Order.—Correspondence, etc., between government and other persons *re* high cost of living bonus to dependents of members of the armed forces: Mr. Church, 87. Presented, 369. Sess. Paper No. 152a.
4. Order.—Return showing data *re* staff, costs, automobiles, etc., of Lancaster Military Hospital, West Saint John: Mr. Hatfield, 101.
5. Order.—Return showing data *re* casualties; discharges, and pensions granted during present war: Mr. Graydon, 127. Presented, 148. Sess. Paper No. 138a.
6. Order.—Return showing complete data *re* members and employees of the Pension Tribunal 1930 to 1933: Mr. Hatfield, 145.

**Pensions and National Health Department—*Concluded***

7. Order,—Return showing data *re* high cost of living bonus to members of the armed forces; Veterans' Assistance Boards, etc.: Mr. Church, 257. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 255.
8. Order,—Return showing data *re* committee on health insurance, etc.: Mr. Desmond, 288. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 271.
9. Order,—Copy of memorandum constituting the agenda of the Committee on Reconstruction: Mr. Cardiff, 288. *Presented*, 294. Sess. Paper No. 276.
10. Order,—Return showing data *re* specialists engaged by Committee on Reconstruction headed by Dr. James: Mr. Desmond, 295. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 276a.
11. Address,—Correspondence, etc., *re* inclusion of merchant seamen and salt-water fishermen under Pensions Act: Mr. Gillis, 322. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 288.
12. Order,—Return showing data *re* pensions, if any, provided for former members of the Northwest Field Force of 1885: Mr. Church, 570. *Presented*, 708. Sess. Paper No. 385.

**Pentecostal Church, members of, in armed forces:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 61.

**Permanent Force Officers:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 60.

**Petawawa Camp:** See *Coal*, 3.

**Petition read by Clerk Assistant,** 41.

**Petition *re* Japanese:** See *Japanese in Canada*, 1.

**Petitions rejected,** 75, 133, 165, 189, 207, 229, 247, 251, 259, 283, 299, 311, 337, 359.

See also *Clerk of Petitions*; also *Examiner of Petitions*.

**Petroleum deposits of Gaspé County, use of in wartime:**

Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. Roy, 101. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 140.

**Petroleum and Naphtha Inspection Act, repeal of:**

Bill No. 2 (Mr. Gibson)—An Act to repeal the Petroleum and Naphtha Inspection Act; 1st R., 12. 2nd R., 91. Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 91. Committee obtained leave to sit again this day, 91. Consideration resumed in Committee of the Whole, 317. Reported without amendment, 317. Ordered for third reading at next sitting of the House, 317. 3rd R., 322 (Debate). Passed by Senate, 332. R.A., 335. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 16.

**Petroleum and Pulpwood export regulations:** See *National Revenue Department*, 2.

**Pictou County, N.S. Victory Loan Campaign:** See *Victory Loan*, 2.



**Pigeons, Carrier:**

Reply to question *re* purchase of by government for use as message carriers:  
Laid before the House, 650. Sess. Paper No. 378.

**Piggott Construction Company, Hamilton, Ontario:**

Order,—Return showing data *re* contracts awarded to, since outbreak of war: Mr. Nicholson, 156. Presented, 196. Sess. Paper No. 192.

**Plate Mill at Sydney, N.S.:** See *Sydney, N.S., war industries.*

**Plebiscite Act:** See *Dominion Plebiscite Act, 1942.*

**Plebiscite Act Committee:** See *Dominion Plebiscite Act Committee.*

**Plebiscite costs, number of voters, etc.:** See *Dominion Plebiscite, 1942.*

**Plebiscite, number of soldiers voting on:** See *Dominion Plebiscite, 1942.*

**Plebiscite (voting) Day Adjournment:** See *Adjournments, Special.*

**Plebiscite on conscription for armed forces:** See *Dominion Plebiscite Act, 1942*; also *Dominion Plebiscite, 1942.*

**Plouffe Park, Ottawa, erection of government building at:** See *Ottawa Government Buildings.*

**Polimer Corporation:** See *Rubber, synthetic, production of, 3.*

**Pool Construction Company Limited, Regina, Saskatchewan:**

See *Munitions and Supply Contracts, 9.*

**Population:** See *Census.*

**Portage la Prairie Airport:** See *Empire Air Training Plan, 5.*

**Port Arthur and Fort William Housing situation:** See *Housing, 3.*

**Post Office Department:**

Order.—Return showing data *re* rural mail routes in Canada: Mr. Graydon, 502.

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**Post War Economic Policy between Canada and the United States:** See *Canada-United States Agreement re Post War Economic Policy.*

**Potatoes, Canadian certified seed, sale, etc., of, during 1941:**

1. Address,—Correspondence, etc., between Dominion and New Brunswick departments of Agriculture *re* sale and shipment of: Mr. Hatfield, 145. Presented, 220. Sess. Paper No. 180b.
2. Order,—Correspondence, etc., from Trade Commissioners in Argentine and Uruguay *re*: Mr. Hatfield, 145. Presented 167. Sess. Paper No. 180.
3. Address,—Correspondence between Canadian Shipping Board, Department of Trade and Commerce and New Brunswick *re* ships for shipment: Mr. Hatfield, 145. Presented, 219. Sess. Paper No. 180a.

**Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939, Amendment, bill:**

Bill No. 14 (Mr. Gardiner)—Declaration of any year as an emergency year; 1st R., 138. 2nd R. moved, 141. Debate adjourned, 141. 2nd R., 149. Bill referred to Agriculture and Colonization Committee, 149. Reported, 165. Reported from Committee of the Whole, 188. 3rd R., 188. Passed by Senate, 200. R.A., 211. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 5.

**Prairie Farm Assistance Act:**

1. Report of activities under, for crop year 1940-41: Laid before the House, 8. Sess. Paper No. 65.
  2. Order,—Return showing data *re* claims and payments made prior to January 31, 1942, for acreage reduction bonus in Prairie Provinces; also awards and payments under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, and under Prairie Farm Income: Mr. Perley, 84. Presented, 127. Sess. Paper No. 153.
  3. Order,—Return showing data *re* payments under acreage reduction regulations; supervisory costs; staff of supervisors, etc.: Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), 86. Presented, 134. Sess. Paper No. 153a.
  4. Order,—Return showing data *re* payments under, in crop year 1941-42; cost of administration; receipts from one per cent levy; staff of supervisors, etc., in Saskatchewan: Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), 86. Presented, 134. Sess. Paper No. 65a.
  5. Order,—Return showing data *re* cheques issued up to \$100 in value on account of wheat acreage reduction bonus: Mr. Wright, 148. Presented, 220. Sess. Paper No. 153c.
  6. Address,—Names and other data *re* payments of \$4,000 to \$5,000 on account of wheat acreage reduction bonus: Mr. Hazen, 309. Presented, 371. Sess. Paper No. 153d.
  7. Order,—Return showing payments to western farmers, under: Mr. Fair, 418.
- See also *Agriculture*; also *Farmers, financial assistance to*; also *Loans, grants and payments to Western Provinces*; also *Saskatchewan*; also *Wheat Acreage Reduction Act, 1942*; also *Wheat Acreage Reduction bonus*.

**Prairie Farm Income:** See *Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 2, 7*; also *Saskatchewan*.

**Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act:**

1. Report of Proceedings under, for 1940-41: Laid before the House, 8. Sess. Paper No. 64.
  2. Order,—Return showing data *re* community pastures in rural municipality of Montrose, Saskatchewan: Mr. Coldwell, 179. Presented, 238. Sess. Paper No. 64a.
- See also *Saskatchewan*.

**Precious Metals Marking Act, Amendment, bills:**

1. Bill No. 4 (Mr. MacKinnon, Edmonton West)—gold filled watches and other articles, assay of; 1st R., 17. 2nd R. 3rd. R., 90. Passed by Senate, 142. R. A., 211. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 6.
2. Bill No. 121 (Mr. MacKinnon, Edmonton West), "gold"; 1st R., 643. 2nd R. 3rd R., 652. Passed by Senate, 669. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 30.

**Prefabricated Houses:** See *Wartime Housing Limited*.

**Prices Stabilization Corporation:** See *Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation*; also *Labour Department*; also *Manufacturing Plants and Price Ceiling*; also *National War Labour Board*; also *Rationing of certain articles and supplies*; also *Wartime Prices and Trade Board*.

**Prices and Wages, ceiling on:** See *Community Prices Stabilization Corporation*; also *Labour Department*; also *Manufacturing Plants and Price Ceiling*; also *National War Labour Board*; also *War Measures Act*; also *Wartime Prices and Trade Board*; also *Wartime Salaries Order*; also *Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order*.

**Prince Edward Island Supreme Court:**

Rules of, adopted November 8, 1940: Laid before the House, 96. Sess. Paper No. 9.

**Printing Bureau:** See *Dominion Plebiscite, 1942*; also *Printing Contracts*.

**Printing Contracts:**

Order,—Return showing data *re* printing contracts entered into by the government during 1941: Mr. Graydon, 110.

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- See also *Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation*; also *Oil and Gasoline*; also *Rubber tires*, 2; also *Wartime Prices and Trade Board*.

**Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act:** See *Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act*.

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**Reinstatement of enlisted persons or war workers in Civil Employment:** See *Civil Employment Reinstatement Act*, 1942.

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1. Copies of General Orders: Laid before the House, 4. Sess. Paper No. 102. *Printed*.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* enlistments, etc.: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 27. Presented, 50. Sess. Paper No. 124a.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* oil and aviation gasoline supplies; also details *re* fuelling methods, etc.: Mr. Winkler, 110. Presented, 148. Sess. Paper No. 167.
4. Order,—Return showing data *re* Officers of Permanent Force of; names, rank, pay, where stationed, etc.: Mr. Winkler, 167. Presented, 220. Sess. Paper No. 217.
5. Order,—Return showing data *re* repair work done by airforce depots and British Aeroplane Engines Limited, Montreal, during 1941: Mr. Castleden, 190. Presented, 218. Sess. Paper No. 213.
6. Order,—Return showing data *re* category "A" men in Administration Branch: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 224. Presented, 244. Sess. Paper No. 246.
7. Order,—Return showing data *re* training schools; locations, services offered by civic corporations: Mr. Winkler, 319. Presented, 414. Sess. Paper No. 334.

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8. Order,—Return showing data *re* issue of summer clothing at certain training centres: Mr. Church, 352. Presented, 385. Sess. Paper No. 306a.
9. Order,—Return showing syllabus of Training at Manning Pool, Toronto; also leave and other regulations: Mr. Church, 415. Presented, 421. Sess. Paper No. 339.
10. Order,—Return showing data *re* officers and staffs at Toronto Headquarters, Manning Pool and Exhibition Grounds: Mr. Church, 415. Presented, 650. Sess. Paper No. 339a.
11. Order,—Return showing data *re* death of Squadron Leader Christie and others, on July 5, 1942, in an accident to a Royal Air Force Ferry Command Hudson Bomber: Mr. Church, 502.
12. Order,—Return showing number of women enlisted in women's division; also data *re* uniforms, cost, changes, etc.: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 651.
13. Order,—Return showing data *re* civilians granted commissions since beginning of the war without any training: Mr. Cardiff, 777. Presented forthwith. Sess. Paper No. 394.

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1. Report of: Laid before the House, 45. Sess. Paper No. 11. Printed.
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**Royal Commission on Shipbuilding in Ontario and Quebec:**

Address,—Orders in Council, correspondence, etc., *re* appointment of; also reports of; also reports made under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act: Mr. MacInnis, 30. Presented, 80. Sess. Paper No. 116a.

See also *Shipyard employees in Ontario and Quebec, wages and bonus of*.

**Royal Commissions:** See *Commissions*; also *Inquiries Act*.

**Rubber, Synthetic, Production of:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* recovery of alcohol from liquor, etc., and use of in manufacture of rubber: Mr. Fulford, 346. Presented, 395. Sess. Paper No. 215c.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* research made into possibility of using certain farm products for the manufacture of war commodities including rubber: Mr. Fauteux, 364. Presented forthwith. Sess. Paper No. 215b.

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**Rubber tires:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* procedure to purchase, etc.: Mr. Hatfield, 25. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 117.
2. Address,—Orders in Council, regulations of Department of Munitions and Supply, etc., *re* rationing of: Mr. Cardiff, 139. Presented, 154. Sess. Paper No. 173.

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**Rural Mail Routes:** See *Post Office Department*.

**Russia and Great Britain, Treaty of Alliance between:**

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**Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Quebec, Fisheries School:** See *Fisheries*, 2.

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**St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterways System:**

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**St. Lawrence River Dredging:**

Order.—Return showing data *re* dredging done in 1941 and 1942 opposite Deschaillons, Quebec: Mr. Roy, 439. Presented, 493. Sess. Paper No. 351.

**St. Mary and Milk Rivers Water Development:** See *Irrigation Works on International Streams in Southern Alberta*.

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**Saint John, N.B., government buildings in:**

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**Saint John, N.B., Hospitals:** See *Hospitals at Saint John, N.B., for government.*

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1. Report of, for 1941: Laid before the House, 80. Sess. Paper No. 83. *Printed*.

2. Order,—Return showing data *re* applications for freight rate increases made by Canadian National Railways or Canadian Pacific Railway, and jurisdiction of Wartime Prices and Trade Board, etc.: Mr. Reid, 155. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 174.

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1. Leases of wharves, piers, etc.: Laid before the House, 209. Sess. Paper No. 92.

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5. Correspondence *re* resignation of Honourable J. P. A. Cardin as Minister of: No. 90.

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5. Correspondence, *re* resignation of Honourable J. P. A. Cardin as Minister of: Laid before the House, 288. Sess. Paper No. 273.

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**Treaty *re* Extradition:** See *Extradition Treaty between Canada and United States*.

**Treaty Series, 1942, No. 1:** See *Atlantic Charter, Declaration by United Nations adhering to Principles of*.



**Tripartite Pact (Berlin):** See *Atlantic Charter, Declaration by United Nations adhering to Principles of.*

**Tug-boats operated by government:**

1. Order,—Copy of correspondence, etc., since September 1, 1939, *re* lease and operation of the tug "Bally": Mr. McGregor, 225. Presented, 252. Sess. Paper No. 253.
2. Order,—Copy of Correspondence, etc., since September 1, 1939, *re* lease and operation of the tug "Peggy L": Mr. McGregor, 225. Presented, 278. Sess. Paper No. 265.

**Turner Valley Oil Wells:** See *Oil and Gasoline*, 9.

**U**

**Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1940:**

1. Orders in Council passed under: Laid before the House, 39. Sess. Paper Nos. 69*a*; 108 (69*b*); 215 (69*c*); 631 (69*d*); 649 (69*e*).
  2. Order,—Return showing data *re* unemployment in cities of 10,000 or more; number receiving direct relief: Mr. Hansell, 260. Presented, 278. Sess. Paper No. 112*c*.
- See also *Farmers, financial assistance to*; also *Labour Department*, 1; also *Loans, grants and payments to Western Provinces*.

**Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, Amendment, bill:**

- Bill No. 7 (Mr. Bruce)—Co-operation in matters of Health and Health Insurance, etc.: 1st R., 24.
- See also *Pensions and National Health Department*, 9.

**Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940:**

1. Regulations made and approved under, to date: Laid before the House, 12. Sess. Paper No. 112.
  2. Report of Advisory Committee on financial conditions of Unemployment Insurance Fund as at December 31, 1941: Laid before the House, 100. Sess. Paper No. 112*a*.
  3. Order in Council P.C. 1955 of March 13, 1942 *re*; registration of persons under Unemployment Insurance: Laid before the House, 186. Sess. Paper No. 66*b*.
  4. Order,—Return showing data *re* payments made to persons under the Act, showing numbers who were in armed forces: Mr. Diefenbaker, 190. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 112*b*.
  5. Order,—Return showing data *re* Unemployment Insurance Commission; number of contributors to Unemployment Insurance Fund; staff at Ottawa, etc.: Mr. Raymond, 364. Presented, 384. Sess. Paper No. 112*e*.
- See also *Civil Service*, 7.

**Unemployment Insurance, Canada-United States Agreement *re*:**

1. Copy of Exchange of Notes dated March 6 and 12, 1942 *re*: Laid before the House, 338. Sess. Paper No. 112*d*. *Printed*.
2. Copy of Exchange of Notes dated November 2, 4, 1942 *re*: Laid before the House, 776. Sess. Paper No. 389.

**Unemployment in post war period:** See *Civil Employment Reinstatement Act, 1942*.

**Unemployment Relief:**

See *Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1940, 2*.

**Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Treaty of Alliance with Great Britain:**

Copy of: Laid before the House, 378. Sess. Paper No. 312.

**United Aircraft Corporation:** See *Aircraft, manufacture of in Canada*.

**United Kingdom Financing Act, 1942:** See *War Appropriation (United Kingdom Financing) Act, 1942*.

**United Kingdom and Russia, Treaty of Alliance between:**

Copy of: Laid before the House, 378. Sess. Paper No. 312.

**United Nations Declaration at Washington January 1, 1942:**

See *Atlantic Charter, Declaration of United Nations adhering to Principles of*.

**United States-Canada Agreement re compulsory military service:** See *Canada-United States Agreement re Compulsory Military Service*.

**United States-Canada Agreement re Post War Economic Policy:** See *Canada-United States Agreement re Post War Economic Policy*.

**United States-Canada Agreement re Taxation:** See *Canada-United States Agreement re Taxation*.

**United States-Canada Agreement re Unemployment Insurance:**

Copy of: Laid before the House, 338. Sess. Paper No. 112*d*. Printed.

**United States, Canadian Recruiting Centres in:** See *National Defence, Department of, 100*.

**United States Citizens in Canadian Armed Forces:**

Copy of Exchange of Notes between Canada and United States re repatriation of: Laid before the House, 173. Sess. Paper No. 181.

**United States Draft Laws, application of, to Canadians in that country:**

See *Canada-United States Agreement re compulsory military service*; also *National Defence, Department of, 79*.

**Universities, etc., and Officers' Training Corps:** See *National Defence, Department of, 85*; also *Royal Canadian Air Force, 10*.

**Uplands Airport, railway service to:**

Order,—Return showing data re application of Canadian Pacific Railway to provide facilities; steel tonnage used, etc.: Mr. Reid, 84. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 136.

## V

**Vacancies in the Representation, Notification of:**

Winnipeg North Centre (James Shaver Woodsworth), 213.  
Stanstead (Robert Greig Davidson), 441, 619.  
Charlevoix-Saguenay (Honourable Pierre F. Casgrain), 469.  
Outremont (Thomas Vien), 714.  
Selkirk (Honourable J. T. Thorson), 714.  
Humboldt (Harry Raymond Fleming), 714.  
Cartier (Peter Bercovitch), 714.  
See also *Members, changes in*.

**Valcartier Arsenal:** See *Dominion Arsenals*.

**Valley Field Construction Company:**

Order,—Return showing value of contracts awarded to, since war began, including those from Wartime Housing Limited: Mr. Nicholson, 244.  
Presented, 284. Sess. Paper No. 269.

**Vancouver Island Airports:** See *Airports and Landing Fields in Canada*, 2.

**Vessels, building of in Canada:** See *Naval Service of Canada*; also *Ship-building in Canada*.

**Vessels purchased by government:**

Order,—Return showing data *re* Great Lakes vessels purchased or chartered by the government since war began: Mr. McNicol, 366. Presented, 464. Sess. Paper No. 219a.

**Veterans' Assistance Boards:**

Order.—Return showing data *re*: Mr. Church, 257. *Presented forthwith*.  
Sess. Paper No. 255.

**Veterans' Land Act, 1942:**

Resolution,—To provide for the settlement on the land of veterans of the present war and to make provision for a Director and staff in connection therewith: House to go into Committee on, 90. Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 227. Resolution adopted, 240. Bill No. 65 (Mr. Mackenzie, Vancouver Centre)—An Act to assist War Veterans to Settle upon the Land; 1st R., 240. 2nd R., 248-9. Referred to Special Committee on Land Settlement of Veterans of the Present War, 249. Reported from Special Committee with amendments, 475. Reported from Committee of the Whole with amendments, 571. 3rd R., 571. Passed by Senate with amendments, 614. Senate amendments agreed to, after debate, 632. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 33.

**Veterans' Land Settlement Committee:**

1. Committee named, 89.
2. Bill No. 65, referred, 249.
3. Reports, 260 (printing), 383 (extension of Order of Reference), 475 (Bill No. 65), 475 (recommendations to accompany Bill No. 65), 549 (recommendations *re* the Soldier Settlement Act).
4. Reports concurred in, 265, 393.

**Vichy Government of France, Legation of, at Ottawa:** See *French Government (Vichy) Legation at Ottawa.*

**Victoria Bridge, Montreal:** See *Toll Bridges in Province of Quebec, abolition of.*

**Victoria Machinery Depot Company Limited:** See *Munitions and Supply Contracts, 12.*

**Victory Loan:**

1. Order,—Return showing amounts raised by sale of bonds and war savings certificates from 1939 to 1942 inclusive: Mr. Reid, 168. Presented, 177. Sess. Paper No. 183.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* amounts subscribed and expenditures incurred in Pictou County, N.S., during last two campaigns: Mr. Black (Cumberland), 321. Presented, 438. Sess. Paper No. 340.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* expenditures in certain cities during First and Second Victory Loan Campaigns: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 546.

See also *National Debt of Canada*; also *War Savings Certificates and Stamps*; also *Wartime Housing Limited, 3.*

**Vien, Thomas, M.P.:**

Notification of resignation, 714, 715.

**Vitamins added to flour:** See *Flour, addition of synthetic vitamins to.*

**Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942:**

Resolution,—To provide for promotion of training projects, assistance to provinces, appointment of an Advisory Council, staff, etc.; House to go into Committee on, 120. Resolution adopted, 226. Bill No. 64 (Mr. Mitchell)—An Act to assist in the carrying on and co-ordination of Vocational Training; 1st R., 227. 2nd R., 248. Referred to Special Committee on Vocational Training, 248. Reported with amendments and reprint ordered, 463. Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 496. Reported amended, 498. Ordered for third reading at the next sitting of the House, 498. 3rd R., 503. (Title changed to "An Act respecting the carrying on and co-ordination of Vocational Training"). Passed by Senate with amendments, 574. Senate amendments agreed to, after debate, 631. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 34.

See also *Labour Department.*

**Vocational Training Committee:**

1. Committee named, 245.
2. Bill No. 64, referred, 248.
3. Reports, 263 (printing, sittings), 463 (Bill No. 64).
4. Reports concurred in, 267.

**Vulcan, Alberta, Buildings, rental of:** See *Canadian Legion Building, Vulcan, Alberta.*

**Vulcan Air Training School:** See *Empire Air Training Plan, 8.*



## W

**Wages and price ceiling:** See *Civil Service*, 7; also *Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation*; also *Labour Department*, 1; also *Manufacturing Plants and Price Ceiling*; also *National War Labour Board*; also *War-time Prices and Trade Board*.

**War, Air Training Plan:** See *Empire Air Training Plan*.

**War Appropriation (\$500,000,000, being one-fourth of \$2,000,000,000) Act, No. 1, 1942:**

Resolution,—To provide for expenditures in connection with National Defence and Security (being one-fourth of the \$2,000,000,000) war appropriation; House to go into Committee on, 172. Motion proposed for Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair, 205. Motion agreed to, 205; Resolution adopted, 205. Bill No. 45 (Mr. Ilsley)—An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for National Defence and Security; 1st R. 2nd R. 3rd R., 205. Passed by Senate, 211. R.A., 212. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 9.

**War Appropriation (\$1,500,000,000 being three-fourths of \$2,000,000,000) Act, No. 2, 1942:**

Resolution,—To provide for expenditures, loans, etc., in connection with National Defence; House to go into Committee on, 128. Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 163, 205, 211, 245, 249, 253, 265, 273, 276, 279, 282, 284, 289, 291, 295, 298, 300, 304, 305, 309, 315, 336, 340, 347, 350, 353, 357. Resolution adopted, 360. Bill No. 95 (Mr. Ilsley)—An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for National Defence and Security; 1st R., 360. 2nd R., 367. Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 367. Reported without amendment, 371. 3rd R., 371. Passed by Senate, 381. R.A., 387. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 21.

**War Appropriation (Supplementary—\$135,000,000) Act, 1941:**

Resolution,—To provide an additional sum of \$135,000,000 for expenditures, etc., made to March 31, 1942, in connection with National Defence and Security; House to go into Committee on, 159. Motion proposed for Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair, 183. Debate adjourned, 183. Debate resumed, 188. Debate interrupted and Member (Mr. Lacombe) named by Mr. Speaker, 188. Debate resumed and adjourned, 188. Motion agreed to, 192. Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 193. Resolution adopted, 198. Bill No. 19, An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for National Defence and Security; 1st R. 2nd R. 3rd R., 198. Passed by Senate, 211. R.A., 212. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 7.

**War Appropriation (United Kingdom Financing) Act, 1942:**

1. Resolution,—To provide funds for expenditures to be made in Canada by the United Kingdom, etc.: House to go into Committee on, 145. Motion for Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair, moved, 169. Debate adjourned, 169, 172. Motion agreed to, on division, 174. Resolution adopted, 174. Bill No. 15, An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for the purpose of financing United Kingdom war requirements in Canada and for national defence and security; 1st R., 175. 2nd R., 183. Reported from Committee of the Whole, without amendments, 183. 3rd R., 188. Passed by Senate, 195. R.A., 212. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 8.

**War Appropriation (United Kingdom Financing) Act, 1942—Concluded**

2. Order.—Return showing data *re* expenditures made, records kept, regulations, etc., under the above Act to date: Mr. O'Brien, 333. Presented, 573. Sess. Paper No. 368.

**War Boards:** See *Boards and Commissions (government) cost of*; also *National War Labour Board*; also *Production and Resources Board, Canadian membership on*; also *Wartime Prices and Trade Board*.

**War Buildings:** See *Munitions and Supply Department*; also *Munitions and Supply Plants*; also *National Defence, Department of*; also *National Housing Act*; also *Ottawa Government Buildings*; also *Wartime Housing Limited*.

**War Contracts:** See *Munitions and Supply Contracts*; also *National Defence, Department of*.

**War Emergency and Youth Training Programmes:**

Report *re* for 1941-42: Laid before the House, 305. Sess. Paper No. 282.

**War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940:**

Copy of Agreements made with business firms: Laid before the House, 35, Sess. Paper Nos. 119, 39(119a), 236(119b), 243(119c), 251(119d), 284(119e), 359(119f), 369(119g), 393(119h), 399(119i), 407(119j), 438(119k), 451(119l), 505(119m), 675(119n), 708(119o), 708(119p).

See also *War Measures Act*.

**War Expenditures Committee:**

1. Resolution,—(Mr. Mackenzie King)—To appoint a Committee to examine all war expenditures; moved, 258. Debate adjourned, 258. Adopted, 261.
2. Reports, 275 (printing, sittings, quorum, sub-committees); 423 (Second Report incorporating Report of sub-committee No. 3 on Munitions Contracts); 523 (Third Report incorporating Report of sub-committee No. 3 on Gun Production); 539 (Fourth Report incorporating Report of sub-committee No. 1 on "Wartime Housing Limited"); 553 (Fifth Report recommending that committee continue inquiry during adjournment); 553 (Sixth Report incorporating Report of sub-committee No. 2 on "Salvage"); 565 (Seventh Report incorporating Report of sub-committee No. 2 on "Catering and Messing"); 717 (Eighth Report incorporating report of sub-committee No. 3 on "Production of Tanks, Small Arms Ammunition, Chemicals and Explosives"); 738 (Ninth Report incorporating Report of sub-committee No. 2 on "Conservation and Salvage"); 755 (Tenth Report incorporating Report of sub-committee No. 1 on "Acquisition of Airport Sites"); 756 (Eleventh Report incorporating Report of sub-committee No. 1 on "Aircraft Production and Shipbuilding"); 760 (Twelfth Report presenting copy of printed proceedings, etc.—Appendix No. 10 to the Journals).
3. Reports concurred in, 275, 643.
4. Names substituted, 663.

**War Industries and hours of labour:** See *Labour Department*, 8.

**War Measures Act:**

1. Orders in Council passed under authority of:
  - (a) For the period July 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941: Laid before the House, 229. Volume V. Sess. Paper No. 99h. *Printed.*
  - (b) For the period January 16, 1942, to March 31, 1942: Laid before the House, 229. Sess. Paper No. 99i.
  - (c) For the period April 1, 1942, to June 30, 1942: Laid before the House, 476. Sess. Paper No. 99k.
  - (d) For the period January 7, 1942, to March 31, 1942: Laid before the House, 551. Volume VI. Sess. Paper No. 99l. *Printed.*
  - (e) For the period July 1, 1942, to September 30, 1942: Laid before the House, 760. Volume VIII. Sess. Paper No. 99n. *Printed.*
  - (f) For the period June 19, 1942, to December 31, 1942: Laid before the House, 760-776. Sess. Paper No. 99m.
2. Order in Council P.C. 629 of January 26, 1942—basic wage rates and bonus to employees of shipbuilding yards in Ontario and Quebec: Laid before the House, 24. Sess. Paper No. 116.
3. Address,—Copy of Orders in Council passed under, and which amend, etc., the Custom, Excise, Special War Revenue or Customs Tariff Acts: Mr. Aylesworth, 28. Presented, 109. Sess. Paper No. 143.
4. Order in Council P.C. 949 of February 7, 1942, amending National War Services Regulations (Recruits): Laid before the House, 41. Sess. Paper No. 66a.
5. Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 6, 1942, amending Wartime Salaries Order: Laid before the House, 43. Sess. Paper No. 99.
6. Order in Council P.C. 871 of February 6, 1942, amending the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order: Laid before the House, 44. Sess. Paper No. 99a.
7. Orders in Council P.C. 1486, 365, 1271, 1348, 1365, 1457 with respect to Japanese in Canada: Laid before the House, 96. Sess. Paper No. 99c.
8. Order in Council P.C. 1542 of February 26, 1942, amending Defence of Canada Regulations *re* disposal of prohibited articles in protected areas: Laid before the House, 106. Sess. Paper No. 99d.
9. Order in Council P.C. 1549 of February 27, 1942, providing for a new "Wartime Salaries Order", and revoking previous Orders in Council *re*: Laid before the House, 114. Sess. Paper No. 99e.
10. Orders in Council P.C. 1165 and P.C. 1166 of March 4, 1942, *re* British Columbia Security Commission and powers of to remove, etc., Japanese and others from protected areas: Laid before the House, 118. Sess. Paper Nos. 99f, 99g.
11. Orders in Council P.C. 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803 of March 9, 1942, approving regulations respecting control by the Canadian Wheat Board over the sale, etc., of flaxseed, oats, barley and wheat: Laid before the House, 155. Sess. Paper No. 73a.
12. Order in Council P.C. 1835 of March 10, 1942 *re* Canadian Wool Board Limited: Laid before the House, 166. Sess. Paper No. 178.
13. Orders in Council relating to National Selective Service: Laid before the House, 185-6. Sess. Paper No. 66b.
14. Order in Council P.C. 148 2980 of April 30, 1941, *re* provision of lighterage facilities at Port of Halifax, N.S.: Laid before the House, 210. Sess. Paper No. 197.
15. Order in Council P.C. 5038 of June 12, 1942—Control of Employment Regulations, 1942: Laid before the House, 401. Sess. Paper No. 317.



**War Measures Act—Concluded**

16. Order in Council P.C. 5036 of July 3, 1942, *re* payment of compensation for war damage to boats and gear, incurred by Canadian Fishermen: Laid before the House, 463. Sess. Paper No. 99j.
17. Orders in Council P.C. 5840, 5841, of July 7, 1941, *re* extension of age groups to be called up for military service: Laid before the House, 476. Sess. Paper Nos. 66d, 66e.
18. Order in Council P.C. 3636 of May 1, 1942, *re* operating conditions for British Columbia Shipyards: Laid before the House, 490. Sess. Paper No. 116b.

See also *Defence of Canada Regulations*; also *Dominion Plebiscite Act, 1942*; also *Inquiries Act*; also *Justice, Department of*; also *Royal Commission on Shipbuilding in Ontario and Quebec*.

**War Prisoners:** See *Prisoners of War (Canadian), parcels for*.

**War Reparations:** See *German War Reparations*.

**War Risks and Bombardments Insurance:**

Report of Mr. T. D'Arcy Leonard on: Laid before the House, 243. Sess. Paper No. 245.

**War Risk Insurance Act, 1942:**

Resolution,—To provide for insurance of property and payment for war damage; establishment of offices, staff, etc.; House to go into Committee on, 192. Motion proposed for Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair, 210. Agreed to, after debate, 210. Resolution adopted, 210. Bill No. 56 (Mr. Ilsley)—An Act to make provision with respect to Insurance of Property against War Risks and the payment of Compensation for War Damage; 1st R., 211. 2nd R., 240-1. Bill referred to Banking and Commerce Committee, 241. Reported amended, 325 (reprinted). Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 334. Consideration resumed and interrupted by Royal Assent, 335; resumed and progress reported, 336, 468, 491. Reported amended, 496. Ordered for third reading at next sitting of the House, 496. 3rd R., 498. Passed by Senate with amendments, 611. Motion for concurrence in Senate amendments, moved, 632. Motion allowed to stand, after debate, 632. Motion for Message to Senate to concur in all their amendments except number eleven, agreed to after debate, 646. Senate does not insist on its eleventh amendment, 647. R.A., 710. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 35.

See also *Fisheries*. 10.

**War Savings Campaign:**

Order,—Return showing breakdown of expenditures to end of 1941: Mr. Church, 82. Presented, 235. Sess. Paper No. 231.

**War Savings Certificates and Stamps:**

Order.—Return showing amounts raised during 1939, 1940, 1941, through sale of; also detail of expenditures *re* sale of: Mr. Marshall, 83. Presented, 215. Sess. Paper No. 199.

See also *National Debt of Canada*; also *Victory Loan*.

**War Services Department:** See *National War Services Department*.

**War Supply Board:** See *Aircraft, manufacture of in Canada*; also *Munitions and Supply Department*; also *Production and Resources Board, Canadian Membership on*.



**Wartime Administrator for Halifax Harbour:** See *Halifax Harbour*, 1.

**Wartime employees of government:** See *Civil Service*.

### **Wartime Housing Limited:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* houses built at Fort William, Halifax, Hamilton, Welland, Peterborough, Wrightville: Mr. Nicholson, 24. Presented, 43. Sess. Paper No. 122.
  2. Order,—Return showing data *re* Wartime Housing development at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, including information *re* connection of Eastern Woodworkers and Mr. A. D. McCormick, therewith: Mr. Black (Cumberland), 24. Presented, 60. Sess. Paper No. 122a.
  3. Address,—Correspondence exchanged during 1941 between Attorney General of Nova Scotia and others, and Federal Ministers and departments *re* building prefabricated houses in Pictou County, N.S.: Mr. Black (Cumberland), 29. Presented, 126. Sess. Paper No. 122d.
  4. Order,—Return showing data *re* housing units built, location, cost, number, rental, etc.; also data *re* Victor T. Goggin: Mr. Nicholson, 86. Presented, 126. Sess. Paper No. 122c.
  5. Address,—Correspondence, etc., between government of Nova Scotia and Federal departments *re* emergency housing program for Sydney, N.S.: Mr. Gillis, 87. Presented, 195 (partial); 215 (final). Sess. Paper Nos. 122e, 122f.
  6. Return to an Order of November 6, 1941, showing data *re* locations, unit costs, numbers, etc.; also data *re* houses built under National Housing Administration: Presented, 119. Sess. Paper No. 122b.
  7. Order,—Return showing plans, contracts, etc., *re* houses built in Hull, Quebec: Mr. Nicholson, 288. Presented, 294. Sess. Paper No. 122g.
  8. Order,—Return showing data *re* contracts awarded to Ontario contractors by, up to May 15, 1942: Mr. Cardiff, 374. Presented, 384. Sess. Paper No. 122h.
  9. Order,—Return showing data *re* guarantees to banks for subsidized houses built under authority of various agencies; number of Wartime Housing houses built for families of soldiers, etc.: Mr. Church, 315. Presented, 390. Sess. Paper No. 122i.
  10. Order,—Return showing data *re* erection of prefabricated houses in or near New Glasgow and Pictou, Nova Scotia: Mr. Black (Cumberland), 390. Presented *forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 122j.
- See also *Housing*; also *National Housing Act*; also *Valley Field Construction Company*; also *War Expenditures Committee* (Fourth Report).

### **Wartime Merchant Ship Limited:**

Order,—Return showing data *re*; also *re* relationship, etc., between Canadian Government and British Ministry of Shipping in Canada: Mr. Gillis, 144. Presented, 216. Sess. Paper No. 202.

### **Wartime Prices and Trade Board:**

1. Order.—Return showing data *re* all persons appointed to, since October 1, 1941: Mr. Stokes, 26. Presented, 153. Sess. Paper No. 170a.
2. Address,—Copies of all Orders in Council *re* ceiling on prices and wages; also all orders, decisions, etc., of Board: Mr. Aylesworth, 28. Presented, 109. Sess. Paper No. 142.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* bonuses paid under authority of: Mr. Hatfield, 81. Presented *forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 130.

**Wartime Prices and Trade Board—Concluded**

4. Order,—Return showing data *re* Quebec representative of, appointed to control manufacture and sale of clothing for men and women: Mr. Parent, 178. Presented, 208. Sess. Paper No. 195.
5. Order,—Return showing data *re* fixing of prices and payments on furniture and household goods: Mr. MacInnis, 196. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 194.
6. Order,—Copy of all correspondence, etc., with dealers, etc., *re* beef cattle exports: Mr. Ross (Calgary East), 244. Presented, 317. Sess. Paper No. 190a.
7. Order,—Return showing data *re* subsidies paid on certain goods and materials: Mr. Hazen, 256. Presented, 341. Sess. Paper No. 294b.
8. Order,—Return showing data *re* beef situation in Canada, complaints, subsidies, etc., paid; also data *re* speeches made by Chairman of the Board: Mr. Church, 256. Presented, 665. Sess. Paper No. 382.
9. Order,—Return showing data *re* employees of the Board engaged in speaking, writing, broadcasting, etc., at public meetings, lectures, etc.: Mr. Church, 297. Presented, 332. Sess. Paper No. 291.
10. Order,—Return showing data *re* articles on which the price ceiling has been lifted and increases in retail prices permitted: Mr. Bence, 343. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 297.
11. Order,—Return showing data *re* control exercised by the Board over transportation in Canada; Quebec Controller appointed, etc.: Mr. Lacombe, 357. Presented, 505. Sess. Paper No. 359.
12. Order,—Return showing data *re* amounts spent on advertising by, up to May 31, 1942: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 374. Presented, 505. Sess. Paper No. 352a.
13. Order,—Return showing data *re* prosecutions for infractions of orders and rulings of: Mr. Church, 379. Presented, 438. Sess. Paper No. 341.
14. Order,—Return showing number and cost of staff employed in connection with rationing of food, clothing, petrol: Mr. Church, 409. Presented, 458. Sess. Paper No. 170b.
15. Order,—Return showing data *re* national system of rationing, authorization of, etc.: Mr. Church, 409. Presented, 470. Sess. Paper No. 170c.
16. Order,—Return showing data *re* establishment of a publicity bureau by: Mr. Diefenbaker, 490. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 234b.
17. Order,—Return showing total cost of Board to April 30, 1942: Mr. Castleden, 651.

Coal situation in Toronto: See *Coal*, 1.

Freight rates increase, jurisdiction over: See *Transport Commission*, 2.

Lawyers employed by Board: See *Lawyers employed by government*, 2.

See also *Canada Bread Company*, Montreal, Quebec; also *Canadian Wool Board Limited*; also *Canteen Prices*; also *Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation*; also *Labour Department*; also *National Revenue Department*, 3; also *Taggart*, Honourable J. G., employment of by government.

**Wartime Salaries Order:**

1. Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 6, 1942, amending: Laid before the House, 43. Sess. Paper No. 99.
2. Order in Council P.C. 1549 of February 27, 1942, providing for a new salaries Order and revoking previous Orders: Laid before the House, 114. Sess. Paper No. 99e.

**Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order:**

Order in Council P.C. 871 of February 6, 1942, amending: Laid before the House, 44. Sess. Paper No. 99a.

See also *National War Labour Board*; also *War Measures Act*.

**War Treaties and Pacts:** See *Atlantic Charter*, *Declaration of United Nations adhering to Principles of*.

**Warwick Pictures:** See *National Film Board*, 8, 16.

**Waterman-Waterbury Company:** See *Empire Air Training Plan*, 1.

**Wednesdays, government precedence on,** 76, 506 (evening sittings).

**Western Farmers Delegation:** See *Saskatchewan Farm Petition Delegation*.

**Western Provinces, loans and grants to:** See *Farmers, financial assistance to*; also *Loans, grants and payments to Western Provinces*.

**Weyburn, Saskatchewan, airport construction of:** See *Empire Air Training Plan*, 2, 3.

**Weyburn, Saskatchewan, military barracks:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 25.

**Wharfage revenue and commissions paid:** See *Transport Department*, 2.

**Wharves:** See *Transport Department*, 1.

**Wheat Acreage Reduction Act, 1942:**

Resolution,—To provide for certain payments to farmers *re* wheat acreage reduction, etc.; House to go into Committee on, 111. Motion proposed for Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair, 128. Motion agreed to, 128. Resolution adopted, 129. Bill No. 12 (Mr. Gardiner)—An Act respecting Wheat Acreage Reduction; 1st R., 129. 2nd R. moved, 139. Debate adjourned, 139. 2nd R., 149. Bill referred to Agriculture and Colonization Committee, 149. Reported with amendments, 177. Reported from Committee of the Whole with an amendment, 188. 3rd R., 188. Passed by Senate with amendments, 200. Senate amendments agreed to, after debate, 210. R.A., 211. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 10.

**Wheat Acreage Reduction Bonus:**

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* claims made prior to January 31, 1942; also cheques issued for \$1,000 to \$10,000 *re*: Mr. Perley, 84. Presented, 127. Sess. Paper No. 153.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* payments made by cheque in amounts up to \$100: Mr. Wright 148. Presented 220. Sess. Paper No. 153c.
3. Address,—Names and other data *re* those receiving sums of \$4,000 to \$5,000: Mr. Hazen, 309. Presented, 371. Sess. Paper No. 153d.
4. Address,—Orders in Council, etc., *re*, between March 1, 1941, and May 15, 1942: Mr. Castleden, 330. Presented, 458. Sess. Paper No. 153e.
5. Order,—Return showing data *re* claims and payments to western farmers: Mr. Fair, 418.

See also *Agriculture*; also *Farmers, financial assistance to*; also *Prairie Farm Assistance Act*; also *Saskatchewan*; also *Wheat Acreage Reduction Act, 1942*.



**Wheat Agreement between certain Nations:**

Copy of Exchange of Notes between Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, bringing into effect as from June 27, 1942, an Agreement entered into with respect to Wheat: Laid before the House, 550. Sess. Paper No. 73b.

**Wheat Board Act, 1935, Amendment, bill:**

Resolution,—To provide for an increased payment per bushel on wheat delivered by producers; House to go into Committee on, 129. Resolution adopted, 135. Bill No. 13 (Mr. MacKinnon, Edmonton West)—An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935; 1st R., 135. 2nd R. moved, 139. Debate adjourned, 139. Debate resumed, 141. Amendment (Mr. Lacombe)—exemption of farmers and farmers' sons from military service; exemption tribunals, 141. Mr. Speaker ruled amendment out of order on the ground that establishment of tribunals would entail an expenditure, which cannot be moved by a private Member, 142. Amendment (Mr. Douglas, Weyburn),—that bill be not now read a second time; and that disregard of representations from Western Canada *re* parity in prices and one dollar per bushel for wheat is contrary to the peace, order and good government of Canada, 142. Point of order raised that expenditure involved, 142. Mr. Speaker ruled amendment in order, because it declared a principle adverse to the bill and did not involve expenditure, 142. Debate adjourned, 142, 146, 149. Debate resumed, 151. Exception taken by Mr. Lacombe to the decision of Mr. Speaker that Mr. Marshall had risen first and had been "seen" by Mr. Speaker, but as five Members did not rise to support Mr. Lacombe's appeal, such appeal was not put from the Chair, 152. Debate adjourned, 152, 160. Amendment (Mr. Douglas, Weyburn), negatived (yeas 44; nays 125), 161-2. 2nd R. agreed to, on division, 162. Bill referred to Agriculture and Colonization Committee, 162. Evidence thereon taken before Committee to be printed, recommended, 173. Ordered, 174. Reported, 195. Reported from Committee of the Whole, 210. 3rd R., 210. Passed by Senate, 211. R.A., 211. 6-7 George VI, Chapter 4.

**Wheat Board:**

1. Report of, for crop year 1940-41: Laid before the House, 8. Sess. Paper No. 73. *Printed.*
  2. Orders in Council P.C. 1800, 1801, 1802 and 1803 of March 9, 1942, approving regulations respecting control over the sale, etc., of flaxseed, oats, barley and wheat by the Wheat Board: Laid before the House, 155. Sess. Paper No. 73a.
  3. Order,—Return showing cost of Wheat Board Act since its inception; also data *re* loans, grants and other payments to the Western Provinces: Mr. Purdy, 155. Presented, 216. Sess. Paper No. 205.
  4. Order,—Return showing deficits of, since its establishment: Mr. Church, 159. Presented, 217. Sess. Paper No. 153b.
  5. Reports of, for crop years 1939-40 and 1940-41 referred to Agriculture and Colonization Committee, 195. Reported on, 596.
- See also *Agriculture and Colonization Committee*; also *Farmers, financial assistance to*; also *Grain Commissioners, Board of*; also *Grain Elevators*; also *Loans, grants and payments to Western Provinces.*

**Wheat Committee of the Cabinet:** See *Saskatchewan Farm Petition Delegation.*

**Wheat, increased price provided for producers:** See *Wheat Board Act, 1935, Amendment, bill.*



**Wheat, use of to manufacture alcohol:** See *Alcohol, manufacture of, from cane or beet sugar, molasses, wheat, etc.*; also *Alcohol and rubber production*.

**Whiteside, William Henry, of Innisfail, Alberta, employment of:** See *Soldier Settlement, 2*.

**Williamson, Allan, employment of by government:**

Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. Castleden, 517. Presented *forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 364.

**Women in the government service:**

Order,—Return showing number of, by departments, etc.: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 459. Presented, 650. Sess. Paper No. 151a.

**Women in war work and Auxiliary Services, including armed forces:**

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2. Order,—Return showing data *re* pay and allowances of, in armed forces: Mr. Church, 197. Presented, 256, 271 (supplementary). Sess. Paper Nos. 254, 254c.
3. Order,—Return showing number of women enlisted in armed forces: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West), 197. Presented, 237. Sess. Paper No. 184a.

**Woodsworth, James Shaver, M.P.:**

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**Wool blankets:** See *National Defence, Department of*, 86.

**Wool Board Limited:** See *Canadian Wool Board Limited*.

**Workmen's Compensation:** See *Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940*; also *Unemployment Insurance, Canada-United States Agreement re*.

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No. 2—Special Committee on Bill No. 64, "An Act to assist in the carrying on and co-ordination of Vocational Training". *Not printed as an Appendix to the Journals, but proceedings and evidence printed from day to day. See Journals at page 463.*

No. 3—Special Committee on Canteen Funds. Bill No. 5, "An Act to provide for the Reinstatement in Civil Employment of Individuals who enlist for service in His Majesty's Forces or who perform essential war employment". *Not printed as an Appendix to the Journals, but proceedings and evidence printed from day to day. See Journals at page 473.*

No. 4—Special Committee on Land Settlement of Veterans of the present War. Bill No. 65, "An Act to assist War Veterans to Settle upon the Land". *Not printed as an Appendix to the Journals, but proceedings and evidence printed from day to day. See Journals at page 475.*

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No. 6—Special Committee on Canteen Funds. *Not printed as an Appendix to the Journals, but proceedings and evidence printed from day to day. See Journals at page 577.*

No. 7—Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization. Reports of Canadian Wheat Board for Crop Years 1939-40 and 1940-41. *Not printed as an Appendix to the Journals, but proceedings and evidence printed from day to day. See Journals at page 596.*

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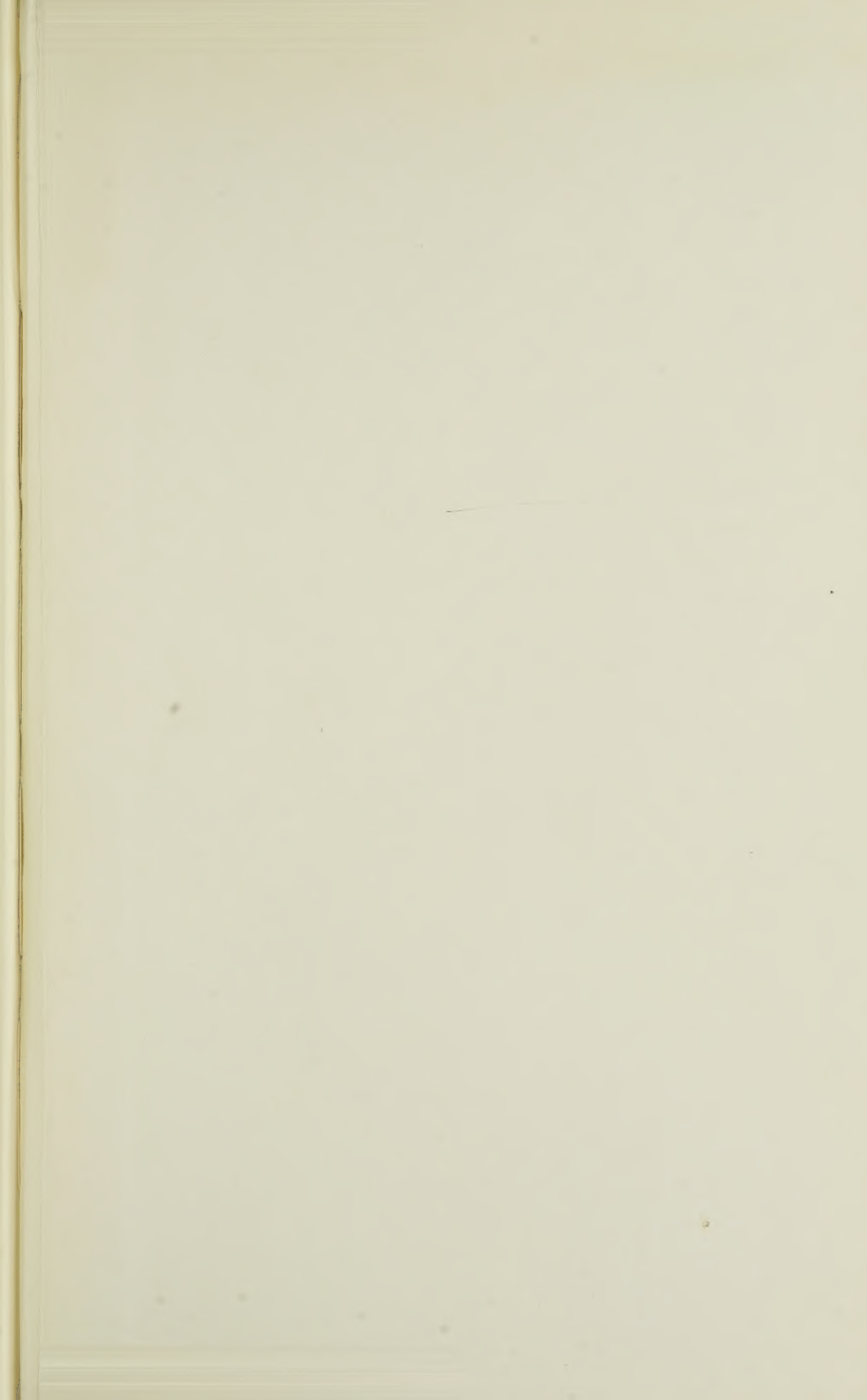
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